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Judson Optimistic Over Capital and Labor Outlook After Work on War Board

St. Louis Lawyer, Who Has Been "Sitting In" for Former President Taft as Chairman for Several Months, Praises Attitude of Workmen's Representatives.

By CARLOS F. HURD.

THE work of the National War Labor Board, which had to keep down friction and prevent stoppage of the great machine of American war industry, is reviewed in an interview given to the Post-Dispatch by Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis attorney, who, since June 18 last, has been vice chairman of the board, acting as alternate for former President William H. Taft, one of the two joint chairmen.

Mr. Judson spoke not only of the board's work in the actual war period, but of the new problems which have come to it with the virtual return to peace. The board, under a ruling of President Wilson, will remain in existence until the actual promulgation of a treaty of peace.

He expressed optimism as to the future policies of organized labor, basing his view on the high estimate he had formed of the representatives of labor unions on the board. Their attitude, he said, was one of firm opposition to Bolshevism or industrial anarchy.

"The organization of the National and mutual consideration among the War Labor Board," Mr. Judson said, "members representing employers and 'is a unique demonstration of the employees. Cases before the Board were investigated by a section made up of representatives of employers and of employees. Among other questions, the Board had to deal with that of working hours. The employees contended for extension of the 8-hour day; there were also questions of wages, classification and collective bargaining. The great munition plants have nearly all been before the Board."

"The question of women's wages, and the right of women to hold positions demanded by men, have been not the least troublesome of those which had to be determined."

Each Side Had Chairman. Workmen could not indulge in strikes, or their employers in lock-outs. This would be like a mutiny of soldiers, while facing the enemy, to enforce an increase of their pay.

"Recognition of this situation was the cause of the organization of the War Labor Board, last spring. It was not created by legislation, but by the Secretary of Labor, under order of the President in the exercise of his war powers. It was composed of five representatives of organized labor and five representatives of the employers, with two chairmen one for each group, representing the general public. Mr. Taft was chosen chairman by the employers and Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City by the labor organizations. Upon the resignation of Mr. Walsh recently, Basil L. Manley was selected as chairman in his place. Each member, including the chairmen, selected an alternate, who acted with the board. The alternate of a chairman was known as vice chairman. The alternates sat with the board and served on sections investigating cases, but did not vote unless in the absence of the principal. In such a case, the alternate acted in place of the principal."

"The board's jurisdiction was limited to those industries known as wartime industries. It was not at all easy to draw the line, as many industries were indirectly involved in war production, and many others were connected with them, not only by sub-contracts, but were more or less otherwise connected."

"Street railways, on which war producers were often dependent, came under the board's jurisdiction."

Policy of Mediation. "In carrying out the purpose of its foundation, the board refused to entertain any complaint from workers who were on strike, or any employer who had locked out his employees. The board exercised its powers in mediation and conciliation, and in this way settled many controversies which did not come to a hearing before it. It also made awards in cases brought before it by joint submission of both parties. But the men must be working while the case was under consideration."

"It was necessary that the Board's awards and findings, when cases were decided, should be unanimous. If there was any dissent in the case of an award, the case was sent to an umpire."

"Many interesting questions were brought before the board, and I have been very much impressed with the growth of the spirit of conciliation."

LABOR'S representatives on the War Board were opposed to anything that savored of Bolshevism or industrial anarchy. They were also of the opinion that organized labor, as it exists in the United States, is a potent force in our protection against the dangers of these demoralizing agencies. — FREDERICK N. JUDSON.

The Case for a Powerful Polish State As Versailles Council Must Consider It

As a Barrier to German Ambition and Intrigue

Not Only Would the Creation of Such a Commonwealth Be Justified as a Measure of Politics But It Would Be Retributive Justice for Historic Wrongs by Which the Region It Covers Was Torn From Its Rightful Owners by Hohenzollern Highwaymen.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS,

Author of "The Great War" and "They Shall Not Pass."

TWO weeks ago, in my Sunday article, I discussed the transformation of Southeastern Europe and the rise of three states, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, with the corresponding reconstruction of Hungary to the territories which are actually inhabited by Magyars. In the present I shall try to review the Polish question as it must come before the Versailles conference, where it must prove one of the most intricate and important that will have to be settled.

At the very outset it is well to recognize the international importance of a Polish state. We have seen that the erection of the strong Latin and Slav states in Southeastern Europe promises a substantial and enduring barrier against a new German effort to restore the Mitteleuropa of other days, and, crossing the straits, to lay hands first upon Asia Minor, Syria and Mesopotamia, and later upon Egypt and India. Two Slav states with Latin Rumania, each of the three nearly as large in area as Italy, and in the main homogeneous together with a friendly and enlarged Greece on either side of the Aegean would constitute a bulwark capable of holding up the German flood. Moreover, bound to the Western Powers by sympathy, their numbers would make a new alliance against Germany which would prove irresistible.

But there were two German perils, dimly perceived at first, but ultimately fully grasped, the peril inherent in the German design to reach the Golden Horn and the Persian Gulf, and the German menace expressed in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which reduced Russia to anarchy, tore from the Slav mass all the border races and strove to erect each of the border peoples into a state, presumptively independent but actually dependent upon Germany alike for political and economic existence. Lithuania, Poland, the Ukraine, these were three of the states, which were to be as subservient to Germany as the old confederation of the Rhine was to Napoleon, and through them Germany was to be able to enter Russia when she chose.

Necessity for a Polish State.

It is therefore essential to erect between fallen and anarchic Russia and Germany a barrier behind which Russia can regain her health without German molestation. If the millions of Russians ever come under complete German control a new outbreak of German world ambition will infallibly bring on another struggle and, with Russian millions, Germany will make a new bid for world power like that of the recent years, when she had at her command the millions of Slavs and Latins, as well as the Germans of the Hapsburg dominions. A permanent peaceful organization of Europe demands a barrier along the Vistula as well as on the Danube and in the Transylvanian Highlands.

For such a barrier the solid block of Polish people inhabiting the Vistula Valley supplies the racial and the historical material. There was a Polish nation for centuries, it was only abolished in the latter half of the eighteenth century and it survived in the shape of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw until the Congress of Vienna. Today there are at least 20,000,000 Poles in regions once a portion of a Polish kingdom and these people have preserved a vivid memory of their old glory and possess a keen and compelling desire to become citizens of a new Poland.

At the outset of the present war both the Central Powers and Russia recognized the necessity of making temporary concessions to the Poles, but both made them with no honest intent to fulfill them. After Russia's defeat Germany did organize a Polish state out of the Russian districts belonging to the old kingdom of Poland, but she never for a moment considered ceding to this state her own Polish districts; instead she looked forward to a future acquisition of more Polish territory at the expense of the Poland she had permitted a provisional independence. Nor did Austria consent to surrender her Poles, but urged the alternative proposition that Russian Poland be joined to Austrian Galicia to make a Polish state which should be an integral portion of the Hapsburg monarchy, with something like the status of Hungary.

With the collapse of Russia and the defeat of the Central Powers, the Polish problem passed to the Western nations for settlement. It is now for the Versailles conference to draw the frontiers of the new nation, since Germany and Russia cannot longer resist the cession to the new

HOW THE POLISH STATE PROBLEM LOOKS ON A MAP



state of their own Polish regions, while Austria has ceased to exist. Recognizing that it is essential for the future safety of Europe that there should be a strong Poland, we can now consider the elements in the problem.

Many Polands to be Considered.

There are many Polands, and the first step must be to examine them in the light of present conditions. The greatest of all Polands is the state which extended from the Dvina to the Oder and from the Baltic to the Carpathians, a country larger than any contemporary European nation save Russia. This Poland for a brief time even touched the Black Sea, but early withdrew to the Middle Dniester and Dnieper. This was the Poland of the first partition in 1772, but it was not a Poland of Poles merely; on all the fringes of this vast country were alien subjects—Lithuanians, White Russians, Ruthenians and Rumanians on the east and south, Germans on the west.

By contrast with this Poland of history there is the Poland of fact, in the main but not quite the Poland of the first partition in 1772. This is the true Poland of the Poles and includes the whole of Russian Poland, the western half of Austrian Galicia and all or portions of the German provinces of Posen and West Prussia and Silesia. Actually, the Poles are in a minority in many subdivisions save Posen, although constituting a majority in many subdivisions. In this area dwell some 20,000,000 Poles, 11,000,000 in old Russian territory, 5,000,000 in Austrian and approximately 4,000,000 in German.

For themselves the Poles claim all of this region so far as it is Polish; that is, except in certain limited areas where the German and Slav can be easily separated without injuring the larger solidarity of the new Polish state. But in addition they lay claim to outlying districts in which there is a strong Polish minority. Thus Polish and Lithuanian claims conflict in Grodno and Vilna, Ruthenian and Polish in Cholm and Eastern Galicia, where Lemberg, the capital, is a Polish city in a Ruthenian region. At Brest-Litovsk the cession of Cholm to the Ruthenians, that is, to the Ukraine, led to violent Polish protest, while we have recently seen fighting for Lemberg. Again, the Poles claim large regions east of the Bug, as far as Minsk, in which the population is White Russian, but has, so far as one can say, shown no opposition to incorporation with the Poles.

Lithuanians Demand Independence.

It is the dream of the Poles that the Lithuanians will seek a new federation with the Poles, such as existed in the past centuries, when the great Jagiello family of Lithuanians supplied Poland with her Kings. But the Germans undertook to prevent this by creating a separate Lithuanian state and the desire of the Lithuanians for independent existence seems unmistakable.

Between the Ruthenians and the Poles the struggle is even keener. The Cholm district can only be bestowed by Versailles, since neither side

E. J. Dillon Says Belgium Is Lonesome, Soul-Searing Waste; People Like Ghosts in Pain

Correspondent, Comparing Scenes to Those in 1914, Calls Towns Blots on Landscape—
"Shows Civilization Has Gone Back."

By E. J. DILLON,

A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

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WITH the invasion of Belgium when the war began, its annihilation as a state was at once a condition and consequence of Germany's military success. Its reconstruction will be the first step towards the resettlement of the world and at the same time fair indication of the basis on which the settlement is conceived by the interdict architects of the new political fabric.

For these reasons I went down to that country as soon after the armistice as one could reach it. I had quit its shores in August, 1914, when the war cloud from the east was bursting over Liege and Louvain and the Kaiser was testing the force of his thunderbolts of frightfulness. And then, at the end of 52 months, I crossed from Folkestone to Boulogne and motoring via Dunkirk through West Flanders towards Louvain, a land blasted by intermittent earthquakes, floods of destructive metal and death-spreading fogs of poisonous gas—I was enabled to acquire some notion of the intensity of the change that came over that once happy land.

The names Furnes, Dixmude and are drudging anew, mere organs of Louvain, and still more a glance at their present plight, sent one back on the wings of imagination to the massacre of armed and unarmed men, to the ferocious savagery that enhanced the withering breath of war, to the shattering of sacred shrines into dust, to the downfall of secular institutions, to the ebb of civilization. For there can be no doubt in the minds of those who visit the countries blighted by the evils of war that civilization has not merely stilled still four years and a quarter. It perceptibly has gone back and it looks as though the lowest level had not yet been reached. Not only have physical plagues decimated whole districts, but moral infection has laid waste the souls of many.

People Despondent. Here they stoop with pickaxe, shovel and wheelbarrow, surrounded by the wreck of decades of toil, depressed by visions of a future, haunted by memories of the past, or inwardly stirred with a hate that is quenchless.

One hale, middle-aged peasant, having narrated how he lost his only son in battle and his wife and daughter by disease, brought on by starvation, added: "Life has nothing now in store for me. I am alone and I want to rejoin my family. If I did not believe in God I would have settled all my accounts in this world long ago. To me peace brings nothing. I have no wife or child to tell or care for."

Others display more fortitude, for they are buoyed up by speechless longings and delusive hopes. After sundown a few village politicians still gather in the ale house and sketch the world's future by their cheerless parochial standards, vary the gray oneness of their cheerless existence with narrow scheming and puerile anticipations, but for the bulk of the older generation, the men and women who have outlived the scourges that ravaged through their land, the present has no balm, the future no goal in this world.

Senses Are Blunted. Disease, sorrow, care and a lassitude that resigns itself to evil instead of applying the cure, are embodied in the speech, looks and gait of these simple folk who gaze on sights as petrifying as the face of a medusa.

Their senses are blunted; even curiosity has lost its edge. In one place they told me of a man who had made common cause with the public enemies and had served them zealously against his own kith and kin for safety and good food, and thence, since the armistice, another commune to hide his guilt and escape retribution. They had just learned that he had been caught somewhere in Brabant and thrown into prison. But, although they knew him well, they received the tidings with indifference. What concern was it of theirs? Their life journey was for the chaos of rubbish heaps into which well nigh the whole city has been pulverized. Here the ground is honeycombed with great shell craters filled with foul water which may still hold the limbs and bodies of slain heroes. There piles of projectiles, all sizes, as high as ancient barrows; like a natural feature of the ghastly landscape, and from their base veritable labyrinths of barbed wire extend in hedge rows behind hedge rows, its sharp points rust brown like the briar thorns in late autumn.

Furnes a Blot on Surface. Here and there a house stands out almost intact as though preserved by some magic spell to serve as a foil for the chaos of rubbish heaps into which well nigh the whole city has been pulverized. Here the ground is honeycombed with great shell craters filled with foul water which may still hold the limbs and bodies of slain heroes. There piles of projectiles, all sizes, as high as ancient barrows; like a natural feature of the ghastly landscape, and from their base veritable labyrinths of barbed wire extend in hedge rows behind hedge rows, its sharp points rust brown like the briar thorns in late autumn.

Unbroken remnants of vast common outlying structures lean down as though to topple over with their tattered and tissue flickering in the wind, and the wind is laden with the bitter atmosphere like poison gas and the reek of moldering and dead.

On the fringe of these dreary plague spots, a few hardy rustics, some sulled, all dazed and dreary,

Continued on Page Nine.

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Jugo-Slav Claims.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

In your issue of Dec. 10 you printed a letter entitled "The Italo-Jugoslav Issue," signed by Theresa Speck, who claims the Italian chauvinists of America are agitating to convince the American public as to Italy's rights in Dalmatia. Unfortunately, propaganda has always been a very weak point with the Italians in general. That is the reason the American public knows so little about Italy in this war. St. Louis papers can vouch for this, as not a word was ever said about Italy after the tremendous defeat administered the Austrians by the Italian army.

Speck claims Croatia, Trieste, Istria, etc., for Jugo-Slavia, and why not Venice? "Did not our good President go to Europe for the purpose of shaping all differences among the peoples? Is not diplomacy busy fashioning the new State of the South Slavs? It will, of course, include Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia will be the heart of it. Dalmatia for 2000 years has been Latin. She owes her very existence to ancient Rome, and her re-establishment to the Venetian republic. Through Dalmatia, Venice fought against Islam and saved the Adriatic from the Turk. All the cities, all the islands, all the civilization of Dalmatia, all her memories and sacrifices are Italian."

By the bargain treaty of Campoformio, Napoleon ceded the Venetian states, including Dalmatia, to Austria. Immediately the Hapsburgs calculating eyes perceived the advantage to be given by playing Slav against Italian; and speedily the Croats, protected by Austrian police, fell upon the unhappy Italians with traditional violence. In our own day, just as the Imperial German Government has tried to drown a native sentiment in Alsace-Lorraine by a flood of German immigration, so in Dalmatia the Austrians have swamped the country with Croats and Italians. In our own day, just as the Imperial German Government has tried to drown a native sentiment in Alsace-Lorraine by a flood of German immigration, so in Dalmatia the Austrians have swamped the country with Croats and Italians. In our own day, just as the Imperial German Government has tried to drown a native sentiment in Alsace-Lorraine by a flood of German immigration, so in Dalmatia the Austrians have swamped the country with Croats and Italians.

There were only one native Alsatian left in all Alsace, his should be the right of the land.

The Czech-Slovaks, through restraint and discipline and bravery fighting side by side with the allies, won their right to freedom and to transformation into a civilized state. So Serbia, which all the world admires for her valor, gathers about her a new group of her oppressed. But the Croatian minority among them must not hope to follow the ignominious example of the late masters, the Austrians. The day has passed when they can subjugate races and lands that do not belong to them. "Justice and humanity alike forbid it."

JAMES A. TEZZI.

A SOLDIER'S WIFE WHO WORKS.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Now that the war is over, why should the men, particularly married ones, be kept in camp? Thousands of single men are discharged, who have no prospect of a position, yet when a married man, with great expenses and responsibilities, asks to be discharged, he is compelled to have a position ready for him. I for one am compelled to work through circumstances and wish something could be done to release married men who gladly would come home and support their families, but how hard it would be to find a position. When the men were drafted the large firms and railroad companies promised to take back all called to colors, but now, when they are back, some refuse.

A SOLDER'S WIFE WHO WORKS.

Railroad Control, Old and New.

The article about the railroads and Mr. McAdoo in your "People's Column" of the 23d sounded like a railroad official instead of a shipper. Let us ask:

1. Were the railroad officials loyal to our country and Mr. McAdoo during the war and now?

2. Is there anyone outside of high-priced railroad officials that wants to return to old conditions?

3. Does not \$12,000 yearly salary now employed as much brains (?) as \$50,000 did formerly?

4. With better wages than the average why free passes to railroad officials, wives, and on down to the third generation?

5. Why has St. Louis always been blessed or damned by railroad officials who are antagonistic to her commercial growth?

Who wants to go back to the old conditions?

1. Where we had to wait a week to get a car with a certain "brand" on it to load.

2. Where too low for adequate service.

3. A different set of rules for each set of yards ruled by some particular "car."

4. Special privileges to shipper who runs the railroad officials.

5. Railroad fighting improved waterways.

"JUST A SMALL SHIPPER."

MISSOURI'S INHUMANITY TO WORKMEN.

The workman's compensation bill which is endorsed and proposed by the Missouri State Federation of Labor has a novel provision which may become of inestimable value to the State and to individual workmen disabled in industrial pursuits. It empowers the commission created by the law, if adopted, to provide for the rehabilitation of permanently injured employees.

The work of rehabilitating injured men by providing efficient apparatus and teaching them trades has been tremendously advanced by the war, in which thousands of men through injury have been debarred from resuming their previous occupations. The practicability of the work has been demonstrated and its value as a means of conserving human capacity and energy for productive labor and as a measure of humanity in enabling men who would otherwise be idle to support themselves by productive labor has been proven.

The provision for rehabilitation, which the commission is empowered to make will depend upon the success of State insurance for which the bill provides. State insurance is not compulsory under the bill. Other insurance carriers, submitting to the classification and schedules and regulations of the State Superintendent of Insurance, are permitted to operate. But the cheapness of State insurance, reducing expense to employers and increasing compensation for employees, offers advantages over other insurance carriers.

The federation bill seems fair. Its provisions are more liberal than most of the laws of other states, but greater compensation by reason of increased cost of living and hospital service and dying is imperative. Liberty to a fair extent which does not cripple industry and offers adequate compensation for death and injury is sound public policy.

It is a reflection upon Missouri that the State Legislature has failed to adopt a workman's compensation law. It is a reflection upon our humanity and intelligence. The situation in the State, with disabled workmen dependent upon the delays and uncertainties of costly litigation for compensation and deprived of means of support, and with employers paying large expenses for insurance the funds of which do not insure those who need insurance, but are dissipated in lawyers' fees and court costs is disgraceful. Under the present system injured workmen deprived of employment get what is left, if they get anything, after the fat pickings of the ambulance sharks and insurance attorneys and after heavy costs of litigations. Through long delays and disappointments of litigation, workmen became pauperized, their wives and children suffer poverty; their children lack educational opportunity and often are driven to the ranks of the vicious or criminal classes. The cost to the State from the working of the present system, not to speak of the cost to individuals, the inhumanity and stupidity of the thing, is enormous.

Thirty-eight states, Porto Rico and the Alaskan and Hawaiian territories have compensation laws in force. If our Legislature does not act promptly Missouri will stand alone among the states of the Union—the only State which refuses to recognize the right of workmen to fair compensation for injury in industry—the only State supporting the inhuman and costly system of litigation between employers and employees on account of industrial accidents.

It is imperative that the State Legislature adopt a compensation law. It must shut its ears to the special interests which have blocked action in the past. It must put Missouri in the line of progress of humane civilization. The federation bill is a fair bill. Its adoption would put Missouri in the van of progressive states in the matter of compensation laws.

FARM LOANS FOR SOLDIERS.
The resolution adopted by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, favoring Government financial aid to provide returning soldiers and sailors with farms, by means of long-term loans at low rates of interest, should result in legislative action by Congress. The Federal land banks have nothing to offer a man who wishes to farm, but is unable to fulfill the requirements of the farm loan law as to membership and endorsement by a local farm loan association. Under the Federal land bank system, a soldier who may wish to get a loan is at the mercy of the farm loan association in the locality where he may desire to get land. If there be no such association, he must try to organize one, and he may not be able to succeed.

What is wanted to meet this emergency of the returning millions of soldiers is a law providing for direct Government help in obtaining land and equipping the man to make good on it. British Columbia had such a system years before the war, and it was also a success in Australia and New Zealand.

The fact that the man is an honorably discharged soldier, wishes to farm and is ready to pledge himself to fulfill the conditions laid down by the law with regard to living on and improving the land and paying for it, should entitle him to a loan, without unnecessary red tape. The land itself will always be security for the loan.

Make it as simple and easy for the soldiers to get land as it was for settlers to take up Government free grants. And whatever is to be done must be done quickly, if our soldiers are to be spared humiliation and suffering. Do it now!

WARNING TO INVESTORS.
Two Wyoming State officials have set a remarkable example for other officials, if they are of a mind to treat the public fairly. Frank L. Houx, Secretary of State, and D. A. Patton, Attorney-General, have issued separate reports warning the people everywhere that 80 per cent of the securities issued by oil companies organized under the laws of that State are without value. This is not the first warning issued by Wyoming officials, during the three years of the oil boom in parts of that State, but it is the strongest of them. Attorney-General Patton, in his report, says that a good many of the companies are organized by men who have obtained at a low price land on which there is no likelihood of striking oil.

Aside from their hope of averting further investment by innocent persons in these fraudulent companies, these two officials are urging that laws be passed at once which will give to the State some control over the corporations organized under its laws.



THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

JUST A MINUTE

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

WAITING UPON RUSSIA.

THE statement in Paris that the allied Governments have decided against further intervention in Russia for the present may readily be accepted. That is one point as to which the Ambassadors who are to confer upon peace conditions must naturally be in accord.

Some Russians and many representatives of other nations have urged upon the victorious Western democracies the immediate occupation of the territories of the late Czar, and the discussion has proceeded as though the enterprise were no more complicated than the redemption of Belgium and Alsace and Lorraine. The regions known to us as Russia embrace an area two and one-half times larger than that of the United States, and within that territory live about one-tenth of the inhabitants of the earth, sharply divided by race and religion.

What has happened and is happening in Russia nobody knows to a certainty, but good judges of the situation are not in doubt in regard to two highly important considerations. One is that the Western Powers, at the conclusion of a conflict which has taxed their energies to the utmost, are not able to police a country second only to the British empire in extent. The other is that the Russian people, groping as they may be toward light and liberty, are much better qualified at this time to help upon some true solution of their difficulties than any outsiders, no matter how benevolent their purpose. Terrible as the process is likely to be, it is necessary, and probably it is practicable.

As time passes it is possible that the more stable democracies may be able in some places to help and in others to discipline their fiery brethren of the East, but for the moment their clearly indicated policy is non-interference, and they are wise to adopt it and await the outcome of a better day.

DANGERS OF RUSSIAN INTERVENTION.

WOULD it be possible through skillful propaganda to induce the American people to give their support to monarchy, even such monarchy as a restoration of the Romanoffs would involve? Apparently the American Defense Society believes that the trick can be turned. In a circular addressed to the American ministers of the Gospel the chairman of the Board of Trustees of that organization enjoins the preaching of sermons on Dec. 23 on the "need for some action being taken in Congress to see that Russia is given the help she needs." The "help" specified in the circular proves on closer inspection to be the supplying of Admiral Kolchak's party with "every necessity to enable them to drive out the Bolsheviks and restore order in the country." If the ministers to whom the circular is addressed have paid close attention to the news out of Russia, they will remember that Admiral Kolchak has already driven the moderate constitutional elements out of the "Omsk Government." They will also recognize in Kolchak the Siberian Adjutant of Denikin, who was an intimate friend of the late Czar and is the present hope of the Romanoffs. The American Defense Society may thus invoke a few uneasy American ministers into a movement for the restoration of the Russian autocracy. But might they not go farther in the end if they came out boldly and said, "We are for a Czar?"

TEXAS.
Oh, a thirsty land of dust and sand is the Panhandle plains of Texas. Where the coyotes howl and the panthers prow! And the rattlesnakes strike and vex us! And the people are strange who ride the range. For they went to the Legislature And voted the towns all dry by law. Though the rivers were dry by nature. Oh, the wonderful size and the enterprise Of the State and the folks of Texas; Though how they contrive to live and thrive. On the desert may perplex us! For little they raise but milo-maize And cattle and cane and sand; But when 't' grass is dry and the cows all die They live by selling the land. The land-sharks bask in dusty pools Where the lambs come down to slaughter; And they tell 'em the cows dried up on the range. We're drowned in the last high water. 'Tis the breeding place of a strong, fit race. For the strenuous life that waits them. And bark at the passing stranger. With the long-horned steers through the long dry years. With the dry long-whiskered statesmen. For the winds are strong and the miles are long. In the land of the Texas ranger, Where the prairie dogs sit on their hot, dry hills. And bark at the passing stranger. And it seldom rains in the big staked plains. But they went to the Legislature And voted the country dry by law. Though 'twas devilish dry by nature. E. PALMER.

A man in Wisconsin who did not buy any Liberty bonds or Thrift Stamps writes to one of the national publications that it is no mystery at all to him why the Democrats lost the last election. He says it was because people who could be bluffed into doing it were made to buy these things, and he relates instances in which veritable mobs swept down upon Wisconsin farmers to compel them to do so. He says the reflection of what people thought of this compulsion may be found in the Wisconsin returns. However, it seems that everything but the Democratic ticket went over the top in Wisconsin. We are disposed to believe that this also puts over the top our theory that the Democrats lost Congress because of pro-German resentment of our participation in the war against Germany. We have been waiting for just such a boost; and that does it nicely, we think. If it took mobs to sell Liberty bonds and War Stamps, what would they not have taken to put the Democratic ticket over in some parts of the country?

We are told that in Alaska, which is bone dry, the natives have revived the ancient custom of distilling hooch. One guess for everybody on what it is they dance after drinking some of it.

Mr. Wilson seems by this time to have pretty well turned the differences of opinion as to peace.

Public Demand to Guide Senate Action on League of Nations

Republicans, Accused by Democrats of Playing Politics, Have Failed to Declare Definitely Against President's Principles.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Persons who have read and accepted at their full face value the criticisms of the President's peace policies recently voiced in the Senate may have come to the conclusion that any proposal for a league of nations is doomed to failure when (and if) it comes to the Upper House for ratification in the form of a treaty. For, according to the Constitution, the President has power to make treaties only "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" and "provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

A casual reading of the Senate debates of the last few days would seem to indicate that the President will have difficulty in getting a two-thirds majority for any treaty he may bring in.

Yet there is no doubt in the minds of those who have studied the ways of this and other Congresses that when the President offers the peace treaty for ratification it will be accepted by the Senate.

It will be accepted even though it embodies the ideal for which the President is striving in Europe—the ideal of a league of nations in which America, departing from her traditional policy of isolation, will have full share.

Adoption Predicted.
Doubtless there will be objections and delays vexatious to those who believe that only by a league of nations can the peace of the world be made secure. But in the end, it is fairly safe to predict, the treaty will be voted by the necessary majority.

This forecast is predicated on the assumption that the American people want an end to the war and that they are convinced, or will be convinced, that only through a league of nations can the desired end be attained. If the American people want the league they will get it, despite all the noise being made and will be said by critics of the President in the Senate, as Senator Lewis of Illinois put it yesterday.

"When President Wilson returns and tells of his reception abroad, the American people will let these Senators hear from them. Then they will do as they have always done—how to the voice of the people, their master. It will be the same policy of abnegation and surrender and submission to the people."

Since the Senate convened last Thursday, after its holiday recess, the league of nations has been the principal subject of the only public debate. It will continue to be discussed, but so much has already been said on both sides of the question that it is doubtful whether any new arguments can be advanced.

Three Views in Senate.
It is now apparent from what has been said this week and previously, that the Senate on this question divides into three parts.

First, there are those who, from conviction or otherwise, support the Wilson idea that a league of nations should be formed, and formed at once, at the same time that peace is made.

Second, there are those who, while pointing out obstacles in the way of

the league, do not oppose it outright, but urge that consideration of it should be deferred till after the treaty of peace.

Third, there is Reed of Missouri, who is vigorously and unalterably opposed to the league now or at any other time and does not hesitate to make his views known.

Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, has never stated that he is a league man. With Senator Knox, Lodge has contended that international discussion of the problem should follow and not be synchronous with the making of the peace. All sorts of possible objections have been suggested by Republicans, but they have yet to express unqualified opposition to a world arrangement to prevent wars.

In the tactics pursued by the Republicans, supporters of the administration, it is difficult to see the working out of a definite political policy.

Politics, Say Democrats.
That policy, they say, is to discredit the President in his negotiations abroad in order to make an issue for the next presidential campaign. Senator Lewis made the specific accusation in his carefully prepared speech of Thursday and yesterday.

It should be noted that the bulk of the Republican criticism has been directed against the President's methods. He has been criticized for going abroad, for sleeping in a royal bed, for (as alleged by Senator Sherman) his best satirical vein permitting the subjects to be lowdown with descriptions of his progress in Europe while sorrowing mothers are unable to get news of their soldier sons.

In short, so the Democrats say, the Republicans are playing the most obvious kind of politics. They are making the most of the chances to criticize the preliminaries leading up to the making of the peace, and the possible establishment of a league of nations, but they are leaving a loophole through which they can retreat when the peace is made.

They can say, with truth, that they never opposed the league, and when the peace is made, as it is expected to be, they will demand that the peace treaty be ratified, they can gracefully bow to the will of the country and say that it was their own will from the beginning.

League of Nations.
Senator Reed, who forms a faction by himself, the only man in the Senate who has come out openly in opposition to a league of nations on any terms, may be expected to continue in opposition. Reed is sincerely convinced that America should maintain a policy of isolation.

As he sees it, entrance into a league would mean the beginning of a policy of "entangling alliances" against which Washington warned. With Col. George Harvey, Reed believes that a league of nations would be a league to enforce war, not peace.

Reed will be one of the bitterest in fighting any treaty that calls for a world concert such as Wilson seeks. In this he will not be playing politics, for in all human probability he will have the unpopular and the losing side.

WILL TRY TO SAVE \$563,000 FOR LINDENWOOD COLLEGE

Representative Cave Will Ask Legislature to Amend Inheritance Tax Law to Relieve School.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 4.—An attempt will be made in the coming session of the Legislature by Representative Nick T. Cave of Fulton to amend the State inheritance tax law to relieve Lindenwood College of St. Charles from the payment of an inheritance tax of more than \$550,000 on the bequest made to it in the will of the late Mrs. James Gay Butler, estimated at \$2,000,000.

Cave proposes to amend the law to relieve religious, charitable and educational institutions from the payment of the tax, and in his amendment he provides for the relief of such institutions to the extent to which they are liable for the tax on bequests they received while the law was in its present form. He said there were many churches and other institutions which had received bequests, though smaller ones.

The present law appears to the layman to exempt such institutions, but Cave, who is a lawyer, says it does not exempt them and that they are liable for direct bequests. Under the law there is a tax of 5 per cent on the first \$20,000 of a bequest, 10 per cent on the next \$20,000, 15 per cent on the next \$40,000, 20 per cent on the next \$120,000, 25 per cent on the next \$200,000 and 30 per cent on all the remainder.

If Lindenwood should receive \$2,000,000 from the Butler estate, its tax would be \$563,000, or a little more than one-fourth.

WILL DISCUSS COMPENSATION

New York Men Will Take Up the Proposed Missouri Law.

Edson S. Lott, president of the United States Casualty Co. of New York, will discuss "Workmen's Compensation Laws in General and the Proposed Missouri Act in Particular" before the National Safety Council at Hotel Statler next Thursday at 6:30 p. m. dinner.

Reservations for the dinner are being made through the Safety Council of the Chamber of Commerce. Employees of labor, attorneys and insurance representatives are particularly invited.

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Events in the Social World

A Great Revival of Social Functions Is Expected in 1919 and Only the White Lining of the Black War Clouds That Hung Over St. Louis Society in the Past Year Will Be Visible.

No doubt the coming year will see a revival of entertaining on a lavish scale and only the silver lining of the ugly war clouds which hung over us last year will be visible in the social realm. No side of American life will be more thoroughly affected this year by the change from war to peace conditions than the social side. Regardless of what stimulus was introduced, events during the last two years could not escape the depressing black shadow of war, if indeed there was an actual desire on the part of many to forget.

A foretaste of the gaiety-to-be was given us during this holiday season and it has been many years since the young set had such a round of affairs as the last two or three weeks witnessed, with a number of functions for the older set intermingled.

THERE will be a display tomorrow afternoon which will attract a large number of women who are interested in artistic negligees and tea gowns. Mrs. Wilson-Clark of 11 Vandeventer place will throw open her home for the occasion when numbers of tea gowns and negligees designed and made by Mrs. Ford Thompson for the benefit of the Allies Shop will be exhibited on live models. Mrs. Thompson is holding a series of these displays of her creations at the homes of various women who are interested in the Allies Shop and the first one was held at the residence of Mrs. Dwight Davis of 16 Portland place. This branch of the Allies Shop has been one of the most lucrative, and though the negligees are of surpassing loveliness both in color and design, fancy prices are not asked for them. The young maids and matrons who will act as models for Mrs. Thompson are: Misses Auguste Chouteau, August Busch Jr., Burgoyne Wilson, Knox Taussig; Misses Roberta Lewis, Annie Laurie Warrack, Nancy Bates, Jane Bemis, Lucile Capen, Mary Frances Joy, Erwin Hayward and Mildred Orthwein.

Mrs. Thompson has as her assisting committee Misses Wilson-Clark, Arthur Helmreich, Charles Parsons, Pettus, Knox Taussig, Henry Fenimore Cooper, Theron Catlin, August Chouteau, Harold and Clarence Gamble, Frederick Menner, Edward Hotchkiss, John Hornbrook, William Schevill, Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Goodman King and Misses Julia Papin, Grace Taylor, Frances Hayes and Nancy Bates. Anyone who is interested is invited to be present and the hour is 4 o'clock.

WEDDINGS and engagements continue to add to the interest of the social world and one of the most important weddings of the season took place yesterday when Miss Elise Boeckler became the bride of Hugh Petersen of Chicago. The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, with Dean Davis of Christ Church Cathedral officiating. A reception followed the ceremony.

Mrs. Garvin Brown of Indianapolis was the matron of honor and Miss Paula Petersen, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Catherine McCreery were the bridesmaids. They were all gowned alike in georgette crepe of orchid shade made over a foundation of flesh-colored satin. The draperies of the georgette were held with French blue rosebuds and they carried bouquets of Ophelia roses.

The bridal robe was of heavy ivory-tinted satin with draperies of rose point lace, caught with clusters of orange blossoms. The court train of the satin served as a foundation for a train of the rose point lace and her veil of tulle was held to the coiffure with a band of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Julie Petersen of Chicago served his brother as best man and Pope Boeckler, the bride's brother, and Ray Redheiser of Chicago served as groomsmen.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Boeckler of 5129 Washington boulevard. She was educated at Mary Institute and at Miss Wright's School at Bryn Mawr, Pa., and since her debut has been one of the most popular and admired girls in society. She has been one of the active members of the Junior League. Mr. Petersen is



Grays! Browns! Blacks!

Knowing as you do the splendid styles and qualities we have been offering at \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.00 you can readily appreciate what unusual values they must be at this reduced price of \$5.45. Newest styles and colorings—including brown and gray kid boots with cloth tops to match—and genuine all-black kid boots—leather Louis or military heels—all sizes and widths.

Women's Boots—values up to \$ 9.00...\$ 7.65
Women's Boots—values up to \$11.00...\$ 9.65
Women's Boots—values up to \$14.00...\$11.45

Maison de Bernard
The Paris Shop of
Saint Louis
Clearance Sale
—OF ALL—
Winter Coats
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Furs,
Silk Petticoats,
Bags and All
Novelties
Sacrificed
For Immediate
Clearance
Suite 500
Odd Fellows' Building



Photograph by Kandel.

Miss Ruth Agnes Moffat
Whose betrothal to Lieut. Edwin Huttig Hilmer has been disclosed...

upon their return will reside at 5525 Bartner avenue.

A NUMBER of engagements were made known during the past week one of the most interesting ones being that of Miss Ruth Agnes Moffat to Lieut. Edwin Huttig Hilmer, which was announced at a dinner given at the M. A. A. on Monday evening by the parents of the bride-to-be, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moffat, of 4739 Westminster place. Miss Moffat is a popular member of the class of 1920 at Washington University and is a member of the Phi Beta Phi Sorority. Lieut. Hilmer is the son of Mrs. Laura Hilmer of 6132 Pershing avenue and is here on a 10-days leave from the School of Military Aeronautics at Itasca, N. Y., where he has been stationed since February. He was a member of the class of 1919 at Washington University before entering the service. No date for the wedding has been set.

ANOTHER engagement announced was that of Miss Marie Hadley, daughter of L. G. Hadley of 3247 Longfellow boulevard.

Photograph by Kajiwara.

Miss Jessie Bartraw
Who is visiting
Miss Jane Addams
at Hull House,
Chicago....



Photograph by Murillo.

Miss Marie Hadley
Whose engagement to Lieut. Edwin Huttig Hilmer has been made known...

STILL another engagement made known was that of Miss Elizabeth Burden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden of 5029 Maple avenue, to Clarke F. Sanford of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Sanford is the son of the late Elmer D. Sanford of St. Louis and is well known in Masonic circles and is a member of the Century Boat Club. The wedding will probably take place in the spring, when it is hoped that Miss Burden's two brothers, Maj. William W. Burden of the Twelfth Engineers and Ensign L. L. Burden, U. S. N., will be home by that time.

Among the many young women of St. Louis who are interested in social

2,100 PAIRS Women's Boots REDUCED

BUTTON Boots only, of the high Swope standard of quality—at reductions of notable interest to every thoughtful woman.

of
Black Kid Black Calf
Patent Leather
Bronze Kid
A Limited Number With Cloth Tops

Former Prices Were \$5.50 to \$11
—in Three Sale Lots at

\$3.85 \$4.85 \$5.85

These reductions average one-third

Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes 2 to 8, widths AAA to D, in the lot as a whole.

Swope Shoe Co.
OLIVE AT 10th ST.



Mrs. Food Thompson
Who is giving a series of displays of tea gowns for the Allies Shop...

settlement work is Miss Jessie Bartraw, who has charge of the Wesley House Settlement. Miss Bartraw has gone to Chicago, where she will be the guest of Miss Jane Addams at Hull House for about ten days. Miss Bartraw comes of a pioneer family of St. Louis and is a cousin-of the late Gen. U. S. Grant.

Mrs. Alfred Hebard, 4934 Pershing avenue, has departed for Chicago to visit her sister, Mrs. Howard Gillette.

OF special interest to Columbian Club circles was the announcement by Mr. and Mrs. W. Levy of 5774 Westminster place of the engagement of their niece, Miss Lucille Seagall to Lester S. Seagood, son of Mrs. Louis Renard of 4463 Westminster place. Miss Seagall is one of the most popular members of the younger set. Mr. Seagood recently received his



Photograph by Kajiwara.

Mrs. Auguste Chouteau
Who will be a participant in the tea gown display for the Allies Shop tomorrow...

Lieutenant's commission at Camp Hancock in the machine gun corps. The date of the marriage has not been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Rochford of 2671 Russell avenue announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Rochford, to Dr. E. C. Elmer, Saturday evening, Dec. 28. Those present were Misses Estelle Smith, Bertha Webb, Agnes Schultze, Blanche Roehrick, David and Teddy Rochford, Drs. J. Holke, J. E. Harding and A. J. Elmer.

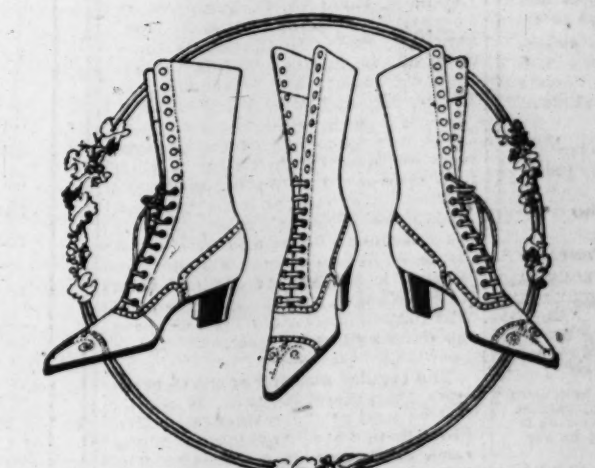
Dr. Elmer is a graduate of Washington University and a member of Xi Psi Phi Fraternity, and is now stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss. Miss Lillian E. Muench of 5320 Ridge avenue entertained with a

"500" party on Tuesday. Those present were Misses Martin, Aden, Boedeker, Ferris, Brown, White, Burgee, Blaurock, Menger, Bauman, Poertner, Jackson, Schoenthaler, Underhill and Stevens.

Mrs. Othmar M. Guy Kahman of Newport, Ark., formerly Miss Alice Bell Mudge of Cabanne avenue, who is visiting her parents here, is entertaining Miss Rowena Campbell of Newport, Ark.

The Blarney Girls held their regular meeting Thursday evening at the home of Miss Stella Pietsch, 3127 Pleasant street. Messrs. John Ginn, who has recently returned from Eastleigh, England; Edwin Meyer,

Continued on Next Page.



Beautiful Winter Styles

Queen Quality Boots have that distinctive touch of style so desired by particular women everywhere. They are designed by style specialists, and made of best materials by experts of long experience. Truly the best known and most liked Footwear for Women is Queen Quality.

Four New Models

THE VANITY—One of the popular tan calf models—so much in vogue this year. Of genuine Russia calf leather, slender Louis heels with vanity plate, light turn sole, plain toe. Price \$12.00

THE CASCADE—Made especially for dress wear. Finest quality Glazed Kid leather, welt sole, leather French heel. Price \$10.00

THE ARCH-GUIDE—Women whose duties are performed while on their feet will find comfort in this shoe. Made of soft shoe soap kid, welt sole, medium heel. Price \$9.00

THE ASTOR—Very attractive walking boot—decidedly in favor this year. Made of fine quality calf leather. Choice of tan or black colors—welt sole. Cuban heel, perforated tip. Price \$8.50. Same style in Black Glazed Kid. Price \$8.00

Hosiery Here to Match Your Shoes.
We Carry the Famous Gotham Gold Band Hose.

618 Washington

Brandt's

617 St. Charles

Social Events

Continued from Previous Page

who has been doing convey duty, and Charles Pletch, who is stationed at Hampton Roads, Va., all of whom were home on holiday furloughs, were guests of honor. The members

Photographs In Your Home

Perhaps you do not realize what beautiful, artistic photographs we can take right in your home of yourself or of the children.

The home touch in such photographs lends additional charm and individuality to the portraits.

We can take them in any weather, at any time of the day.

"True-to-Life" Photographs

Schweig Studio
4927 Delmar Bl.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Hemstitching Pleating and Buttons

Made while you wait—in the cleanest and most sanitary Daylight Factory in the city. Our prices—

Hemstitching, yard 10c
Pleating, per skirt, 25c and up.
Buttons, all styles and sizes, dozen 15c and up.

IMPERIAL
Pleating & Button Co.
704 St. Charles St.
Around the corner from Busch.
Central 4748—PHONES—Olive 849.

Try Pineapple Jiffy-Jell

Pineapple is a flavor which must be sealed to keep. We seal it in a Jiffy-Jell.

We use half a pineapple to make the Jiffy-Jell dessert. So you get a wealth of this delicious taste.

Jiffy-Jell comes ready sweetened. The bottle of flavor comes in the package. And it costs a trifle. One package makes instant dessert for six.

There are 10 flavors, but try Pineapple and Loganberry today. Order them now.

2 Packages for 25 Cents
At Your Grocer's
Jiffy-Jell—Waukegan, Wisconsin

5¢ buys

your release from hard work on wash day, and insures softer, whiter clothes than it is possible to obtain in any other way.

Stauffer's Laundry Tablets
Eighteen Years on the Market

take the place of scrubbing and rubbing. One 5¢ cake washes two bottles of clothes. Won't harm the finest fabrics. Brightens rather than fades. Brightens rather than fades. Brightens rather than fades.

Stauffer's Laundry Tablets
5¢ each
All Grocers Sell Stauffer's.

Stauffer's Laundry Supply Co.,
283 University Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

Improve Your Appearance

Know the joy of a better complexion. You can instantly render to your skin a beautiful soft, pearl-white appearance that will be the wonder of your friends if you will use

Gouraud's Oriental Cream
Send for Trial Size
PERD. T. HOPKINS & SON, New York

Benefit the Skin

and preserve its youthful charm. Thousands of beautiful women know, and depend on

Puritan Beauty Preparations
The Vanishing Cream, Skin Powder, etc., are the only preparations that are so thoroughly recommended.

Try the Vanishing Cream, Skin Powder, etc., at the South Side Beauty Shop, 1010 N. 1st St. All your favorite toilet goods.

of the Bizarre Girls are Misses Viola Hoffman, Freda Sommers, Nina Loebbeck, Hulda and Florence Lohrman, Hilda Rubenstein, Clara Otto, Irene Moeller and Stella Pletsch.

Mr. and Mrs. George Donley of 2710 South Ninth street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Margaret Donley, to Charles A. Peters of 904 Barton street. No date for the wedding has been set.

Mrs. William F. Rohmann Jr. of 922 South Sarah street entertained on New Year's eve. Those present were the Misses C. Bauer, T. and F. Schack, R. Karner, L. Zaegel and R. Schack; Misses M. Kury, C. Zaegel, A. Jobst, F. Thaler and Mr. and Mrs. J. Rehnagle.

Ralph Heller of 5240 Enright avenue is home on a furlough from Chicago where his unit is stationed at a hospital for the care of wounded men returning from overseas.

Mrs. H. Maul of 3439 McRee avenue entertained a number of young guests Saturday evening in honor of her daughter, who was released from the Navy Training School and will leave soon for his home in De Soto, Mo. Mrs. Edward Knarr assisted the hostess.

Mrs. Harry J. Roth of 4529 La-clede avenue entertained a few college classmates of Miss Dorothy Hewitt Monday afternoon. The guests were Misses Elmore O'Neal, Ivy Sands, Virginia O'Connell, Ruth Mueller, Helen Wolfe, Helen MacFarland, Bab Smith and Lourine French.

The marriage of Miss Lucille Minette Goerner, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Goerner, to Glen Owen Neal of Tulsa, Ok., son of Mrs. Leona Neal, was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, 4152 Flora boulevard, New Year's. Only the two families were present for the ceremony and after a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Neal will make their home at Tulsa, Ok.

The marriage of Sergt. Trem Carr, who is here on a furlough from Camp Custer, to Miss Margaret Kochersperger of East St. Louis took place on Wednesday at Clayton, with the Rev. Mr. Langtry officiating. Only the members of the two families were present. The couple are stopping at the Planters Hotel until the expiration of the bridegroom's furlough. He formerly resided here and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Carr of Trenton, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Wright of 4311 Evans avenue are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter, who will be named Bernadine Harriet. Mrs. Wright was Miss Minerva E. Simpkins.

Mrs. George E. Eldridge of New York City, Mrs. Allen Simmons of Seattle, Wash., and Mrs. Josephine Morrissey of Chicago are spending the holidays the guests of Miss Angela Sterbenz of 3459 Magnolia avenue.

A surprise "watch party" was given in honor of Miss Jeannette L. Fester at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Goedecke, of 2803 Wyoming street. Those present were: Misses L. Degenhardt, D. Drouet, E. Reum, E. Rostrom, E. Temperli, E. Toerper, J. Walters, Messrs. C. Hohn, L. Suda, L. Claus, William Geck Jr., G. Hayden, William Kissling, C. Textier, Mrs. Goedecke, E. Textier, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walters.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Edith Tuttle to Clifford G. Wassall of 6426 Lloyd avenue was disclosed at a party given during the holidays. Miss Tuttle is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Tuttle of 5591 Barmore avenue. Mr. Wassall is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wassall and is a student at Washington University. No date for the wedding has been set.

The regular meeting of the Confederate Daughters' Chapter, W. D. C., will be held at the residence of Mrs. Phil Chen, 5280 Washington boulevard, tomorrow at 2 o'clock. The following newly elected officers will be installed: President, Mrs. Walter Edwards; first vice president, Mrs. J. W. Fristoe; second vice president, Mrs. Benjamin Van Cleave; third vice president, Mrs. S. M. Tipton; fourth vice president, Mrs. Frank Sullivan; recording secretary, Mrs. George F. Bergfeld; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert Lund; registrar, Mrs. William D'Oench; historian, Mrs. Virginia Creel; directors, Mrs. Frank L. Scott, Mrs. G. M. Phillips, Mrs. D. N. Burrows and Mrs. L. L. Lynn.

The annual donation tea for Griswold Hall, 1900 Louisiana avenue, which was postponed from Dec. 12, will be held Thursday from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Miss Gertrude Hell of 3112 Allen avenue entertained New Year's Eve with a watch party. The guests were Misses Catherine and Marie Haenni, Genevieve Jennings, Mary Rose Hannigan, Dorothy Garvey, Mary Catherine Heller, Marjorie Bergs, Vera Melzheimer, Louise Cramer, Helen Murphy, Annie Hynes, Virginia Conzelmann, and Messrs. Chester Miller, Milton Johnson, Eugene Ellard, Elmer Koster, Henry Bale, Edward Meister, Marley Hemp, Walter Messmer, Louis Hager, Arnold Wass, Fred Rehboitz, Vincent Waddock, William Young, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Hell and chaperones.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Block of 2822 Manchester avenue entertained last Sunday with a patriotic reception in honor of their son, Louis Block, who has arrived from overseas. The home was decorated in the national colors. About 75 guests were present.

Earl Dix and his sister, Miss Archie Dix, entertained a number of young people with a watch party at the home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Parke, 5213 Julian

avenue. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harris; Misses Katherine Stevens, Margaret Laupp, Nellie Kerk, Vera Schmulling, Beale and Lorine Wilson, Viola Khyll; Messrs. R. M. Stevens, Herbert and Elmer Wagone, H. R. Polack, Charles Folts.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Finkelstein of 4439 Page boulevard have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rose Finkelstein, to Maurice Friedman of 5637 Pershing avenue. No date for the wedding has been set.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Albrecht of 1107 Drexel street announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Olga Albrecht, to Herman H. Gieselmann of 3290 Bailey avenue at a dinner given in her honor Sunday evening. The table was decorated for the occasion with small hearts and cupid. Those present were: Misses Anna Ballman, Elsie Brockhoff, Caroline Hartman, Selma Horn, Lillian Recker, Evelyn Simon, Florence Dierker, Elmina Kern, Julia Lehnerts, Clara Buesse, Messrs. Herbert Albrecht, Elmer Albrecht, Wm. Bright, Herman Struss, Lester Shoetler, Herman H. Gieselmann, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mansky, Mrs. Cliff Wilson.

Miss M. Tesse Moore entertained at her home, 1516 John avenue, on Monday evening. The guests were: Misses Christine Waters, Mary Jack Davis, Meta Koeppel, Katherine Heidenreich, Marie C. Beyer, Rose A. Soffer, Hilda Hindersmann, Augusta Varwig, Elsie Ziegler, Ruth Krueger, Leah M. Kelley, Mrs. Helen Krato and Ruth Krato.

R. E. Yatter of 3438 Wyoming street has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Mary Yatter, to Otto A. Weber, who is now with the Thirty-fifth Division in France.

The first meeting of the New Year of the Monday Club of Webster Groves will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A novel feature which is shortly to be inaugurated

is a series of luncheons to be given by the different sections of the club on alternate Tuesdays, beginning Jan. 14.

The marriage of Maj. Solon Cameron of 4567 Ashland avenue, who was here on a leave from Camp Dix, N. J., to Miss Margaret Wease, formerly of St. Louis, took place New Year's day at the residence of Maj. Cameron. A bridal dinner and small

reception followed at the American Hotel, after which the couple departed for Camp Dix. The bride is a talented musician and comes of an old French family.

The New Year's eve watch meeting at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church culminated in the marriage of Miss Augusta Roeder of 5333 Goodfellow place and Earle Dingman of 1321 Aubert avenue. The Rev. Russell

Whiteside, pastor of the church, officiated.

The wedding of Miss Adele Elaine Kohner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Kohner of 415 Westgate avenue, Parkview, to Sergt. Louis Winter-nitz of Baltimore, took place Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock at the bride's home, with Dr. M. Spits of

Continued on Next Page.

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You can do this if you try. Just write to Aunt Mary and tell her what the name of this doll is and she will tell you how you can get a beautiful doll over 15 inches tall, jointed at the shoulders and hips. This is not a cloth doll to stuff, but a real baby doll in a beautiful school girl dress with a cute little cap. You will be the proudest girl in your neighborhood when you get this doll and she is yours for just a little easy work. Aunt Mary has a doll for every little girl, so be sure to write and tell her your name and address today so she can send you her big free offer.

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Garland's

Monday, the Fourth Day of Our Nine-Day Series of SPECIAL JANUARY SALES

A Sensational Offering of SERGE DRESSES

With the whole feminine world crying "SERGE"—with the prices of good serge soaring skyward and with almost a famine in serge of the better kind—when it is the most difficult thing imaginable to get good Serge Dresses under \$25.00, \$30.00 or \$35.00 and higher—look at this—

350 Serge Dresses, Values Up to \$35.00.

\$19.95

Two-thirds of the entire 350 are what we term, "brand-new," but they were late in delivery and now they go into the January Sale at the January Sale price reductions, almost before they have had time to get rid of the creases caused by the regular packing for shipment. But that's the Garland way, so buy as many as you need—there are a number of new, individual styles.

New poplins—new round-necks—new tight sleeves—novel effects in bead embroidery—new arrangement of flat braid—buttons applied in divers ways that are very smart. See the new tiny bayadere pinch tucking. The skirts are in the new ankle length and in the new width—that's how new and up-to-the-minute they are. Sizes for misses 14 to 20 and women 34 to 44 bust.

OTHER DRESSES REDUCED
Dresses Worth to \$125
Now in 3 Final Close-Out Lots

Lot 1, Dresses Worth to \$75.00.
\$39.50

Lot 2, Dresses Worth to \$95.00.
\$59.50

Lot 3, Dresses Worth to \$225.00.
\$79.50



Black serge Dress, braided-trimmed, silk fringed satin skirt, \$19.95.
(Same model in navy)
A \$35.00 value. Price, in this sale,
\$19.95

THOMAS W. GARLAND

409-11-13 Broadway

Social Events

Continued From Preceding Page.

relating. After the ceremony a bridal dinner was served for the family, followed by a reception. Little Virginia Block was the flower girl and only attendant. After a honeymoon the couple will reside in Baltimore. Mrs. Belle Winter-utt, the bridegroom's mother, came on to be present at the marriage. The bride is a graduate of National Park Seminary at Wash-

ington, D. C., and is an accomplished musician, both vocal and piano. A farewell party was given Thursday evening in honor of Miss Clara Skinner and Cadet Ralph Skinner of 1474 Stewart place, who departed Friday morning for Mexico, Mo. About 18 guests were present.

Miss Ollinda Suemnick of 5323 South Broadway entertained Saturday evening. Those present were: Misses Irene Schultz, Izetta Hogan, Edna Janca, Lavern Holland, Hilda Schultz, Margarita Mueller, Lillian

Bruning; Messrs. Arnim Mueller of Belleville, Sterling Schimpf of Jefferson City, George Schlesing, Roy Evers, Charles Miller, Darwin Brinkman, George Claudius, Mr. and Mrs. George Mueller of Belleville, Mr. and Mrs. J. Suemnick.

Mrs. Andrew D. Cella of 6318 Cates avenue is recovering from a severe attack of influenza that has confined her to her home for the past three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Treinen have returned from their honeymoon and are at home at 4042 Arsenal street. Mrs. Treinen was Miss Paula Pohrer of 4319 Junata street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barbach of 3659 Connecticut street entertained New Year's eve with a masquerade party in honor of their daughter, Esther. Forty guests were present.

A "hard-time" party was given New Year's eve in honor of Frank Louis Fogelbach, who is home on a furlough from the United States naval air station at Pensacola, Fla., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fogelbach Jr., 4141 Oregon avenue. Those present were: Messrs. and Mrs. Peter Fogelbach Sr., Charles Fogelbach, Martin Fogelbach, George Schmitt, John Auer, Jacob Eberts Jr., John Fink; Messrs. Adolph Bachmann, Ed Werner, Joe Thomas, John Road, Arthur Johns, Charles Werner Sr., Fred Meinhardt; Mrs. Mary Auer, Bertha Seltrich, Emma Korn, Jacob Jansen, Agnes Gebhardt; Miss Lulu Werner and Eleanor Seltrich.

The Shrewsbury Unit, Council of National Defense, was entertained last Monday afternoon at the home of the chairman, Mrs. Albert Blanner of Webster Groves, in honor of Mrs. E. F. Bush, State chairman of the Woman's Committee. Mrs. Bush spoke on the reconstruction work of the council, following the war. Mrs. J. Hall Lynch of Clayton, County chairman; Mrs. R. E. Eggebrecht, county musical director, and Miss Manair Griffin of the County Welfare Work were also honor guests. Those present were: Misses Julius Garrels, William Meisel, William Dodge, Benton Miller, Frank Zimmerman, G. S. Heldman, Fredericks F. W. Kochhammer, Spencer and Hicks.

"B and C" Auxiliary, 15th Infantry, will meet in the assembly room at Scruggs' Thursday at 2 p. m. Plans for the coming military carnival are to be discussed and a large attendance is urged.

Two weddings in the last two days have taken away two of the many attractive girls in Lindenwood College. The first, which was a surprise to most of the students, was that of Miss Dorothy Ingersoll, a senior, from Seattle, Wash., and Leo C. Miller, head of the music department. This took place Friday eve-

ning at the home of the bridegroom's brother, Dr. H. Edward Miller, 3842 Flora boulevard, the bride's mother being present, and the Rev. Dr. John L. Roemer officiating.

On Saturday, Jan. 4, occurred the wedding of Miss Willie O. Minor and the Rev. Warner Forsythe. Miss Minor, a graduate of two years ago, has been assisting in the expression department at Lindenwood. A farewell reception was given for her by the faculty Dec. 12, followed by a tea in her honor by the Arkansas Club, Dev. 13. The ceremony took place at the bride's home, at Newport, Ark., at noon yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Platte of 4646 Alsace place entertained New Year's eve with a watch party.

Sergt. E. J. Sachs, who has just arrived from overseas, is a week-end visitor of his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohn at the Beers Hotel.

The regular monthly meeting of

the St. Louis branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae will be held at the home of Mrs. Oron E. Scott, 5211 Westminster place on Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Word has just been received that the national convention of the association will be held in St. Louis during the last week of March instead of in June, as previously announced. At the meeting on Friday, Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, chairman of the Convention Finance Committee, will outline plans for the convention, and Mrs. Ludwig Schmiedt will report on a conference with Mrs. Gertrude

Continued on Page Eight.

RESORTS.

Comfortable, Attractive HOTEL

"THE INN" BAY HEAD, FLA. Fronting protected tropical waters. Opening into Gulf of Mexico. BOATING, FISHING, HUNTING. Home-like, beautiful, Artesian Water. \$12.00 Weekly Up. Address "THE INN" Bay Head, Fla.

RESORTS. THE LENWOOD Augusta's (Ga.) New Winter Hotel Brick and Stone on the Sand Hills Golf Privileges: Write for Booklet

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Don't put off necessary dental work. You owe it to the community and to yourself to keep well. Good teeth help you keep well.

Comfortably Fitting Plates. \$5.00 Up YOUR NATURAL GUMS Crown and Bridge Work \$5.00 Up Examination Free

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Rubicam Calendar for 1919

- Jan. 6 **New Business Year**
Begin work at Rubicam Business School.
- Feb. 14 **Valentine's Day**
Finish the Manual of Shorthand.
- Mar. 17 **St. Patrick's Day**
Write 1800 words on the typewriter in one hour without an error; compute loss and gain for the first quarter's work in bookkeeping.
- May 1 **May Day**
Write 70 words a minute in shorthand for five minutes, and enter the Advanced Class; begin the study of Corporation work in bookkeeping.
- July 4 **Independence Day**
Go out to a good business position, equipped for a place among trained workers.
- Sept. 1 **Labor Day**
Receive a raise in salary, based on ability and good work.
- Nov. 27 **Thanksgiving Day**
Be thankful that for several months you have drawn a good salary, and that you have justified your existence by your own energy and ambition.

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EVERY FUR Greatly Reduced!

Every Fur Coat, Every Coatee, Every Stole, Every Set—Everything in Our Entire Stock of Fashionable Furs

SAVINGS of 20% to 40%!

Fur Coats—Reduced!

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| \$1000 Coat-Wrap of genuine Russian kolinsky; made of the finest selected skins | \$695.00 |
| \$150 Natural Muskrat Coat; 45 inches long; collar, cuffs and belt of self fur | \$115.00 |
| \$210 Natural Marmot Coat of selected skins with raccoon collar and cuffs | \$169.75 |
| \$195 Sport Coat of natural marmot; Hudson seal collar, cuffs and pockets | \$149.75 |
| \$150 Kolinsky Marmot Coat; 45 inches long; with natural raccoon collar and cuffs | \$115.00 |
| \$125 Kolinsky Marmot Motor Coat; 45 inches long; belted effect; reduced to | \$95.00 |
| \$195 Natural Raccoon Motor Coat of selected dark skins; belted effect; special at | \$159.75 |
| \$340 Siberian Squirrel Sport Coat; taupe shade; 32 inches long; belted effect | \$275.00 |
| \$795 Hudson Seal Coat-Wrap; shawl collar and cuffs of natural skunk; beautifully lined | \$595.00 |
| \$350 Hudson Seal Coat; 42 inches long; natural skunk collar and patch pockets; Pussy Willow lined | \$275.00 |
| \$215 Hudson Seal Coat; belted effect; 45 inches long; lined with beautiful silk | \$165.00 |
| \$275 Hudson Seal Coat with taupe squirrel collar; belted effect; 30 inches long | \$195.00 |
| \$195 Coat of natural nutria with Hudson seal collar; cuffs, belt and border | \$159.75 |

All Coatees & Cape Coatees Radically Reduced!

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| \$500 wonderful Cape-Coatee of very fine dark mink skins; cape back; tab front | \$395.00 |
| \$275 Cape-Coatee of natural mink; yoke effect; trimmed with tails and paws | \$215.00 |
| \$425 taupe Squirrel Cape-wrap with yoke back and shawl belt; reduced to | \$325.00 |
| \$255 Cape-Coatee of taupe squirrel with natural skunk collar and border | \$195.00 |
| \$395 Hudson Seal Cape-Coatee Wrap with taupe squirrel trimming; flaring cape back | \$295.00 |
| \$195 Hudson Seal Coatee; tab front; belt and collar of taupe squirrel | \$150.00 |
| \$150 Hudson Seal Cape-Coatee with shawl collar and reversible belt; reduced to | \$115.00 |
| \$75 Hudson Seal Coatee with belt and pockets; reduced for this sale to | \$59.75 |
| \$175 Natural Nutria Coatee with deep shawl collar; belted effect | \$139.75 |

Stoles & Capes—Reduced!

| | |
|---|----------|
| \$90 Natural Siberian Squirrel Stole; can be worn as a coatee; reduced to | \$69.75 |
| \$595 straight Stole of carefully selected Hudson Bay sable; entirely trimmed with tails and paws | \$450.00 |
| \$650 Scotch Mole Wrap-Coatee with deep shawl collar; reversible belt; extreme models | \$495.00 |
| \$175 genuine Russian Kolinsky Cape-Throw; cape back; tab front; splendid value | \$115.00 |
| \$195 genuine Russian Kolinsky Cape-Coatee; one-skin yoke; projecting arm-holes | \$159.75 |
| \$450 elaborate natural stone Marten Set. A 10-skin Cape Stole with Canteen Muff | \$375.00 |
| \$115 combination Stole and Coatee of Jap kolinsky; belt and pockets | \$89.75 |
| \$125 straight Stole of natural skunk; trimmed at ends with fur balls | \$95.00 |

Scarfs & Sets Reduced!

Finest Canadian Wolf Animal Scarfs; sold regularly at \$21.95 to \$35; on sale at

\$15.95 to \$39.75

Finest American Fox Animal Scarfs; sold regularly at \$45 to \$75; on sale at

\$33.75 to \$59.75

All Muffs to match above scarfs at greatly reduced prices.

See Globe-Democrat Today for Annual January Sale of Underwear

PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLICATIONS



\$2 Invested in Vogue Will Save You \$200

The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown! Gloves, boots, hats, that miss being exactly what you want are the ones that cost more than you can afford.

Why take chances again this year when—by simply sending in the coupon below and at your convenience paying \$2—you can insure the correctness of your entire wardrobe for the remainder of the Winter, the Spring and the coming Summer?

Vogue suggests that before you spend a single penny on new clothes, before you even begin to wonder what will be the line of the new silhouette—and peace-time is going to bring most radical changes—you consult its great series of Spring and Summer Fashion Numbers.

HERE ARE THE 9 NUMBERS OF VOGUE WHICH YOU WILL RECEIVE FOR \$2

*Ten if you mail the coupon now

*Southern Number January 15
(Extra Complimentary Copy)
Where to go, what to wear, what to take; the first hints of the Spring mode.

Forecast of Spring Fashions February 1
The earliest advance information from Paris on the new silhouette—saving you from the costliest of all errors, a wrong start.

Spring Millinery February 15
Paris hats; appropriate gowns, veils and coiffures.

Spring Patterns and New Materials March 1
Patterns, weaves, colors, materials favored for Spring.

Paris Openings March 15
The inimitable models of the Grandes Maisons, determining the mode.

Spring Fashions April 1
The full pagentry of the Spring mode unfolded, with dollars-and-cents information in every line.

Brides Number April 15
The bride, the bride's mother, the bridesmaids, the gifts, the breakfast, the luggage, the wedding trip, the reception, the new home.

Smart Fashions for Limited Incomes May 1
Must you economize? And yet look chic? A Vogue-trained dollar is a dollar doubled.

Summer Homes and Hostess Number May 15
Everything from doorsteps to coffee-cups; not forgetting the leveling clothes for all the occasions of country life.

Summer Fashions June 1
Summer clothes are fascinating. Vogue knows. Show. Buy. And you have no regrets.

In the next few months, during the very period in which Vogue's special Fashion Numbers appear, you will be selecting your entire wardrobe for the coming Spring and Summer, and spending hundreds of dollars for the suits, hats, gowns and accessories that you select.

Consider then, that for \$2, a tiny fraction of your loss on one ill-chosen hat or gown, you may secure ten issues of Vogue—an assurance of valuable and new ideas and an insurance against costly failures.

Don't Send Money

You need not bother to enclose a cheque or even to write a letter. The coupon opposite will do, and is easier and quicker. With one stroke of the pen, you will solve your entire clothes problem for the coming Spring and Summer.

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If your order is received immediately, we will start your subscription with the current Southern Number—thus giving you the numbers of Vogue instead of mine without any extra charge.

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NO matter how gray, streaked or faded your hair may be, one to three applications will give it a light brown, dark brown or black, whichever shade you desire. It does not rub off, is not sticky or greasy and leaves the hair fluffy.

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Get a 25c box of Orlex Powder at any drug store. Dissolve it in one ounce of water and comb it through the hair. Or send us the coupon below and get a free trial package.

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I have never used Orlex. Please send me Free Trial package in glass wrapper.

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THE QUICK WAY TO STOP A COUGH

This home-made syrup does the work in a hurry. Easily prepared, and saves about \$2.

You might be surprised to know that the best thing you can use for a severe cough, is a remedy which is easily prepared at home in just a few moments. It's cheap, but for prompt results it beats anything else you ever tried. Usually stops the ordinary cough or chest cold in 24 hours. Tastes pleasant, too—children like it—and it is pure and good.

Four 2½ ounces of Pinex in a pint bottle; then fill it up with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup, if desired. Thus you make a full pint—a family supply bottle of reynoldine cough syrup.

And as a cough medicine, there is really nothing better to be had at any price. It goes right to the spot and gives quick, lasting relief. It promptly heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and air passages, stops phlegm, and soon your cough stops entirely. Splendid for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract, famous for its healing effect on the membranes.

To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.



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75c BOX FREE TO ANY SUFFERER

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The treatment first introduced by Mr. Delano is so good that its owner wants every one that suffers from rheumatism or who has a friend so afflicted, to get a free package from him to know just what will do it every case before a penny is spent. Mr. Delano says: "To prove that the Delano treatment will positively overcome rheumatism, no matter how severe, stubborn or long standing the case, and even after all other treatments have failed, I will, if you have never previously used the treatment, send you a full size package free if you will just cut out this notice and send it away and I will send you a dress with life to help you postage and distribution expense to me personally."

S. V. H. Delano, 323 W. Wood Blvd., Syracuse, N. Y. I can send only one Free Package to an address.—ADV.

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Many fat people fear ordinary means for reducing their weight. Here is an extraordinary method. Extraordinary because, while perfectly harmless, no dieting or exercise are necessary. Marmola Prescription Tablets are made exactly in accordance with the famous Marmola Prescription. A reduction of two, three or four pounds a week is the rule. Procure them from any druggist, or if you prefer, send 75 cents to the Marmola Co., 854 Woodward Av., Detroit, Mich. for a large case.—ADV.

SANTOL LIQUID ANTISEPTIC Mouth Wash

Gets into the tiny crevices the tooth powder or paste can always reach. Reduces spotty, bleeding gums. Makes the mouth proof against disease germs. Neutralizes mouth secretions—cools and refreshes. Use night and morning. At any Druggist's, 50c.

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How to correct foot troubles. Correctives fitted by mail or

In the Office of LIBERATOR COMPANY, 3725 Olive St. (Hannibal & Olive Bldg.) Under 1516, Belmont 5268.

HAYDN SYMPHONY NEXT ORCHESTRAL FEATURE

St. Louis Orchestra's Friday and Saturday Concert Program Announced.

After a week's vacation, the Symphony Orchestra will resume its regular concerts Friday afternoon and Saturday night at the Odeon with a program ranging from Haydn to John Alden Carpenter of Chicago, and presenting as soloist Mme. Julia Clausen, mezzo-soprano.

The Symphony in G Major, No. 16, which Haydn conducted at Oxford University in 1781 on the occasion of his receiving the degree of Doctor of Music, will lead the program. It is a characteristic example of Haydn's mature style, after a lifetime of experience in orchestral construction and color, and after he had reacted to the brilliant influence of Mozart. It exhibits the sonata form virtually as it was inherited by Beethoven. In contrast will be Carpenter's ultra-modern essay in musical humor, the fantastic suite, "In a Perambulator," which has not been heard here since its first performance at the concert of March 3 and 4, 1916. It was the most notable musical composition produced in the United States during that year, and quickly went the rounds of the country. It aroused mirth and pleasure everywhere, with its pictures of the experiences and reflections of a baby riding in its perambulator, and encountering such marvelous things as a policeman, a hurdy-gurdy and a pack of dogs.

Mme. Clausen, a concert and opera singer of note, from Sweden, has appeared in this city several times. She will sing arias by Gluck and Meyerbeer, and songs by Grieg and Hindtstrom. The complete program is as follows:

Symphony in G Major, No. 16, Haydn
1.—Adagio: Allegro spiritoso.
2.—Menuetto.
Arias with orchestra:
"Divinites de Styx," from Alcibiade, Gluck
"Ab, Mon Pile," from Le Propre, Meyerbeer
Fantastic Suite—Adventures in a Perambulator, Carpenter
later.
1.—The Policeman.
2.—The Hurdy-Gurdy.
3.—The Lake.
4.—The Pack of Dogs.
Songs with orchestra:
"A Swan," by Grieg
"Rhapsody—Japan," by Hindtstrom
"Miss Ellen Dismar," by Chabrier
Mme. Clausen, a soloist at the popular concert this afternoon, at the Odeon, as she was a year ago. The program is thus arranged:
Overture—Sicilian Vespers, Verdi
Aria—The Maid of the Mill, from Herodiade, Massenet
Selection—Madame Butterfly, Puccini
Ballet—The Dancer, Gluck
(b) Pas d'Action.
Songs with piano:
"Black Piano," by Scott
(b) In Pantomime, by Russell
(c) The Song of the Lark, by Scott
(d) The Song of the Lark, by Scott
(e) The Song of the Lark, by Scott
(f) The Song of the Lark, by Scott
(g) The Song of the Lark, by Scott
(h) The Song of the Lark, by Scott
(i) The Song of the Lark, by Scott
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(y) The Song of the Lark, by Scott
(z) The Song of the Lark, by Scott

FLOZALEY QUARTET, 16 YEARS ON BOARDS, PLAYS HERE FRIDAY

One Number Is an Unfinished Work of Soldier-Composer Who Was Missing in Action.

The celebrated Flozaley Quartet, with a career of 16 years of high artistic accomplishment, will offer the following program at the Sheldon Memorial Auditorium Friday night:

Quartet in B-flat Major, Op. 15, Beethoven
Unfinished Quartet, Op. 13, Beethoven
Quartet in A Major, Op. 2, Beethoven
Only two movements of Paul Roussel's quartet had been finished when he was called to arms at the beginning of the war. After two years of fighting, including the Marne and Verdun campaigns, he left his trench to get water for a wounded comrade and has not been heard from since. The first movement of his work won the Lepaulle prize in 1914.

Other musical events of the month will be Cantor Josef Rosenblatt's recital at the Odeon on Jan. 21, and John McCormack's concert at the Coliseum on Jan. 31.

CHICAGO JUDGE TO SPEAK ON CHILDREN'S CODE TOMORROW

Judge Olson Will Address C. of C. Members and Missouri Code Commission at M. A. A.

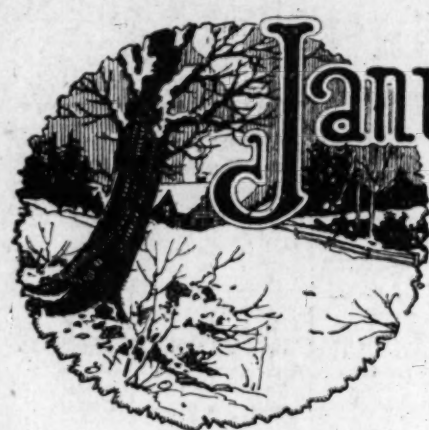
Judge Harry Olson, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago, will speak on the Children's Code tomorrow at 12 o'clock, at the Missouri Athletic Association, under the joint auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the Social Service Conference.

Judge Thomas C. Hennings, chairman of the Education Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, will preside and Rhodes E. Cave, chairman of the Children's Code Commission, will introduce the speaker. St. Louis members of the Fifth General Assembly will sit at the speakers' table and out-State members, in the city for the Republican meeting tomorrow, have been invited to attend.

The Missouri Children's Code, which will be submitted to the coming session of the Missouri Legislature, contains 43 bills for the care and protection of children. The code was prepared by the Missouri Children's Code Commission, appointed by Gov. Gardner to revise the present laws.

Granite City Priest Assigned

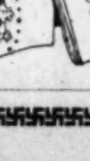
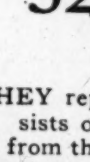
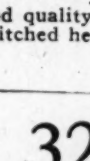
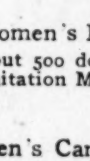
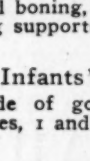
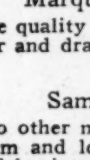
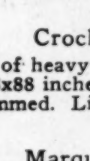
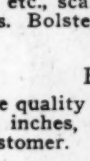
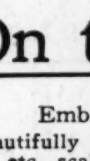
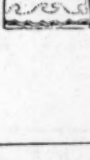
PANA, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Rev. Father Andrew Robinson of Granite City has been assigned by Bishop Ryan of Alton as assistant rector of St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Pana, and has arrived here. He was ordained at Kenrick Seminary, St. Louis, Dec. 21.



January White Sales

On the merchandise calendar—"January" and "White Sales" are synonymous words, for following immediately after the New Year come these great sales of white merchandise in which greatest value-giving is offered in lingerie, linens and all other white goods.

Tomorrow, Monday, the White Sales will offer their usual splendid values.



LINGERIE—Not only cotton lingerie, but fine silk and Philippine lingerie is offered in this sale. Special above all are the exquisite sample pieces of French lingerie—sent from Paris and included in the sale of white, and all at savings worthy of note.

BLOUSES—A special group of handmade batiste blouses at \$5 claim attention at once, as being an extraordinary value. Besides these there are handmade Georgette and voile blouses, and Philippine blouses and tub blouses offering the widest possible choice.

CORSETS—One of the chief events in the White Sale is the offering of Madame Irene Corsets at \$5, which is a greater achievement this year than ever before. Besides this the Corset Section offers other items of special importance.

BEDDING—Sheets and Pillowcases and spreads are marked at exceptionally low prices now. Replenish the supplies for your linen chest in this sale. The many offerings of high-grade Blankets will be of special interest.

LINENS—Table linens and napkins in the widest selection of the varying qualities may be selected at special prices. The woman who likes a perfectly set table will take advantage of these offerings.

The interesting details of these important events will be found today in the Globe-Democrat.

On the "Squares"

Embroidered Bed Sets at \$5.98
Beautifully embroidered, white with pink, blue, helio, etc., scalloped and cut corners. Spreads 72x100 inches. Bolster 36x63 inches. (Square 9—Main Floor.)

Bath Towels, 39c Each
Fine quality bleached Terry Cloth Bath Towels, size 22x44 inches, neatly hemmed. Limit one half dozen to customer. (Escalator Square—Main Floor.)

Crochet Bedspreads, \$1.75 Each
All of heavy weight and have raised designs. Measure 78x88 inches, for full-size beds. Each Spread nicely hemmed. Limit two to a customer. (Square 10—Main Floor.)

Marquise Curtains, \$1.98 Pair
Fine quality Voile and Marquise Curtains in lace border and drawnwork styles. White and ivory. (Square 11—Main Floor.)

Sample W. B. Corsets, \$1.55
Also other makes, in a variety of models. Topless, medium and low-bust styles. White or pink. Guaranteed boning, and some have elastic gorges. All have strong supporters. All sizes. (Square 16—Main Floor.)

Infants' Stamped Dresses, 50c Each
Made of good quality nainsook. Also Children's Dresses, 1 and 3 year sizes. Good assortment of designs. (Sixth St. Highway—Main Floor.)

Women's Batiste Handkerchiefs, 15c Each
About 500 dozen in the lot, embroidered in beautiful imitation Madeira effects with all-around scalloped edges. (Square 7—Main Floor.)

Men's Cambric Handkerchiefs, 10c Each
Good quality soft-finished cambric, full size, neatly hemstitched hems. Very special at the price. (Square 7—Main Floor.)

Blankets, Spreads

White Blankets—For full-size beds; neat colored borders; special at a pair, \$3.95
White Blankets—Soft and fluffy; neat colored borders; 66x80; for full-size bed; special, a pair, \$5.95

Wool Mixed White Blankets—Contain fine quality lamb's wool; neat colored borders; for full-size bed; a pair, \$8.95
Fillet Bedspreads—Of the well-known Jewell cloth, with Fillet insertion, edge and medallions; for three-quarter or double beds; in four lots:

Lot 1, each, \$12.50 Lot 3, each, \$17.50
Lot 2, each, \$15.00 Lot 4, each, \$19.50
Hemmed Bedspreads—78x88 inches; for full-size beds; nicely hemmed; while lot of 270 lasts, special at, each, \$1.75

Hemmed Bedspreads—78x88 inches; all new patterns; special at, each, \$2.50
Scalloped Bedspreads—Full-bed size; cut corners; several new patterns; special, each, \$2.50

Scalloped Bedspreads—Extra size, 80x90 inches; cut corners; special at, \$2.95
Marquise Bedspreads—Fine, heavy quality; 82x92 inches; cut corners; special, \$3.50 (Second Floor.)

Gift Photographs and Pictures Should Be Framed—Now

Christmas photographs and pictures are new now.

They are so beautiful—and yet so fragile that the least handling, or slightest mark will mar their beauty forever.

Now—while they are new and perfect, have them framed and thus protected and preserved. Artistic, well chosen frames will enhance their beauty.

Bring them in now as we are holding a sale in the Department of Fine Arts. (Fourth Fl.)

32,000 Yards of Embroideries

At Prices That Are Very Special

THEY represent innumerable styles and patterns of embroidery materials. The lot consists of remaining samples, leftovers from orders and other accumulated items. Widths are from the very narrow to the wide 27-inch flouncing. All are crisp and new—special prices are

10c, 15c, 19c, 25c and 39c yd.

Valenciennes Laces for children's dresses, lingerie and blouses; come in wide assortments of edges and insertions and are priced 5c and 10 the yard.

A belated shipment from St. Gall brings many strips of Point de Venise Lace. These are mostly narrow laces—priced 10c and 15c the yard. (Main Floor.)

In the Downstairs Store

We are also offering thousands of yards of Laces and Embroideries suitable for all kinds of trimmings—widths are from the extremely narrow to the demi-flounce width—Laces such as Cluny, Valenciennes, Point de Paris and many others are priced 5c and 10c the yard. (Downstairs Store.)

STIX, BAER & F. GRANDER

Clearing Prices & Revamp All

THE January Clearing Sale is now in progress and our customers are urged to inspect the many remarkable sections. Particularly worthy of note are the following groups of very desirable items:

Women's Coats
Specially Priced for Clearance at
\$25 and \$45

These are very desirable Winter Coats and include wool velours, kerseys, mixtures, pompoms and plushes, some of them trimmed with fur collars; all sizes from 34 to 48 bust measure. In every wanted shade, as well as black.

A special group of Suits that are variously fashioned, wonderfully tailored and trimmed; all smart styles; is offered for clearance at an extremely low price. \$45.00

The Misses' Store Offers Remarkable Values in

At \$19.75 A group of splendid Coats in kerseys, velours and novelty coatings and Oxford, all smartly tailored. Some fur trimmed, others plain tailored. Complete range of misses' sizes. Colors are navy, brown, Burgundy and Oxford.

At \$24.75 A very excellent group of desirable Coats that will give substantial service and which are very good looking. Include velours, kerseys and mixtures. All are lined through out and interlined. Sizes 14 to 24.

At \$35.00 The Misses' Store offers a number of smart Coats made of materials, including mixtures, velours and a few silvertone hawl collars of Hudson's Bay and convertibles.

January Sale of Bedding, White Cds, Etc

This opportunity affords savings that are unusual. No Mail

Curtains and Materials

At \$1.95 Pair Nottingham and Shadow Lace Curtains, all desirable patterns.

At \$1.19 Pair Colonial Curtains, with valance to set in between, made of good quality scrim, insertion style.

At \$2.85 Pair Cable Net, Scotch Net and Fillet Curtains in rich effects and a pleasing variety to select from.

At 12½c Yard Woven border Scurms in lengths to 8 yards. Practical for making into curtains.

At 23c Each Nottingham Sash Curtains in elaborate designs, white only. Woven heading at top, ready to hang.

At 29c Yard Madras in dainty effects, lengths to 6 yards. Will give serviceable wear. (Downstairs Store.)

Quilted Mattress Protectors

These are made of bleached muslin, with layer of cotton, and nicely stitched. They have slight oil spots which do not injure their wearing qualities:

Size 36x76 at \$2.50 Size 48x76 at \$2.50
Size 42x76 at \$2.25 Size 54x76 at \$2.75

Bleached Sheets—Ready-made bleached seamless Sheets, medium weight, 81x90 inches, at \$1.25

Pillowcases—Made of short pieces of heavy bleached sheeting, 42x36 and 45x36 inches, extra quality. Each, 25c

Extra Length Sheets—Seamless, 81x99 inches, bleached. Especially fine for boarding houses and hotel use. \$1.39

Pillowcases—Extra heavy weight 42x36-inch Hotel Pillowcases, each, \$1.25

Longcloth—Soft finish, 36 inches wide, put up in 10-yard bolts, at \$1.69

Nainsook—Fine yarn, 36-inch, soft-finish Nainsook, for women's and infants' wear, 10-yard bolt, \$1.89

Unbleached Muslin—Standard quality, one yard wide. Limit 10 yards, a yard, 15c

Pequot Utica

These well-made beds are considered the best and washing cottons obtainable. Prices are much below values:

Size 54x90 \$1.39
Size 63x90 \$1.49
Size 72x90 \$1.63
Size 78x90 \$1.75
Size 81x90 \$1.89
Size 84x90 \$2.15

3 O'clock Special

White Woven Bed Blankets; all sizes; 66x80 inches; pair, \$3.98

White Woven Bed Blankets; all sizes; 66x80 inches; pair, \$3.98

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STORE HOURS: 10 TO 5:30 P. M.

BAER & FULLER

GRAND

Obtain All Outer Apparel

Customers are urged to investigate the many remarkable savings opportunities we are offering in the various garment groups of very desirable quality.

Coats

Clearance at

45

Coats and include smart man-tailored garments, velvet frocks, and advance Georgette and Taffeta Dresses and Dance

ously fashioned, womanly styles; is offered at \$45.00

Remarkable Values in the January Clearance

4.75 A very excellent group of desirable coats which will give substantial savings. All sizes from 36 to 44, as well as black.

14.75 The Misses' Store offers a number of smart coats made of materials, including velvet, velour, de laine, and a few silvertones, with shawl collars of Hudson seal, others with convertible col-

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74.00

75.00

Women's Dresses

Specially Priced for Clearance at

35 and 55

clearance embraces street, afternoon and dinner dresses, smart man-tailored garments, velvet frocks, and advance Georgette and Taffeta Dresses and Dance

most unusual group of splendid dresses, offered for clearance at a reduction which will be of extreme interest to you. The styles are too varied to attempt description; make your selection early. Price, \$25.00

Remarkable Values in the January Clearance

14.75 The Misses' Store offers a number of smart coats made of materials, including velvet, velour, de laine, and a few silvertones, with shawl collars of Hudson seal, others with convertible col-

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72.00

73.00

74.00

75.00



This Dress \$45

White Gds, Etc., in the Downstairs Store

Orders savings that are usual. No Mail or Phone Orders Filled.

Pequot Utica

These well-knowns are considered the best of washing cottons obtainable. Prices are much below values:

Size 54x90 in. \$1.39

Size 54x90 in. \$1.49

Size 54x90 in. \$1.63

Size 54x90 in. \$1.75

Size 54x90 in. \$1.89

Size 54x90 in. \$2.15

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Size 54x90 in. \$2.15

Cotton Blankets

These are soft-fleeced White Cotton Blankets and can be used as sheets.

Size 54x72 inches, each, 69c

Size 54x72 inches, each, 98c

Size 54x72 inches, each, \$1.49

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JUDSON PRAISES ATTITUDE OF THE LABOR SPOKESMAN

Continued From Page One.

return of soldiers from abroad to their former employment.

"The question of women workers was presented to the board by a case from Cleveland. There a number of women had been employed as street car conductors. It was contended by the labor representatives, and by the Mayor of Cleveland, who appeared with them, that the women took these positions because of a temporary shortage of men, and that later large numbers of men had been thrown out of work by the cessation of war industries. In such cases, where women obtain positions through a temporary shortage of men, and with a definite promise to give the men the positions on their return from service, a very different question arises, and one not involved in the general question of woman's right to engage in industry.

"The difficulty in street car cases is that an increase of wages usually cannot be made without an increase of fares, as was the case in St. Louis. The board, therefore, has recommended to the public authorities that increased fares be granted, to give employees a living wage. Where the authorities failed to make this provision, strikes have resulted, as in Buffalo, where service was stopped for two or three weeks before a settlement, and as at present in Kansas City.

"The representatives of organized labor who have served on the board impressed me as an exceptionally able body of men, sincere in their patriotism. While, of course, on questions before the board, they had their own point of view, especially on matters of labor organization, I found their sense of fairness and justice could be appealed to usually with effect. I have several such instances in mind.

"All of these labor representatives were opposed to anything that savored of Bolshevism or industrial anarchy. They were also of the opinion that organized labor, as it exists in the United States, is a potent force in our protection against the dangers of these demoralizing agencies.

"I think, therefore, that the services of the board have not only been of great service to the country in this emergency of war, as otherwise we would have had industrial chaos, but I believe at the end of the war the board will be of permanent value in the future of American industry. We shall learn better how to view the other side in these matters. The services of former President Wilson have been of great value, not only in his large public experience and judicial temper, in the discussion of matters before the board, but also in his affability and genial presence, which have been very serviceable in the work of conciliation and in the preservation of harmonious relations among the members. The thanks of the country are also due to the representatives of the employers, who in several cases sacrificed very valuable private interests in their attendance upon the board. Reference should also be made to the efficient service of the secretary, W. Jeff Laucke.

Social Events

Continued From Page Five.

Martin, national executive secretary of the association.

The lotto and card social, which was postponed, will take place at St. Elizabeth's Institute, 2401 Arsenal street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. J. H. Rabin of Kansas City is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smisman of 5881 Garfield avenue. Lieut. Rabin is with the army of occupation in France.

The marriage of Miss Clara Marie Lisk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lisk, formerly of St. Louis, but now residing at Champaign, Ill., to Ralph Zuffall, who formerly resided here, took place Christmas day, at the home of the bride's parents. After an extended honeymoon to California the couple will reside in Lafayette, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Kising of 6533 Bradley avenue are entertaining their son, Trumpeter L. J. Kising, who is home on a furlough from San Diego, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. John Effert of 3153 Oregon avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Iertha Effert, to Charles A. Allmendinger of the Fourth Regiment Band, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Allmendinger, 5021 Union avenue. No date for the wedding has been set.

Miss Florence Lehr of 2916 Keokuk street entertained with a Christmas party on Saturday evening, Dec. 28. The guests were Misses Ellenora Kischrich, Alice Wells, Melba Roth, Leona Bily, and Messrs. Christ Brandau, Elmer Moeller, Harry O'Connor, Albert Fiebigler and William Schlittler.

The engagement of Miss Viola Maach of 4241 De Tonty street to Lieut. George Schuster was announced at a luncheon given by his sister, Miss Annette Schuster, last Sunday afternoon at her home, 2741 Armand place. There were 15 guests present. Lieut. Schuster was a student at Michigan University prior to his enlistment. He is still in France, but is expected to return shortly, having been slightly wounded. The date of the wedding has not been set.

Mrs. W. J. McGraw of 4125 Shaw avenue entertained Thursday in honor of Mrs. Glenn Casey of Chicago. The guests included Misses R. E. Johnson, George Dearborn, Dean Tapperson, George Burnett and Miss May Ockel.

The Marine Corps League will attend a "get-together" meeting which was called by Mrs. Lionel Bel

Moses at the Toy Theater, Olive and Boyle, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. At the last meeting of the league final arrangements were made for the card party to be given, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock, at the Planters Hotel, the proceeds derived to help carry on the reconstruction work. Mr. and Mrs. J. Easwein of 2807 South Eighteenth street, had as a

visitor their son, Sergt. Joseph Easwein, from Camp Travis, Tex., who was en route to New Jersey and from there expects to be sent to Germany as a radio operator. Mrs. Nellie de Laughter of Carondelet has returned from Chicago, where she attended a library conference having been sent as a delegate from here by the library board.

Lift Off Corns!

"Freezone" is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers—No pain!



Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. It doesn't hurt one bit. Yes, magic! Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of ether discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

—ADV.

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Chemical companies, pharmacists, physicians, veterinarians and poultry men and others that have good products, formulas or ideas which they wish to capitalize or market may find it to their interest to write us. Address Home Co., 625 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

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"On with the dance, let joy be unconfined."

The Regular After-Theater Dance Will Be Omitted Tomorrow, Monday Night.

Gus Hansen's Orchestra.

Victory Luncheon in Main Dining Room Week Days From 12 to 2 P. M., 75c

Japanese Tea Room Now Open.

Table d'Hôte Dinner, Sundays and Thursdays, 6 P. M. to 8 P. M., \$1.50

WATERBUGS

The nastiest species of the cockroach family, and other cockroaches cleaned out with

GETZ COCKROACH POWDER

MADE AND SOLD BY

W. D. HUSSUNG

1139 Pine Street. Both Phones. Contracts taken to clean out Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice.

FLTS

Dr. May's Treatment conquers worst cases of Epilepsy, Spasms, Convulsions, Nervous Disorders. Generous \$2.00 bottle sent free. State Ave. DR. W. H. MAY, 845 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

What France Has Done for Democracy

France has poured out blood and treasure to the breaking point to make the world safe for democracy. America owes her an enormous debt of gratitude for this and also for a perfect remedy for stomach, liver and intestinal trouble found by her peasants and used with reported marvelous results in this country. Geo. H. May, for many years a prominent Chicago chemist, imports the ingredients and sells this remedy under the name of May's Wonderful Remedy. It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and always the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. Wolfe-Wilson Drug Co., Judge & Dolph's 3 Stores, Erie, Pa.; Drug Co.'s 5 Stores, Chicago; Coughlin-Brown, Pauley Drug Co.'s 4 Stores, H. J. Landers, Carondelet, Mo.; C. F. Merker, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Merker's Broadway Pharmacy, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Merker's Royal Store, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Victor Drug Co., Wellston and drugists everywhere.—ADV.

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The land of winter sunshine, outdoor sports and recreative pastimes awaits you and beckons to you.

Every day you may enjoy golf on excellent courses, motor-ing over splendid roads, sport fishing in lakes, rivers or gulf.

You will meet congenial people from every part of the country and the social diversions are as varied as they are attractive.

There are available accommodations suited to every taste and every purse.

This incomparable winter vacation land is reached quickly and comfortably by the thru sleeping car service now in operation.

Thru Trains Daily From St. Louis and Kansas City

Thru Pullman service to all leading Southern resorts is afforded by numerous trains leaving St. Louis and Kansas City daily at convenient hours.

Winter tourist tickets at reduced fares on sale daily, good returning until May 31st, with stop-over privileges.

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OUR light and commodious Third Floor Ready-to-Wear Section will prove a revelation—in appearance and in values.

Irwin's
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Remarkable Waist Savings at **\$2.85**
Georgettes—Creme de Chines—Striped Silks
Beautiful Waists, showing many Spring tendencies, regrouped and reduced in the January Clearance to.....

Phenomenal Reductions Featured in the January Clearance

Overstocked! 1000 Coats Sacrificed in the

Greatest Coat Sale

Ever Held at Such Low Prices!

A Stupendous Merchandising Event! Values Never Before Known, Even at the End of the Season! Our Immense Stock of Women's and Misses' Finest Winter Coats All Go at Astounding Sacrifices

Five Groups, Representing Savings of \$10 to \$35

A DETAILED description is out of the question. Without comparative prices we have tried to convey in our headlines what a sale of immensity this will be—and by the ten illustrations, what wonderful styles for selection. But only by an inspection of these Coats can its true significance be realized. Hundreds and hundreds of styles, many one-of-a-kind, in Midwinter and early Spring models, at fractional worth. Varying with the five prices are finest

- Wool Velours
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Every style desire, color preference and purse capacity can be satisfactorily met. Every known trimming effect, either of fur, self or plush, is charmingly portrayed. Only a visit remains to prove to yourself the character of these values.

Full or half lined with finest satin or pussy-willow silk.

Deep shawl or submarine collars and cuffs of exquisite fur.

Sizes for misses and women.

\$15.00
\$22.50
\$29.50
\$35.00
\$39.00



GIRLS! HAIR W

Get a Small E
Falling Hair!
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"DANDERING" GROWS HAIR

Besides doubling beauty of your hair at once, you shortly find new hair growing all over the scalp. Costs less

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GIRLS! BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR WITH "DANDERINE"

Get a Small Bottle! Freshen Your Scalp! Stop Falling Hair! Remove Dandruff! Grow Lots of Wavy, Glossy, Beautiful Hair—You Can!



"DANDERINE" GROWS HAIR

Besides doubling the beauty of your hair at once, you will shortly find new hair, fine and downy at first, but really new hair growing all over the scalp. Costs little.

POLISH QUESTION AS PEACE MEETING MUST CONSIDER IT

Continued From Page One.

a gallant struggle, crowned with large success.

But if Posen passes to Poland, as it must, on any basis of self-determination, then a great wedge is driven between the Prussians to the north and south of Posen. But this is even less an obstacle than that supplied by the Polish situation in East and West Prussia. Here, on the west bank of the Vistula River, a relatively narrow arm of Polish speaking districts extends straight to the Baltic, west of Danzig with some 50 miles of sea front north of the Gulf of Danzig. Danzig itself, once a purely Polish town, has been Germanized in recent decades, but still contains a Polish minority.

Isolation Threatens Koenigsberg Region.

If this Polish arm is to be allotted to Poland, then at least a million and a half of Germans between the Vistula and the Memel, with Koenigsberg as their capital, will be separated from the main mass of Germans to the westward, isolated politically and economically, hemmed in by Poles and Lithuanians and occupying a thin facade between the Baltic and the solid block of Poles to the south. This was the situation when Frederick the Great engineered the first partition of Poland in 1772 to obtain land communication with his East Prussian territories.

By contrast, if this Polish arm, with Danzig, does not fall to the new Poland, there will be created a state with at least 25,000,000 of people within its frontier, highly industrialized, capable of indefinite economic expansion, but lacking any outlet upon the sea. Such a nation will be wholly at the mercy of the Germans occupying the narrow strip between the Baltic and the new Poland, and thus holding the lower reaches of the Vistula, which is to Poland what the Mississippi River was to the region between the Alleghenies and the Rockies before the era of railroads.

It is quite plain that if Poland is to be a strong independent nation, economically and politically, it must have an outlet upon the sea, it must have Danzig. It can only have this outlet by isolating East Prussia any Polish possession of Danzig, and its restricted seacoast would be wholly insecure, just as long as Prussia cherished the hope of reclaiming her landmark connection with East Prussia.

A Problem in Self-Determination. We have here, then, one of the most difficult of all problems. The basis of self-determination does not

suffice, because if you followed race boundaries merely, Poland would reach the Baltic and the separation of the Prussians would be achieved, but Danzig would remain Prussian and Poland would have no seacoast, for the shore of the Polish strip on the Baltic is sandy and inhospitable. Therefore it is plain that Danzig must return to Poland, that the whole of the Polish speaking west bank of the Vistula must be included in the new Polish state. It is equally plain that Posen must be restored to Poland, it was not safely included in Prussia until the Congress of Vienna which partitioned Napoleon's Grand Duchy of Warsaw, the surviving remnant of the Polish Kingdom, nor is it less necessary that Poland should have Polish Silesia.

Thus constituted with only Polish speaking regions included, Poland would become a nation of at least 25,000,000 people, far larger in area than modern Italy. Were it conceivable that the various disputes between other races notably with the Lithuanians, and the Ruthenians were settled by the inclusion of large areas of territory once Polish, but inhabited by other races now in part, at least, then the new Poland would have an area as great as that of France and no less than 30,000,000 of people.

But this really great state would still have on the sea only a fringe of some 50 miles, with Danzig as its sole port, and between the Vistula and the Memel a narrow strip inhabited by Prussian Germans, with German sympathies would separate the Poles from the sea. Here would be the inescapable cause for new wars, for rivalries and for ambitions. It seems to me that for this situation there can be but one solution. Not to include the whole seacoast from the Polish strip to the Memel in the new Poland, would be to hold out new temptations for another Polish partition.

New Nation on Ruins of Old. This particular problem will be long debated, the claims of the Germans and the Slavs are both imposing. All depends upon whether it be the purpose at Versailles to follow abstract principles rigorously or to erect living and enduring nations, with all proper regard for collecting claims which do not stand in the way of this larger object. Whether the future of 20,000,000 of Poles, whose race has been for two centuries the victims of the grossest wrongs, is to count, or that of 1,500,000 Germans themselves invaders in the far-off times, this must be the real question. Aside from the problem of the Prussians, however, the Polish question is relatively simple. A new nation is going to rise on the ruins of the old, with a population as great as that of France a century ago and an area which may equal that of contemporary France and will exceed that of reunited Italy. What the final frontiers of this new state to the eastward will be, no man can accurately forecast. But on all other sides the frontiers of language and the principles of self-determination supply reasonably safe guides.

Within this new state the population will be overwhelmingly Polish, the possibilities of economic expansion, with the inclusion of the mineral districts of Silesia and the restoration of the old manufacturing centers of Lodz and Warsaw, are definite. Poland, Russian Poland, was the factory of Russia before the war, the new Poland may easily possess itself of the Russian market to the exclusion of the German, who dreamed to dominate stricken Slavdom, at the end of the present war, and expressed their purpose at Brest-Litovsk.

New Poland a Bulwark for Russia. All is, however, conditioned upon the erection of a real Polish state. Compromises which sacrifice the future will easily spoil the whole and leave Poland once more a prey to the cupidity of surrounding nations. A strong Poland will be a guarantee of the exclusion of Germany from Russia, it will be a bulwark behind which Russia can rise again and it will remove from German control the last of the subject manufacturing centers of Europe through two centuries of war.

The destruction of Poland was one of the most sordid crimes in all history. For it there was no other defense than that of the German doctrine of force. Poland was weak and shaken by internal dissension. Frederick the Great, desiring to join Prussia to his kingdom by land routes and hoping to avoid new attacks from his old enemies by luring them into a project to despoil a neighbor, decided to partition Poland. At the Congress of Vienna, Alexander of Russia long nourished the noble idea of restoring Poland under Russian protection. While he held to the idea, there was a hope for Poland, when he entered Danzig and was lost, although all the sovereigns at Vienna signed a solemn compact agreeing to preserve Polish liberties within their own domains.

Today, in some fashion, Poland is emerging. Russian and Austrian Polish districts have already united, there is a provisional Government in the old capital of Warsaw, and Cracow is once more Polish. Only the other day Polish troops entered Danzig and Poland, and the Polish element is rapidly obtaining control in upper Silesia. The great task is virtually accomplished, it remains for the western powers to fix the frontiers, with a full appreciation of the needs of the new state, which is thus created, and thereafter to assure to it protection in the future until the dangerous days of beginning are over.

That the first years will be dangerous must be recognized. A new and strong Poland will deprive Germany of not less than 6,000,000 of people, two-thirds of them Poles, to be sure; it will take from Germany an area three or four times as great as Alsace-Lorraine, with mineral wealth at least as great. It will inflict a wound which Germany will long resent, although it will be, in fact, more a belated act of justice returning to the Poles their ancient heritage stolen from them by Hohenzollern might a century and a half ago and held from them by brutal tyranny ever since.

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"I had been troubled for a long time with chronic constipation and never found anything that gave me the natural relief that Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has." (From a letter to Dr. Caldwell written by Mr. I. Rosenthal, 6 W. 28th St., New York, N. Y.)

Nearly every disease can be traced to constipation. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin that quickly relieves constipation and restores normal activity. It is gentle in its action and does not gripe.

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The Perfect Laxative

Sold by Druggists Everywhere
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THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE FACE BY PLASTIC SURGERY—TO IMPROVE YOUR LOOKS



Dr. Pinkstaff, Plastic and Cosmetic Surgeon of St. Louis, states that there is no doubt of such a necessity.

Why look old and dissipated?—prematurely, when many years can be quickly erased from your face without pain, bandages or delay from business.

Age Wrinkles, Superfluous, Flabby Skin and Ugly Crows' Feet removed from around the eyes, leaving a clear, clear, youthful expression. Thousands of our most beautiful women have had it done; it is THE ONLY sure, safe, quick way; results are immediate.

All Disfigurements of the Nose, Ears, Lips Quickly Corrected.

All Blemishes and Imperfections of the Face, Skin, Scalp, Features and all branches, all methods. Call in for Free Consultation. 15 years' successful practice. Hours 10 to 5 daily, Sundays and evenings by appointment.

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Suite 505 Mermod-Jaccard Building, Broadway & Locust, St. Louis, Mo.

MEN! DON'T MISS THIS

Pants Sale

4 BIG LOTS! SAVE 1/3

MEN'S \$2.50 WORK PANTS \$1.55

About 1100 pair in the lot—every one unusually well made and finished—plenty of neat patterns in sizes 33 to 46—Priced Monday in this sale at.....

MEN'S \$3.50 PANTS \$1.85

Well-known "Stag" and "Marx" brands, in sizes up to 46 waist—exceptionally durable—Priced in this sale at.....

MEN'S CORDUROY PANTS \$2.45

A remarkable value in heavy drab corduroy pants—built to withstand the hardest kind of wear—Priced in this sale Monday at.....

MEN'S STYLISH SERGE PANTS \$4.00

Splendid quality Pants, of good weight blue serge, in all sizes, 33 to 46 waist—carefully tailored and finished—an excellent opportunity to match up that old coat and at a reasonable price—Priced Monday in this sale at.....

Extra Special! BOYS' WOOL OVERCOATS

Sizes 15, 16, 17 and 18 Only—Heavy tan and brown fabrics, in the sensible Balmain models—worth up to \$10.00—Special Monday at.....

Men's & Young Men's \$15 NOVELTY OVERCOATS

A value that no one in St. Louis can possibly duplicate. Over 900 nifty Overcoats that are both warm and stylish—sizes 30 to 42. Priced Monday at.....

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These Specials for Tomorrow, Monday

January Clearance Sale

Prices Further Reduced

At the New **Bedell** Fashion Shop

Washington Ave. at 7th Street

Reduction Sale Winter Coats

Heretofore \$30, \$35 and \$45

Now Reduced to

\$24.90

Best opportunity yet presented to obtain at a low season-end sale price, really unusual coat values.

Offering a splendid choice of fashionable new models in finest coatings and variety of colors. Not an ordinary coat in the lot.

—Colors— —Materials—

Flenna Plum Bolivias Velours
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Blues Light Castor Pompoms Plushes

Other Very Special Coat Assortments at \$19.90, \$35.90 and at Higher Prices!

Sale Sumptuous New Frocks

Heretofore \$20, \$25 and \$30

\$30 Trim Serge Tailors \$25 Silk Taffeta Dresses \$25 Frocks of Jersey \$20 Satin Gowns, etc.

\$14.90

Very extraordinary assortment—selected from many of the season's most popular numbers—gathered and arranged in one group for quick clearance!

Suit Clearance

Heretofore \$25 up to \$40

\$40 Oxford Suits \$35 Serge Suits \$30 Poplin Suits \$25 Broadcloths

\$19.90

No Charge for Alterations During Sale

Our famous policy of No Charge for Alterations will continue during this greatest-of-all January Clearance Sale—in spite of the tremendous reductions. A further economy of \$3. to \$10.

SACRIFICE SALE

GREATEST BARGAIN EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF ALL ST. LOUIS!

All COATS Sacrificed

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' CLOTH COATS All kinds and colors: values to \$16.75; for \$7.95

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' CLOTH COATS Many full lined; values to \$20.00; for \$9.95

Women's and Misses' Cloth and Plush Coats All kinds; values to \$25.00; for \$12.50

Women's and Misses' Cloth and Plush Coats Fur trimmed; values to \$30.00; for \$15.00

Women's and Misses' Cloth and Plush Coats Fur trimmed; values to \$35.00; for \$17.95

Women's and Misses' Cloth and Plush Coats Fur trimmed; values to \$40.00; for \$21.50

Women's and Misses' Cloth and Plush Coats Fur trimmed; values to \$50.00; for \$25.00

Women's and Misses' Cloth and Plush Coats Fur trimmed; values to \$65.00; for \$33.50

All SUITS Sacrificed

Women's and Misses' All-Wool Winter Suits All kinds; values to \$18.00; for \$9.00

Women's and Misses' All-Wool Winter Suits All kinds; values to \$20.00; for \$12.75

Women's and Misses' All-Wool Winter Suits All kinds; values to \$25.00; for \$15.00

Women's and Misses' All-Wool Winter Suits All kinds; values to \$30.00; for \$17.95

Women's and Misses' All-Wool Winter Suits All kinds; values to \$40.00; for \$22.00

Extra Sizes Included in This Sale.

All DRESSES Sacrificed

\$22.50 All-Wool Jerseys—\$9.00

\$25.00 Serge Combinations—\$12.75

\$32.50 Georgette and Silks—\$15.00

\$20 Brown and Taupe Satins—\$17.95

\$19.50 High-Waisted Serges—\$22.00

\$18.75 Braided-Trimmed Velvets—\$22.00

\$17.50 Braided Taffetas—\$22.00

All Colors—All Sizes—

\$35 Fringe-Trimmed Satins—\$14.00

\$35 Beautiful Crepe Metecors—\$14.00

\$32.50 Georgette and Satins—\$14.00

\$30 Embroidered Satins—\$14.00

\$27.50 Braided French Serges—\$14.00

\$27.50 Braided Wool Jerseys—\$14.00

\$25 Serges, Satins and Silks—\$14.00

Extra Large Brown and Taupe Sets—heads and tails

Large Fur Coats—with pockets silk lined—

Large Red Fox Sets or Separate Muffs and Scarfs—

Seal Neck Throws—Coats effects with pockets—

Jap Mink Sets or Separate Muffs and Scarfs—

Large Black Wolf Sets—head and tail trimmed—

Kit Coney Sets or Separate Muffs and Scarfs—

Misses' and Children's Fur Sets—all kinds—

1/2

517-19 WASHINGTON AV.



Advance Spring

Display and Sale

of the Newest Hats Suitable for
Winter Resort and
Present-Day City Wear

Monday and Tuesday

The assortment is profuse with charming styles for both the resort and the city folk. As is characteristic with an event of this nature at Myles, the values are extraordinary.

Dressy Maline Hats
With Jet and Iridescent
Trimmings.

Picture Georgette Hats
Combined with straw, in
the high colored sport
shades.

Novelty Sport Hats

Flower Trimméd
Georgette Crepes, in
taupe and brown, for
city wear.

Straw and Silk
Combinations.

The New Fabric Hats

MYLES

The ONLY
\$5, \$7.50
and \$10
Hat Shop
in St. Louis

—With a
Special Line
at \$15

JANUARY SALE of SHOES

Women's high-grade Dress and Street Boots, in all the new and wanted styles, in a great price-concession sale worthy of your immediate consideration.

All Kid Boots

\$12 to \$15 Values



Gray Suede
Castor Suede
Brown Kid
Golden Brown
Dark Gray Kid
Light Gray Kid
Field Mouse
White Kid
(Like Cut)
AA to C Widths

\$10

Low Heel Walking Boots

\$10 values cut to \$8.00
\$9 values cut to \$7.00
\$8 values cut to \$6.00

Brown, gray, tan and
black. Cuban and military
heel.



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South of
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Between
Locust and
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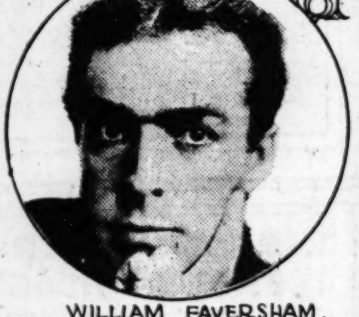
Three Stars at St. Louis Theaters Next Week



MAXINE ELLIOTT



ETHEL BARRYMORE



WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

HITCHCOCK, IN REVUE, AT AMERICAN THEATER

"Man Who Came Back" Remains
at Shubert-Jefferson—Lillian
Russell at Orpheum.

There is only one new offering at the principal theaters this week, but that is Raymond Hitchcock, comedian, in "Hitchy-Koo," which comes to the American tonight.

At the Shubert-Jefferson the melodrama of the redemption of a prodigal, "The Man Who Came Back," remains for a second week; the Shubert-Garrick is closed this week pending its reopening as a vaudeville house.

"Hitchy-Koo," which had a big success in New York, is constructed to give Hitchcock as much opportunity as possible for his particular brand of fun-making, and surrounds him with a chorus of pretty girls, several other entertainers, attractive music and pleasing costumes and settings. In the cast are Adele Rowland, George Moore, Earl Benham, Charles Howard, Ray Doolley, Gene Tyne, Ruth Mitchell, Jean Roberts, Eleanor Sinclair and Florence O'Denishaw.

Two productions out of the ordinary in importance are scheduled for next week. On Monday evening, Jan. 13, William Faversham and Maxine Elliott will present at the Shubert-Jefferson a revival of R. C. Carton's comedy of manners, written about 20 years ago, "Lord and Lady Algy." On the same evening Ethel Barrymore will begin, at the American, a week's engagement in a new comedy by the same author, "The Off Chance."

The headliner at the Orpheum this week is the perennial Lillian Russell in a repertory of songs and a war monologue, in which she appears in the dress uniform of the United States Marines. Miss Russell is an honorary Colonel in that branch, on account of her service in enlisting several thousands of recruits. Her songs will be mostly taken from French light opera, but there will be four war songs in a sketch entitled "Old Black Joe." At the Columbia this week: "No Man's Land," a war playlet, and other acts; at the Grand, the Rickey Brothers in "Varieties of Vaudeville;" at the Gayety, "The Burlesque Wonder Show;" and at the Standard, "The High Flyers."

JUNIOR LEAGUE EXPENDS ALL OF ITS MONEY IN ST. LOUIS

Members Aided Various War Drives, but Organization's Funds Are Used Strictly at Home.

The Junior League issued a statement yesterday which showed that every cent of its funds went to St. Louis welfare and reconstruction work. While the members have lent their time and efforts to all the war drives and have nine members in France in hospitals, canteens and similar places, they have devoted their financial aid strictly to home activities.

The league gave \$5000 to help establish the St. Louis School for Reconstruction Aides and \$2500 to the St. Louis Children's Aid. A workshop for convalescent patients at Barnes Hospital has been maintained by the league for three years. In the shop trained workers instruct patients in toy making, weaving and other things by which they can earn money during convalescence. A luncheon room for children of the Franklin School is conducted at 817 North Nineteenth street, where warm meals are served at less than cost.

The Junior League collects clothing, furniture, etc., for the Allies' Shop, 610 North Broadway, and receives 50 per cent of the shop profits for its St. Louis welfare work. Mrs. Robert A. Holland Jr. is president of the league, which has a membership of 150 prominent young society matrons and maids.

Clearance prices on diamonds, watches, jewelry. Your credit is good with us. Latta Bros. & Co., 26 E. 5th St., 912 N. 4th St.—Ad.

dormitory. The Rev. Mr. Putney is classes in the dormitory and this going to have charge of the Bible was the initial meeting.



LEONARD EAR OIL

Relieves Deafness, Stops Head Noises

Nine out of ten cases of Deafness and Head Noises are caused by catarrhal mucus (matter) in the Eustachian Tube, which connects the nose and the ears. Leonard Ear Oil removes the mucus, opens up the tube and the other air passages of the head, and the result is improved Hearing and relief from Head Noises. It is not put in the ears, but is "Rubbed in Back of Ears" and inserted in the nostrils, and "Common Sense Directions for Care of Hearing," which accompanies each bottle, tells you exactly how to take care of your own case. Do not be misled by substitutes or imitations. The only genuine "EAR OIL" is A. O. Leonard Ear Oil. It is the original and has been on the market since 1907, and every year it has relieved hundreds of people of their Ear Troubles. No matter how long you have been deaf, nor how deaf you are or what caused your deafness, or how many things you have already tried which have failed to relieve you, Leonard Ear Oil has relieved many such cases as your own. Why not you?

Look for this sign in
Drug Store
It is a
LEONARD
EAR OIL
AGENCY



A Testimonial That Has Been SWORN TO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of November, 1918, Joseph Braman, Notary Public, No. 221, City and County of New York.

I, Dear Mr. Leonard—Having had my hearing completely restored by Leonard Ear Oil, I feel it an obligation to let you and others know what it has done for me. My deafness was caused by catarrh, and I had been growing worse for years. I had become deaf I was considering giving up my regular business because of my deafness. It was necessary for me to hear well in my regular work. After using less than two bottles of Leonard Ear Oil I hear as well as ever and am still on my job. Sincerely yours, JOSEPH A. STAFFORD, 531 West 145th St., New York City.

For sale in St. Louis by Enderle Drug Co., 6th and Chestnut, Broadway and Market, 8th and Pine, Grand and Olive, Grand and Arsenal, Judge & Dolph Drug Store, 515 Olive St., Broadway, and Washington, 7th and Locust, etc.; Hudson Drug Co., 5600 Delmar av.; Wolf-Wilson Drug Co., 7th and Washington av., and L. A. Sells, 736 S. 4th st. Proof of success will be given you by the above druggists.

This Signature on Yellow Box and on Bottle

Manufacturer, Suite 1900, 70 Fifth Av., New York City

610-612
Washington
Avenue

Sonnenfeld's
L. ACKERMAN, Manager

Coats MARKED DOWN

from \$65, \$60, \$55 and \$50

to

\$35



This
Coat,
\$35.

Stunning Fur Collar Coats!
Jaunty Tailored Coats!
Swagger Short Plush Coats!

This is beyond question THE Coat opportunity of the season. The privilege of selecting a fashionable Coat—at the very height of the season—at such extraordinary concessions will make an irresistible appeal to every frugal woman.

Among the popular materials shown are:

Crystal Cloth
Wool Velour
Normandy
Velour de Laine

Silvertone
Broadcloth
Duotone
Seal Plush

Coats Marked Down from \$40 & \$45 to

A splendid sale group, affording savings of one-third and more, on richly fur-trimmed as well as smart plain Coats in various fabrics.

\$25

SONNENFELD'S



"I Won't Be at the Office Today!"

WHEN every man, woman and child is straining every energy to keep the machinery of the nation in motion, no one can afford to say, "I can't work today!"

Wet feet, damp clothing, overeating, restless nights, exposure to weather changes—any one of the many direct and indirect causes of Colds and Coughs—should be combated by promptly taking

Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey for Coughs and Colds



Helping nature to expel congestion, to relieve the parched, inflamed bronchial tubes, and to reduce inflammation of the nasal passages, Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey has for many years been the favorite of thousands of old and young Cold and Cough sufferers.

Its ingredients are safe, soothing and healing. Get a bottle today, read the directions for taking, and help Nature to nip the next Cold or Cough that assails you before it has a chance to make dangerous headway.

Druggists everywhere—30c., 60c. and \$1.20

See Our Dress
Advertisement
in the Globe.



Unreserved
Choice---

All
Paradise
& Goura
Plumage

30%

Discount
From Present
Low Prices

Paradise and Goura are always stylish hat trimmings, never more so than this season. And the value of a spray never decreases—year after year enhances in intrinsic worth.

Such a sharp reduction will therefore be welcomed by prudent shoppers.

We have Goura sprays as low as \$1.98 and from there on up to \$50. Paradise from \$2.45 to \$100. From any of these prices you deduct 30%, or about ONE-THIRD.

J. DILLON WRIT
OF THE WASTE
ONCE WAS

Continued From Pa

fruits of their life's labors brought no balm to their aching hearts. Lonesome and Solitary, I wondered whether a night not become the agony, whether the agony years might not wither the vitality. It was a misery such as a subtle venom was extracting from the souls of the people.

Former wars engendered agony; this one has been far worse scourge of high assaults whole nations, saying powers of the seemingly proof against anger.

Behind German. As I departed from an soil, where youth, of peace and vice perished. I was struck with the fear by the country was German lines. Translated by stretches of flat land, whose crumbling hills, desolate hills, lone windmills with broom one of the land, which Nulshadai and H made the world familiar.

The eyes are carried to the villages from little houses wreaths ascend. These hamlets, official islands in a sea of miles on every side, were with a refreshing green. Germans in the country were unable to believe their term of war was coming to a close. Crops of turnips and broad stretches of land, ever, they were not desolate.

Troops, boys and girls, them only 4 and 5, blithely along the count school. To most of the war with its cruel bitter hate, tempered the infant mind, were visions of human nature, knew any other. To their bonds were read, saw the light of day, as they turned the lamp the panorama of the Longings for sympathy, confronted with many paniments of the wide. Their measure of worm be ours, nor their aversal.

Children Hale and little boys with none of them older than me to give them clean astonished to see near looking so hale, heartily amusing themselves. They, at any rate, had

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E. J. DILLON WRITES OF THE WASTE THAT ONCE WAS BELGIUM

Continued From Page One.

fruits of their life's labor reaped, brought no balm to their woe.

Louisonne and Soul-Searing.

I wondered whether a moral desert might not become the corollary of the agonies of four years of war on the life roots of spiritual vitality. It was in unrelenting misery such as this that the subtle venom was extracted which is blighting the souls of the Russian people.

Former wars engendered physical plagues; this one has given rise to the far worse scourge of Bolshevism, which assails whole nations; but the laying powers of the Belgians are a convincing proof against this grave danger.

Behind German Lines.

As I departed from this gore-soaked soil, where youth, old age, innocence and vice perished promiscuously, I was struck with the contrast offered by the country well behind the German lines. Transition was supplied by stretches of flat melancholy land, whose crumbling towers, stagnant pools, desolate hills and motionless windmills with broken wings, reminded one of the landscape with which Nulshadai and Hobbema have made the world familiar.

The eye is carried by quaint picturesque villages from whose cozy little houses wreaths of smoke ascend. These hamlets look like artificial islands in a sea of verdure. For miles on every side land is covered with a refreshing shade of green. Germans in the occupied country were unable and unwilling to believe their term of domination was coming to a close. They had crops of turnips and carrots sown on broad stretches of land, which, however, they were not destined to garner.

Troops, boys and girls, some of them only 4 and 5, came tripping hither along the country roads from school. To most of them the state of war with its cruel customs and bitter hate, tempered somewhat to the infant mind, were natural conditions of human nature. They never knew any other. To some of them, their bonds were ready before they saw the light of day, others as soon as they turned the lamp of reason on the panorama of the outworld. Longings for sympathy and love were confronted with many odious accompaniments of the wide wasting war. Their measure of worm's life will not last, nor their awe of moral restraint.

Children Hale and Hearty. Little boys with whom I talked, none of them older than 7, entreated me to give them cigarettes. I was astonished to see nearly all of them looking so hale, hearty and happy, amusing themselves so heartily. They, at any rate, had managed to

thrive under adverse conditions. Little girls, enveloped in becoming dark blue cloaks, their blonde hair falling down over pretty hoods, glided forward as deftly in their wooden shoes—none had any other footwear—as though their feet were encased in supple leather dancing shoes. The boys were tramping and chatting noisily, with exuberant cheer of eager sport, now running, now wrestling, cheering, whistling and uttering all manner of inarticulate sounds. Most of them carried their lunch in their hands. It consisted of white turnips and tender little carrots, which they would munch every now and again at intervals of play.

This tranquil spectacle started with me healing thought and so-acing hopes, which drew strength from the scenes of rural toil, softened by tender charities, and of family life which unfolded themselves more and more frequently as I moved further away.

From traces of the war's havoc, but even while taking in these pleasing rustic sights and sounds, I was startled now and again by grizzly touches of cruel contrast that curdled one's heart. My chauffeur is brother of him whose services I had employed in the historic days between the German attack on Liege and entry into Brussels. He has many

growsome tales to recount of rapine, lust and cruelty.

Crowds on Roads. As we drew near Bruges the road was literally crowded with ex-refugees returning to their homes, or in quest of missing members of their families. As trains are not yet normally running and there are no motors, cabs nor kindred modes of locomotion, each traveler trudged along on foot carrying his or her baggage, pafting, perspiring and halting on the way. Long processions of ramshackle bicycles rolled onward, many breaking down, here and there drawing and tugging overloaded carts. At the gates of Bruges, my motor

was stopped by a lady, her husband and son, who besought us to take them in our car and let them crush themselves into space already overcrowded.

In Bruges, as we descended to lunch, the throng of eager candidates for a lift surrounded the motor and the most persuasive phrases of French and Flemish were uttered in mellifluous tones to induce us to do the impossible.

All Foods Scarce. Bruges gave me my first idea of present conditions in Belgian towns, which was afterwards amply borne out by what I saw and heard in

Continued on Next Page.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

\$38,000 OF WEARING APPAREL SLAUGHTERED

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, SKIRTS AND FURS

PRICES AS LOW AS 20c ON THE DOLLAR

ALL FIXTURES AND CARPETS FOR SALE CHEAP. APPLY TOMORROW

WOMEN'S All-wool materials; \$5.98
Suits all colors

FINE SERGE Worth \$7.98
Dresses Up to \$35.00

CHILDREN'S COATS
Sizes 3 to 7 \$2.99

GIRLS' COATS
Velvets, Plushes, \$7.98

Skirts, \$3 Up
All Kinds, Prices

COATS \$7.50 UP

VELOUR AND POMPOMS—
BROADCLOTHS AND KERSEYS—
SILK PLUSHES AND VELOURS—
FUR COLLARS AND CUFFS—
FUR BORDERS AND POCKETS—
EVERY COLOR AND STYLE—

COATS \$7.50 UP

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BULLETIN

JANUARY 1919

Nemo Corsets SAVE MONEY AND HEALTH

DEVOTED TO TRUE WELFARE OF WOMEN

THEIR real merit and the originality of their features make Nemo Corsets the leaders of the corset industry; and they long ago passed the stage of a mere commercial article of exceptional value. Nemo Corsets are now recognized as a scientific medium of benefit to women; because they furnish a distinct and specific hygienic style-service; and their acknowledged scientific value cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

HYGIENIC-STYLE SERVICE: This service prevents and cures physical weaknesses, and has produced unmistakable and definite results in improving the health and appearance of those who have worn Nemo Corsets.

Hygienic-style service is found in Nemo Corsets, and in Nemo Corsets only.

DURABILITY: Nemo Corsets are even better known for their durability and economic value than for their hygienic service; because the former was easier to establish than the latter.

A NEW MISSION: With the advent of changed economic conditions, armies of women have taken up industrial, commercial and professional lives, and are important factors in the labor market. This gives Nemo Corsets an additional mission to fulfill: To guard the health of those who are unaccustomed to physical exertion and who need protection against undue strain.

Nemo Corset Hygienists are to be found in almost all up-to-date and progressive corset departments. Ask for their assistance when selecting your corset.

The Nemo Corset system is divided into the following services:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Self-Reducing Service | \$4.00 to \$7.00 |
| Wonderlift Service | 6.00 to 12.00 |
| Marvelance Service | 6.00 to 12.00 |
| KopService | 3.00 to 10.00 |

In the January Bulletins and those that follow, we will explain individual hygienic-style features of the various Nemo Corset Services.

JUSPUL BRASSIERES, a New Service made in a variety of styles with different inventions. Self-adjustable to every figure. "They fit as you fasten." \$1.00 and \$2.00

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| SELF-REDUCING SERVICE | KOPSERVICE | WONDERLIFT SERVICE |
| | | |
| CORSET & BRASSIERE | CORSET & BRASSIERE | BRASSIERE & CORSET |

NEMO HYGIENIC-FASHION INSTITUTE, New York

WELCOME
N. S. R. A.
CONVENTION

Sensenbrenner's

SIXTH & ST. CHARLES WE GIVE EAGLE STAMPS

WELCOME
N. S. R. A.
CONVENTION

Monday—the Great Semi-Annual Clearance

COATS \$15

Formerly Priced \$25 to \$30 ...

Women's \$7.00 to \$12.00 Boots

Divided Into Three Great Groups at

\$5.85 \$6.85 \$8.85

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| <p>POMPOM CLOTH WOOL VELOUR FINE PLUSH</p> <p>Handsome fur and beaver plush trimmed, and plain styles of uncommon quality and distinction. A saving opportunity of first importance. A big selection of fashions.</p> <p>CHOICE—All Dresses \$10 Formerly Priced to \$25 Of satin, serge, Georgette and satin combined.</p> <p>Coat Values to \$17.50 Fur and Plush Trimmings \$8.88</p> <p>Dress Values to \$17.50 Serge Satins Combinations \$7.77</p> <p>CHOICE—All Winter Suits Formerly to \$35, for \$15 Formerly to \$55, for \$25</p> | <p>Group 1—\$5.85 Eighteen styles to choose from in this group—each the height of distinction. All the proper colors—Havana and golden brown, taupe, medium gray, field mouse and black. Of all kid or with harmonizing cloth tops. Slender leather "Louis" and Military heels.</p> <p>Group 2—\$6.85 A complete selection of the season's style successes—of fine kid and calf, some with cloth tops. Choice of Havana brown, neutral gray, taupe, cocos, tan and black—also charming two-tone effects. Slender leather "Louis," covered wooden French "Louis," Cuban and the sensible military heels.</p> <p>Group 3—\$8.85 This is the "De Luxe" assortment, containing the most individual and exclusive styles and qualities. All made of finest Blumenthal kid—in taupe, pearl, Havana brown, mouse. Also calf Boots in various tones of brown. Colored kid models have covered wooden French "Louis" heels; the calf styles have leather "Louis," Cuban and Military heels.</p> |
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To \$10 Furs for \$1.50 \$3 to \$5 Waists \$1.88

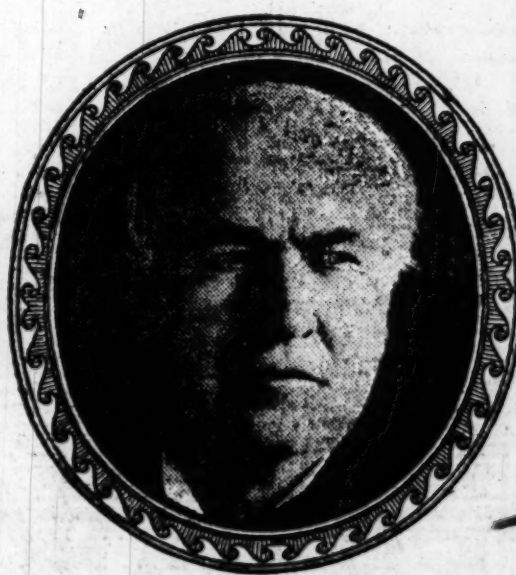
Just 100 odd Scarfs of Mink, Coney, Wolf, Australian Red Fox and Iceland Fox—and 25 odd Muffs—

Any Trimmed Hat of Velvet \$3.39
Former prices range to \$12

Any Untrimmed or Ready-to-Wear Hat 50c
Former prices range to \$1

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1114 Olive Street



"Real Music at Last"

News of the Death of Corp. William E. Rowden, 27 years old, of the 114th Company, United States Marines, in San Domingo, has been received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rowden of 1215 Montrose avenue. Pneumonia was the cause of death. Rowden was on duty with his regiment, and his parents were informed some time ago that he was wounded in one leg while helping to quell a native uprising. He was a boiler maker before he enlisted in May, 1917. The parents plan to bring his body here for burial.

PIMP? WELL, DON'T BE

People Notice It. Drive Them Off With Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

A pimply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should begin to clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights. Cleanse the blood, bowels and liver with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the successful substitute for calomel; there's no nausea or pain after taking them. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color. Dr. Edwards spent years among patients afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and Olive Tablets are the immensely effective result. Take one or two nightly for a week. See how much better you feel and look. 30c and 25c per box. All druggists.

HOME-MADE COUGH SYRUP

Helps Whole Family, Quickly. Woman's Interesting Letter.

My dear Dr. H. Van Wart, Lents, Ore., I feel it a duty to write you. Four years ago my husband had a bad cough and found no relief from any cough medicines he tried. Finally tried your Menthio-Laxene and made it up as a cough syrup and it quickly cured him. Now, this last winter, my two boys had fearful coughs and I had cured them. It also gives me great relief from asthma, from which I suffer in winter time, as you know here we have it so rainy instead of snowing back east, etc.

The concentrated essence, called Menthio-Laxene, is sold by druggists in 2-ounce bottles. You mix it at home with syrup, making a whole pint very simply, as per directions with each bottle.—ADV.

SI DOWN \$1 A WEEK

You can secure the finest Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry here by simply paying \$1.00 down and the balance in easy monthly payments. This is the best and most simple way to own a valuable diamond.

ELGIN WATCH
The World's Finest Timepiece. The Elgin Watch is the standard of the world. Set in a beautiful case, gold-filled, case, and a bracelet to keep accurate time, can be had here at much less than the average cost. This beautiful timepiece in attractive design, is a special bargain at \$18.

Wrist Watch
You can find nothing more useful than a good Wrist Watch. Tell the time at a glance, without the necessity of finding a place to keep your watch. Shown here is our beautiful timepiece and guaranteed to keep accurate time. A wonderful value at \$20.

Perfect Blue-White DIAMONDS
Having a Diamond here is the simplest thing on earth. Choose from our selection of blue-white, perfectly cut stones—pay \$1.00 down and \$10 a week until the full price is paid. In the meantime you wear the diamond which can be had here at a small sum of \$25.

Open Saturday Until 9:00 P. M.

COV. WEBER

2ND FLOOR 6 ORIEL BLDG. 6TH and LOCUST

ENTRANCE 4 DOORS SOUTH OF LOCUST

SOLDIER FARMS ARE PLANNED BY GROUPS

Secretary of Labor Tells of Results of Several Years Inquiry Into Practices.

WASHINGTON. — Ready-made farms in groups, for soldier settlers are urged by Secretary of Labor Wilson in his annual report, which makes public the fact that an investigation has been conducted during the past three years into the possibilities of land settlement. "Judging from the experience of Australia and other countries," the report states, "a vast amount of false motion can be saved by the preparation of ready-made farms through the development of areas by means of the community unit rather than the isolated farm unit. Demonstration farms run by the state and located at the center of the colonies form an important feature of the Australian system. Community settlement is well adapted to conditions in the United States in Secretary Wilson's opinion. "The soldier settler," he says, "can not be expected to settle down in needless rural isolation. He must be provided with modern facilities for co-operative effort. These extend to housing, purchasing and other needs."

Secretary Wilson's views are based upon an inquiry started over three years ago to determine the possibilities of the land as a source of employment, and since the war extended to cover returned soldiers. This investigation has covered not only agricultural, but mineral and forest lands as well. The latter are especially suitable, and in the opinion of the Department of Labor the 150,000,000 acres of national forests can be used in many cases for combined farm and forest settlements.

HOUSEWIVES ARE WARNED

Told of High Expense of Plumbing and of Labor Scarcity. Housewives are being warned by master plumbers to keep watch that the plumbing in their homes does not freeze and burst during cold weather, because there are so few employed plumbers in the city that delayed service may be expected. Besides, it will be even a greater saving than before not to have pipes burst. Plumbers who last winter were being paid \$7 a day now get \$8. The shortage of men is due to the fact that many sought better paying employment with the Government during the war and are not expected to return to the city until spring.

LORETTO ACADEMY AT FLORISSANT DESTROYED

About 50 Girls and 75 Sisters in Building, but All Got Out in Safety.

Fire of undetermined origin at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed the "new building" of Loretto Academy, at Florissant, in St. Louis County, erected 25 years ago. In the building were about 50 girls ranging in age from 7 to 15, and 75 Sisters, many of them aged and infirm, part of the building being used as their home. All got out in safety. The flames were discovered in a storage room on the top floor, the building being five stories high. They spread so rapidly that the building

was destroyed before a volunteer fire fighting brigade could be reinforced by apparatus from Ferguson, St. Louis and University City. None of the adjoining buildings caught fire. Spread of the flames to the Mother Superior's residence adjoining was prevented by tearing away a wooden stairway connecting the two buildings. The destroyed building was of wood and brick construction and originally cost about \$100,000. It was called the "new building" to distinguish it from the original academy building, erected about 100 years ago. It was formerly used for class and dormitory purposes until the completion of the new academy at Webster Groves, when the upper classes were removed there and to the academy at Grand and Lafayette.

BUY A DIAMOND on credit and acquire the habit of saving. Lofis Bros. & Co., 201 N. 8th St.—Open every evening.—ADV.

Searches for 11-Year-Old Son. Mrs. Katie Haar of 826 Wachtel avenue, St. Louis County, is searching for her son, Arthur, 11 years old, who disappeared Monday evening. The boy was dressed only in a brown sweater and overalls. He is of light complexion, is 4 feet in height and weighs about 70 pounds. Anyone who has seen him is requested to call on H. P. Sommers, 3423 South Broadway, Riverside 95.

DR. E. R. VAN BOOVEN, Dentist

Plates and Bridge Work

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Over Child's Restaurant Opposite Famous

614 OLIVE ST.

BIG MARK DOWN SALE

Only on Connors Hand-Played Word Roll—FAREWELL 85c

Cello, Guitar and Ukule Effects.

A large lot of 88-note Music rolls, 10c each

Schaper STORES CO.

6th and Washington

Lowest Prices Our Chief Attraction.

COATS Marked Down
Values up to \$12.98
COATS, \$8.88
Values up to \$18.00
COATS, \$12.98
Values up to \$30.00
COATS, \$22.98

DRESSES Marked Down
Values up to \$15.00
Dresses, \$8.88
Values up to \$18.00
Dresses, \$11.50
Values up to \$25.00
Dresses, \$18.00

FURS Marked Down
Values up to \$10.00
Fur Scarfs, \$4.98
Values up to \$15.00
Fur Scarfs, \$7.98
Values up to \$35.00
Ladies' Fur Sets \$18.00

WAISTS Marked Down
Georgette, worth up to \$5.00
WAISTS, \$2.48
Velle, worth up to \$1.50
WAISTS, 59c
Silk, worth up to \$3.50
WAISTS, \$1.19

SUITS Marked Down
Values up to \$12.00
SUITS, \$8.88
Values up to \$18.00
SUITS, \$12.98
Values up to \$30.00
SUITS, \$22.98

SKIRTS Marked Down
Values up to \$5.00
SKIRTS, \$2.99
Values up to \$6.00
SKIRTS, \$3.98
Values up to \$10.00
SKIRTS, \$7.50

Children's COATS Marked Down
St. Children's Colored CORDUROY COATS, (Second Floor) \$2.98
\$8.00 Children's Plush Coats, (Second Floor) \$4.98
\$7.00 Girls' Plush COATS, (Second Floor) \$5.00

Children's DRESSES Marked Down
SERGE DRESSES, (Second Floor) \$3.98
\$1.49 Children's Woolen SWEATERS, 98c
Children's Tub Dresses, 39c

GLOVES Marked Down
Women's 50c Gloves; Jersey fleece lined, at 25c
Boys' 70c Gloves; mackinaw, lined and golf; at 49c
Women's 90c Gloves; chamoulette; at 69c
Boys' \$1.50 Gunnettes; bearskin; leather palm; at 98c

UNDERWEAR Marked Down
Men's \$2.50 Woolen Underwear, at \$1.98
Men's \$1.25 heavy flat fleece Underwear, at 98c
Men's \$3.00 wool-finish Union Suits, at \$1.98
Men's \$2.00 Military Sweaters; slip-on; at \$1.19
Men's \$1.50 Landed Percale Shirts, at 79c

SHIRTS Marked Down
Men's \$2.00 Flannel Domest Shirts, at \$1.19
Men's \$2.00 Percale and Madras Shirts, at \$1.15
Silk Shirts; men's extra fiber \$5.00 Shirts at \$2.98
Men's \$1.50 Landed Percale Shirts, at 79c

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR Marked Down
Women's \$3c heavy ribbed fleece Underwear, at 59c
Misses' 75c and 90c Union Suits; fleece ribbed, at 49c
Child's \$1.00 fleece-lined Sleepers, at 69c
Child's 90c Wool Vests; sizes up to 24; at 59c

Wash Goods Marked Down
Up to 49c Plisse Crepe, at 29c
Up to 49c Flannel-ette, at 35c
Up to 39c Jap Silk, at 19c

EMBROIDERY AND LACES Marked Down
Up to 15c yard Lace; yard, at 5c
Up to \$2.00 Georgette Crepe, at \$1.25
Up to 25c yard Lace, at 10c

SPREADS & SHEETS Marked Down
Up to \$1.98 Spreads, at \$1.25
Up to \$3.69 Scaloped Spreads, at \$2.49
Up to \$1.69 Bleached Sheets, at \$1.10

BLANKETS
Dark colors; designed on both sides; mercerized binding; 61x78 size; special for Monday, \$4.49 and..... \$3.49

BLANKETS
Part wool, large double Blankets; 61x78 size; for Monday, \$5.98

Duplex Shades
36 inches wide; green on one side, white on the other; mounted on rollers..... 81c

OILCLOTH
48 inches wide; light colors; only slightly imperfect; yard..... 19c

Heating Stoves
Now is the time to get that Heating Stove and save money! Heavy blue steel body, deep firepot, nickel trimmings. Monday only (2d Floor) \$7.98

Oil Heater
Belmont Brand; guaranteed smokeless; black japanned; heavy; perforated top; as low as \$3.98

AXMINSTER RUGS, \$24.95
This extraordinary offer includes such well-known makes as Alexander Smith & Son, in bright, cheerful patterns of red, green and tan, guaranteed colorfast, in regular room sizes up to 9x12. Rug for matching or a small case. These Rugs could not be bought for double this price.

Waterproof Linoleum in 36 inch and 48 inch lengths, up to 30 yards; many pieces to match; yard (Third Floor) 69c

\$10.00 FELT MATTRESS
All felt covered, with fancy art ticking; Mosquit tuffing; special Monday at (Third Floor) \$4.98

IRON BEDS
Continuous posts, Verma Martin, white or colors; Monday at \$5.98

Food Choppers
100 Stales, 98c
\$10 Dome; beautiful art glass; can be used for gas or \$6.98
Electric Shavers; wired complete; high-grade blades; at \$3.49
Glass Fixture, 49c
Light, 79c

Boys' \$2 Shoes
Gummett Rubber; heavy soles; each (Base) 59c
Women's COATS; slightly damaged; \$10 and \$12 values; Monday special (Base) \$4.98
Hats; Women's; any material; slightly damaged (Base) 49c
Slippers; women's; high-grade; rush and carpet slippers; \$1.00 values; per pair 25c
Women's Shoes; slightly damaged; values \$1.00 and \$1.19 and..... 98c

WATER DAMAGE SALE IN THE BARGAIN BASEMENT

90c Cotton Batts
2 1/2 lbs.; 75x50 in.; comfort size; nice, clean cotton; special price for this sale at each (Base) 47c

35c Elderdown Fleece; remnant; slightly damaged; 12 1/2 aged; yard (Base) 12c

20c Seersucker; plain white and crossbar; slightly damaged; yard (Base) 49c

30c Percales; beautiful Scotch plaids; cut from the bolt; special price..... 19c

06c Oilcloth; water dam; 10c

81.50 Sheets; bleached; 72x 30 in.; only slightly soiled; ea (Base) 87c

35c Outing Flannels; mostly light; 36 inch; (Base) 17c

25c Ginghams; in plaids and checks; until 15c

\$1.50 Waists; women's; emerald; with velvety and or 49c

Infants' Viet Kid Shoes; 59c

87 Shades of pure linen cloth, on guaranteed rollers; (Base) 25c

Children's Dresses; slingham; sizes 8 to 12 years; \$2.00 values; slightly water damaged (Base) 39c

\$3.00 Lace Curtains; 52 yards long and 54 in. wide 47c

Children's Toques and Caps; many of them wool; slightly water damaged (Base) 49c

Men's Suits
Made of heavy dark material; slightly water damaged (Base) \$3.95

\$5 Raincoats
Women's; miss' and children's; with belts and pockets (Base) 98c

Wool Sox; light and dark; gray and black; slightly damaged (Base) 29c

Vests; ladies'; taped neck and arms; slightly water damaged; each (Base) 5c

Burgalow Aprons, of striped and plaid materials; slightly damaged (Base) 39c

STARCK AFTER CHRISTMAS

PIANO SALE

FOR 2 DAYS ONLY

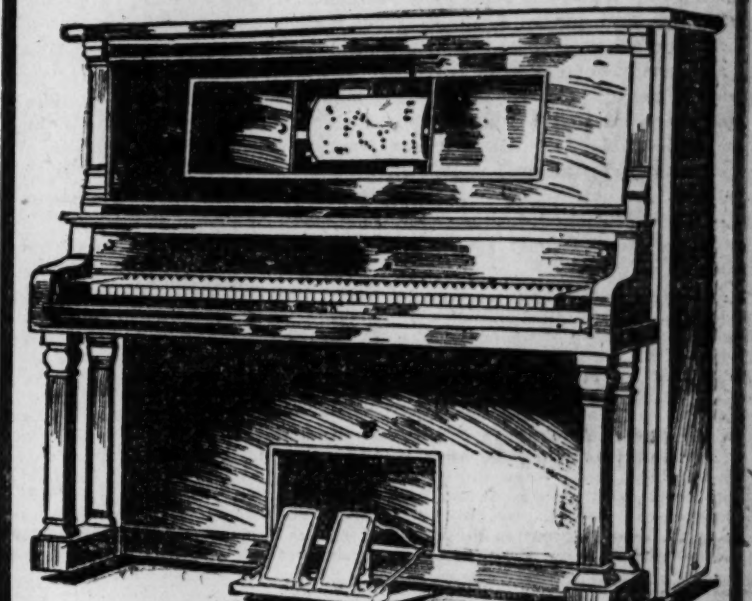
Store Open Evenings.

In order to close out the balance of this mammoth stock of new, used and shopworn pianos, we will make an EXTRA DISCOUNT of 25%.

LISTEN: We have a TREMENDOUS LARGE STOCK of NEW and USED PIANOS that have ACCUMULATED the LAST SIX MONTHS. SOME of these PIANOS have been TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR PLAYERS, others have been DAMAGED BY HAULING and QUITE A NUMBER SHOPWORN. WE HAVE CONCLUDED TO MAKE A TWO-DAY SALE TO CLEAR this STOCK, as our NEW STOCK of PIANOS is ARRIVING DAILY. AMONG THE LOT YOU will find such WELL-KNOWN MAKES as the EVERETT, BAUER, ESTEY, LAGODA and STEINWAY and MANY OTHERS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

LAST NOTICE—This Sale Positively Closes Tuesday Night, Jan. 7th, at 9:30 P. M.

FREE—IN YOUR HOME—30 DAYS
COME IN AND ESTABLISH A LITTLE CREDIT



You will FIND this HIGH-CLASS PLAYER-PIANO in the CUT ABOVE among THESE SALE PIANOS. The only PLAYER-PIANOS on the MARKET THAT are GUARANTEED FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

NOTICE: THE PRICES ON USED PLAYER-PIANOS for the NEXT TWO DAYS, POSITIVELY we do NOT believe that THESE PRICES can be DUPLICATED ANYWHERE in the UNITED STATES.

\$425 Player-Piano - Now \$148
485 Player-Piano - Now 295
580 Player-Piano - Now 370
625 Player-Piano - Now 435
730 Player-Piano - Now 485

FREE! Player Bench and Music Rolls With Each of the Above Players.



NOTE the LINES of the above PIANO. This is just ONE of the MANY LATEST-DATE STYLES we OFFER in this SALE—GUARANTEED FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

NOTICE THE SPECIAL PRICES for the NEXT TWO DAYS

\$500 Upright, Used Mahogany Case Now \$115
425 Upright, Used Mahogany Case Now 103
450 Upright, Used Mahogany Case Now 75
325 Upright, Used Mahogany Case Now 65
750 Upright, Used Mahogany Case Now 175

TERMS \$5.00 PER MONTH ON USED PIANOS

FREE—A PIANO IN YOUR HOME FOR 30 DAYS FREE. BY HAVING A PIANO IN YOUR HOME FOR 30 DAYS you can HAVE A PIANO EXPERT or MUSIC TEACHER THOROUGHLY TEST the PIANO, and if NOT ABSOLUTELY AS REPRESENTED you can RETURN it to us WITHOUT ONE CENT OF EXPENSE to you. IF SATISFACTORY, you can START to make PAYMENTS as LOW as \$1.00 PER WEEK OR \$5.00 PER MONTH ON USED PIANOS OR \$5 PER MONTH UPON USED PLAYER-PIANOS.

Free Delivery Stool or Bench No Extra Interest

P.A. STARCK PIANO CO.

Manufacturers Starck Upright, Grand and Player-Pianos

1102 OLIVE ST., St. Louis

IT'S easy to find the property you may be looking for in the Post-Dispatch big House, Home and Real Estate Directory.

Coffee and The Associated...
Preside
"K"
Do
If
Y
We W
\$
On Y
On C
IND
ECZEMA, OLD SOR ITCHIN
Bumps, Pimple Cured by Pres
Stop Paying Out for Expensive T at Home at Slig
Many, many old blood will be glad ran now get Pre any of the home pr It is all prepared much. Dose is ind you can easily cur C-2223 is liquid, a purifies and enriching a flood of pu skin surfaces, jo of the body. Free stops. Eczema an risings and bumps pains and rheumat your skin takes o feet health. It deal to consult a can get his preser by asking for Pre also drains out of uric acids and in all the sores and aches of rheumat NO
If your own dr you give his name Laboratories, Me
ARE YOU A FIGHTER?
Or, Are You a Let Every Citize Never Surrender The Big Gun of Cadomene Table
What class soll epidemic of infl everywhere agree prary state of " up the major po If you are a believe in prepar are a "fighter" y dom of keeping y our system stru will not find c carry on its rava Medicine right If your vitality cold if all too re nervous and all pains of unknow easily and are sleepless at n fully, liver a pettie felle and happy as y tremors seize you and many of denied you, thro and ambition. Three grain were formulated cal man, just fo restoration to h suffer as perhaps Millions of peo in the past few gist can supply light disease con

Coffee and Rolls Free.
The Associated Christian Volun-
teers will serve rolls and coffee to

the public at 2826 Easton avenue on
Wednesday, Friday and Sunday eve-
nings during the winter. The asso-

ciation has several good overcoats on
hand which will be given away to
those in need.

President Wilson Says:

"Keep Your Liberty Bonds"

Don't Sell Them at a Loss!
Don't Sell Them at All!

If You Need Money, Borrow It From Us at
Ordinary Bank Interest of 7% Per Year
You Will Have a Whole Year to—

We Will Lend You Pay Us Back We Will Lend You
\$50.00 \$1 a Week \$100.00
On Your \$50 Bond On Each \$50 Bond On Your \$100 Bond
On Coupon Books or Payment Books We Will Lend
You the Full Amount You Have Paid In

If you have partly paid for a Liberty Bond, you don't need to
lose any part of the amount you have paid. You can bring your
Coupon Book or Payment Book here, just the same as a Bond, and
borrow on it at ordinary bank interest—only 7% a year. NO
OTHER CHARGES WHATEVER. Come in and talk it over with
one of our officers.

INDUSTRIAL LOAN CO., 714 Chestnut St.

ECZEMA, RISINGS OLD SORES, ITCHING SKIN

Bumps, Pimples, Bone Pains,
Cured by Prescription C-2223

Stop Paying Out a Lot of Money
for Expensive Trips and Get Well
at Home at Slight Cost. Great!

Many, many sufferers from impure
blood will be glad to know that they
can now get Prescription C-2223 at
any of the home prescription druggists.
It is all prepared, and so don't cost
much. Dose is indicated on bottle, so
you can easily cure yourself at home.
C-2223 is liquid, and taken internally
purifies and enriches your blood, send-
ing a flood of pure rich blood to the
skin surfaces, joints and every part
of the body. Pretty soon the itching
stops. Eczema and old sores, pimples,
rings and bumps are healed. Bone
pains and rheumatic aches are stopped,
your skin takes on the glow of per-
fect health. It would cost a good
deal to consult a specialist, but you
can get his prescription at little cost,
by asking for Prescription C-2223. It
also drains out of your system all the
uric acids and impurities that cause
all the sores and humors, pains and
aches of rheumatism.

NOTICE!
If your own druggist can't supply
you give his name and write to C-2223
Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn.—ADV.

ARE YOU A FIGHTER?

Or, Are You a Fatalist?
Let Every Citizen Fight Disease.
Never Surrender.

The Big Gun of Defense Is
Cadomene Tablets—Tonic.

What class suffered most from the
epidemic of influenza? Authorities
everywhere agree that those in a tem-
porary state of "low vitality" made
up the major portion of fatalities.
If you are a fatalist, you will not
believe in preparedness, but if you
are a "fighter" you will see the wis-
dom of keeping your body and nerv-
ous system strong, so that disease
will not find fertile soil in which to
tarry on its ravages.

Medicine rightly used at the right
time is like the "Big Gun in War."
If your vitality is low, you "catch
cold" all too readily, you are weak,
nervous and ailing with aches and
pains of unknown origin, you tire
easily and are irritable and often
sleepless at night; digestion is
faulty, liver and bowels irregular, ap-
petite feeble and you never feel bright
and happy as you once did. Strange
tremors seize you, memory seems fail-
ing and many of the joys of life are
denied you, through lack of energy
and ambition.

Three grain Cadomene Tablets
were formulated by a brilliant medi-
cal man, just for the treatment and
restoration to health of those who
suffer as perhaps you do.
Millions of packages have been sold
in the past few years, and your drugg-
ist can supply you, and help you
fight disease conditions.—ADV.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT WATCHES

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Many broken lines in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-
ware, etc., on sale at clearance prices. Now is the time to buy
a handsome Diamond Ring, Stud, Ear Screws, Brooch, La
Valliere, Watch, Wrist Watch, etc. Liberty Bands Accepted.

Make a resolution to save money
this year. The best way to keep
your resolution is to buy a Dia-
mond on credit and pay small
amount each week or month. As
the New Year grows old, you will
have a genuine Diamond paid for
and wonder that you so easily
done. Repeat the same resolu-
tion each New Year until you
have a handsome, valuable col-
lection of Diamond Jewelry.
Many of our customers have
adopted this plan. It is the
ideal way to save.

Wrist Watch
1034—Gold filled, plain
polished. Full jeweled
movement. Gift dial.
Guaranteed 25 years.
Trade in. \$50 a Month.
Open Evenings.

LOFTIS THE NATIONAL CREDIT JEWELERS
BROS & CO. 1652 Second Floor Carleton Building,
308 N. Sixth Street, Near Olive, St. Louis

DENTISTRY Truthfully Advertised

I have built up a large
practice by telling the
people the exact truth
about their teeth.

Not only in my office, but through the medium of
the press.
I insist on telling the patient in advance what a pre-
scribed operation will cost, so that if the price is not
satisfactory they may go elsewhere.

I ask you to call and have your teeth examined (free of all
charge and obligation)—learn what you need, and what can and should
be done to place your mouth in good condition.

My Prices for Guaranteed
Nervous People Receive Careful Attention
Plates and Bridgework
Special attention given to out-of-town patients to finish their work
without delay.

DR. H. E. DOWELL
DOES DENTISTRY WELL
S. E. Cor. 7th and Olive Entrance 224 N. 7th St.
Opposite Republic Hours: Daily, 8 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12
Opposite Republic

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION
more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.
"First in Everything."

OPEN AIR BOARDING SCHOOL A SUCCESS

St. Louis Tuberculosis Society's
New Plan Expected to Be
Adopted Elsewhere.

A young Syrian girl just discharged
as restored to health after a six
months' residence in the Night and
Day Camp for Working Girls and
Women, at 9500 South Broadway, is
responsible for the establishment of
the first open-air boarding school on
record, according to a report of the
Open Air School Committee of the
St. Louis Tuberculosis Society pre-
sented at a meeting of the board of
directors of that society Friday.
The girl is Miriam Namer, 15
years old, 1711 South Grand ave-
nue. She was a pupil of the Taus-
sig Open-Air School for two years
before being admitted as a patient
of the Night and Day Camp, and
during a two years' attendance at
the school she showed a gain of
only four pounds, and her scholastic
improvement was correspondingly
slow because of her ill health.

Members of the Open-Air School
Committee decided to make hers a
test case, and suggested that she be
admitted to the camp. A six months'
residence there resulted in a gain of
22 pounds, and led to the estab-
lishment of the new school, which
was opened Dec. 1.

Mrs. Ernst Jonas, chairman of the
Open-Air School Committee, said
yesterday that the school had proved
as successful thus far as the experi-
ment that led to it. The 14 children
at the school, none of whom were
gaining in the open-air day schools,
have shown progress in health that
is highly satisfactory, and members
of the committee believe the new
idea will be adopted elsewhere as
one of the important preventive
methods in the fight against tuber-
culosis.

The new school differs from other
open-air schools in the fact that its
pupils live at the school and are un-
der the routine of diet and living
hours every day of the week, instead
of for only six days, besides being
required to sleep as well as work
and play in the open air. Many chil-
dren are retarded in health because
the good during the six school days
is neutralized by insanitary housing
and improper diet at home, experts
say. The girls in the new school
have gained from one to nine pounds
each in the four weeks they have
been in the school. All had attend-
ed the day open-air schools for a
year or more and had shown no gains
in that time.

School on Camp Property.
The new school is on the property
of the Night and Day Camp, which
is maintained by the St. Louis Tu-
berculosis Society, and is under the
joint supervision of the St. Louis
Board of Education and the tuber-
culosis society. The Board of Educa-
tion provides the teacher and school
equipment, and the tuberculosis so-
ciety provides all other require-
ments, a trained nurse and regu-
lar medical attention, at a cost of
\$2 a day per pupil.

The two open-air schools at 5436
Natural Bridge road and 1400 South
Grand avenue will reopen tomorrow
after the enforced closing due to in-
fluenza. The Tausig School, 1240
South Grand avenue, has been used
as an influenza emergency hospital,
and could not be prepared for school
use in time to reopen Thursday, as
the other schools did.

During the epidemic the tuber-
culosis society kept in close touch with
the open-air school children, fur-
nishing milk and nourishing food
wherever it was required. The com-
mittee having this in charge reported
at the meeting Friday that only 1
of the 147 children had had influ-
enza.

**SCHOOL FOR SAFETY ENGINEERS
OPENED FOR 15-WEEK SESSION**

Purpose Is Training of Instructors
for Employees of Manufacturing
and Industrial Plants.

As a part of the educational propa-
ganda of the Safety Council of the
Chamber of Commerce, a School for
Safety Engineers has been opened by
the National Safety Council to train
men for manufacturing and indus-
trial plants. The school will be held
every Friday night at 8 o'clock for
15 weeks at the Chamber of Com-
merce, 510 Locust street.
The purpose of the Safety Coun-
cil is to interest managers of man-
ufacturing and industrial plants to
safeguard their employees by using
safety devices and to supply safety
engineers whose duty it will be to
train employees in habits of caution.
This propaganda is a continuation
of the film campaign, "Careless
America," being shown in the mov-
ing picture theaters. This film will
be shown in all the school auditor-
iums. The Safety Council will sup-
ply it without charge to church so-
cieties and other organizations.

A complete assortment of solid gold
and gold-filled watches—all standard move-
ments—on hand. Terms: Cash, or 30
days. 30% N. 6th St. Open evenings.—ADV.

**CASUALTY LIST OF 293 NAMES
SMALLEST IN SEVERAL WEEKS**

All Are Under Head of "Wounded
Severely." Three From Missouri.
Outside St. Louis.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The offi-
cial army casualty list given out by
the War Department tonight is the
smallest for several weeks, and
shows 293 army casualties all under
the head of "Wounded severely."
Those from Missouri and Illinois,
outside of St. Louis and Chicago and
adjoining communities, are:
Missouri—Wounded severely, Isaac
E. Pruett, Mountview; Joseph E.
Bowman, Warrensburg; Grover C.
Vaught, Kansas City.
Illinois—Wounded severely, Sergt.
Glen J. Lehman, Effingham; Ben-
jamin Hemmen, Teutopolis; Ladislav
W. Wyznanski, La Salle.

BLIZZARD Coming

Are You Prepared?
U. S. Fuel Administration
Recommends
Metal Weather Strips
As 100% Fuel Conservation
Monarch Metal Weather Strips
Keep Out Soot, Dirt and Cold.
Phone for Estimate and Demonstration.
Lindell 5620
4120 Forest Park Dr.

Warner's Safe Remedies

A Constant Boon to Invalids Since 1877
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy.
Warner's Safe Diabetes Remedy.
Warner's Safe Rheumatic Remedy.
Warner's Safe Asthma Remedy.
Warner's Safe Nerve.
Warner's Safe Pills (Constipation and Biliousness).
The Reliable Family Medicines
Sold by Wolff-Wilson Drug Co. and all druggists. Sample sent on
receipt of ten cents.
WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES CO., Dept. 245, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HERE'S WARMING, SOOTHING RELIEF FROM YOUR RHEUMATIC ACHES

For prompt relief from Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, or Lumbago, you can
depend on Sloan's Liniment. The
warming, soothing, counter-irritant
effect is the quickest way to over-
come the inflammation, swelling or
stiffness. A few drops go right to
the sore part, draw the blood from
the congested place and remove the
cause of the ache.
The great penetrating power of
Sloan's Liniment makes rubbing
needless. It is easier and cleaner than
use than plasters or poultices. It
does not stain the skin or clog the
pores. A bottle of Sloan's Liniment
is all you need for quick rest and re-
lief from the pain of sprains, bruises,
backache, stiffneck, and most forms of
rheumatic twinges. Generous sizes
bottles at druggists everywhere. 30c,
60c, \$1.20.

Sloan's KILLS PAIN
The World's
Liniment

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION
more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

JANUARY CLEARING SALE

The Year End Clearing Sales are crowded with bargain opportunities that outlive any seen in years. Sharp, decisive reduction on the accumulated
small lots, ends of lines and broken sizes of the Winter merchandise now in demand that cannot fail to appeal instantly to even the thriftiest shop-
per—here's but a small part of the gist of the bargain story. (No mail or phone orders filled on this advertisement.)

WE GIVE AND REDEEM EAGLE STAMPS

Shoe Bargains

1000 pairs Women's
\$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes
offered at a big sav-
ing Monday. Me-
dium and low heels;
button lace styles;
in kid and dull calf
leathers; sizes 2 1/2 to
8. Every pair will
give satisfactory
wear. Special,
\$1.95

Children's Shoes

Here's a real bar-
gain; 2000 pairs
Misses' and Child's
Shoes; button and
lace styles; English
and wide toes;
sizes 8 1/2 to 2; reg-
ular \$2.50 and
\$3.50 values.
\$1.89

Boys' Scout Shoes

Boys' \$2.50 Tan
Scout Shoes; ex-
tra well made;
heavy double soles
—the kind that
give satisfactory
wear; sizes 12
to 2 1/2.
\$1.98

25c Juliets

600 pairs Women's
\$2.50 Juliets
at less than cost
to make; soft
trimmed, flexi-
ble soles, leath-
er and rubber
heels; sizes 2 1/2
to 8.
\$1.59

25c Sheetting

50c Sheetting
Sale Price, **15c**
Fine Sea Island cotton sheet-
ing, 38 inches wide. Remnants,
yard at 15c.

30c Muslin

Bleached muslin, 36 inches
wide; remnants; mill
stained; yard,
14c

10c Towels

Bleached, hemmed
absorbent barber
towels; seconds;
sale price, each, **5c**

Women's Flan- nelette Gowns

Made generously full of
20c and 25c quality double
fleece flannel; pink or
gray; white or
blue stripes; all
sizes.
60c Silk Camisoles;
made of fresh color
China silk, with wide
band of Flett 49c
lace.
80c Baby Blankets;
heavy plaid flannel;
pink or blue 69c
checks, at...
50c Covered Covers;
white battle;
face trimmed
25c to 30c Aprons;
with ties Aprons;
sample; lace
trimmed 15c

Jenny & Gentles

BROADWAY & MORGAN ST.

Women's Stylish Winter COATS

\$17.50 Values
\$11.98
Women's Fashionable
Winter Coats, made of
fine plush, zibeline
and other warm cloaking
materials; sizes 16 to 44 bust,
at \$11.98.

\$12.50 Suits

Odd lots of suits, assorted
styles and sizes to
choose from...
\$5.00

\$3 Sweaters

For Women
and Misses.
Special... **\$1.98**

98c Silk Head Scarfs

Jap Silk Head Scarfs, in black, white and
colors; plain, silk dotted, or brocade
designs; hemstitched borders... **59c**

69c Pocketbooks

New envelope style, flat
shape, all
leather
with black
strap handle.
49c

\$1.25 Shopping Bags or Service Bags; large

size; black leatherette; sale
price... **98c**

\$2.00 Kid Gloves

Women's fine quality Calf and
Kid gloves in all sizes; con-
tracting stitching. **\$1.00**

59c Fleece-Lined

Gloves, 35c
Two-clasp, fleece-lined gloves;
heavy quality; black
only... **35c**

1000 Yards of

Calicoes
25c
value, **15c**
Light or dark Percales and Calicoes, 27-
inch, in navy, medium blue, gray, pink,
etc. in stripes, checks, buds, etc. While
the lot last.

Outing Flannels, 19c

In stripes or checks; double-fleece flannel;
netting; yard, 19c.
39c Flannelette, 25c
Kimono Flannelette, yard wide and a
splendid array of desirable patterns, in floral
and Jap effects.
50c Jap Silk, 39c
36 inches wide; sheer, lustrous Jap silk
in practically all shades.

Smart New TRIMMED HATS

An unusual show-
ing tomorrow
of a trim-
med
Hats. Included
are all the new-
est styles, cleverly
trimmed with
flowers, fancy
pins or beads, fur
balls and novel-
ties; colors black,
brown, taupe, etc.
\$2.85

\$2 Georgette Crepe

40
inches
wide... **\$1.69**

Silk Georgette in all dark, medium
and light colors. Sale price, yard,
\$2.00.

Panama Suiting, 98c

50 inches; splendid material for
separate skirts; black and navy.
\$3.98 Coating, \$1.98
All-wool Coating, 54 inches wide;
assorted colors; lengths for women's
and children's coats.

79c Scotch Plaids, 59c

26-inch; part-wool Plaids for chil-
dren's dresses; and combination
dresses.

Silk Sockings, 25c

In Jap. Socks, Poppin, Silk Shirts,
socks, Vash Silks, etc.; size 18x36
inches.

Boys' \$10 Suits

O'coats
\$6.95
Coats are made of
heavy wool
cheviots and
Scotch mix-
tures; full
bustle style.
Suits of tweed,
cashmere and
plain colors.
Men's \$2.50
Union-Made
Pants; 2 or 3
colors; as-
sorted sizes.
\$1.98

Boys' \$2 Sweaters \$1.50

Extra heavy cotton sweaters, with roll col-
lar and pockets. Sale price... **\$1.50**

Men's \$4.00 Sweaters

Men's Wool Mixed Sweaters, various
kinds, good
quality; \$4.00
value... **\$2.49**

Men's and Women's
30c Cotton Hose;
reinforced heels;
where needed **25c**
Women's 40c Rib-
bed Vests and
Pants; sale
price, each, **29c**
Women's 30c Arti-
ficial Silk Hose;
black or white; pair, **39c**
Children's \$1.00
Fleece-lined Union
suits; 2 or 3
only... **89c**

Neponset

A Felt-Base Floorcovering, with
patterns made to wear as long
as any printed cork linoleum,
at half the price. The back is
highly waxed, making it 100%
waterproof.
Its greatest
advantage is in
that it re-
quires no
tackling,
square yard.

69c

Mattress, \$6.98

Genuine All-Felt
Mattress,
in fine
grade
ticking;
comes
full size.

45-Lb. Mattress
High grade Layer Felt Mattress,
traces; all sizes; special... **\$10.98**

Store
Hours:
9 to 5:30

Nugent's

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale

Nugent's

We Sell
Butterick
Patterns

THE Semi-Annual Clearing event has never met with more spontaneous success. A responsible factor, standing out most emphatically, is the great number of underprice purchases of staple merchandise, which we made to reinforce the thousands of broken assortments and incomplete size lots from our own well-selected stocks.

TOMORROW'S buying particulars are briefly listed on this page and on the additional page to the left. Be sure to see our full page announcement in today's Globe-Democrat. It lists the details of the January White Sale, which begins tomorrow.

WE presage for January a month of many brilliant merchandising achievements, of which the great Glove Sale and other events have been but forerunners. We have laid our plans well, and the thrifty shopper should read our daily announcements with greater interest than ever.

The Complete Details of the January Sale of Silk

ARE given in our advertisement in today's Globe-Democrat. Very nearly a half a page has been reserved for the silk sale, but we do not pretend to say that even in such a space could an event of such far-reaching importance be properly covered.

THE new silks are gathered for this annual January sale in order to test the popular pulse—to ascertain in advance just which of the silken fabrics and which patterns will have greatest vogue.

PRICING of a nature that is quite irresistible is the magnet which we depend upon to induce you to buy the new silks so early.

Here are a few instances of the silks which are described in greater detail in the Globe-Democrat announcement.

| | | | |
|--|--------|------------------------------------|--------|
| Yard-wide Printed Silk Foulard..... | \$1.38 | \$2.00 Yard-wide Wash Satins..... | \$1.39 |
| "New 1919" Printed Foulard Silks..... | \$1.98 | \$2.50 Yard-wide Dress Satins..... | \$1.69 |
| \$3.50 40-inch Printed Pussy Willow Tafetas..... | \$2.95 | \$3.00 40-in. Satin Militaire..... | \$1.86 |
| Yard-wide Printed Kimono Silks..... | \$1.79 | \$8.50 40-in. Georgette Crepe..... | \$4.95 |
| "New 1919" Beautiful Tub Silks..... | \$1.55 | Yard-wide "Satin Louise"..... | \$2.68 |
| 40-in. White Crepe de Chine, yard..... | \$1.38 | 40-in. Heavy Silk Meteor..... | \$2.58 |
| 40-in. Colored Crepe de Chine..... | \$1.55 | Yard-wide Chiffon Taffeta..... | \$1.79 |
| | | 40-in. Silk and Wool Poplin..... | \$1.69 |
| | | Yard-wide Silk Poplins..... | \$1.10 |

Handkerchiefs

Crepe de Chine Hdkfs., 15c

SILK Crepe Handkerchiefs, printed in many pleasing designs.

Men's 50c Linen Hdkfs., at 35c
Slightly mussed and soiled Linen Handkerchiefs, at reduced prices: 35c quality at 29c.

A broken assortment of Women's Initial and Embroidered Handkerchiefs of pure linen cloth.

25c Linen Kerchiefs.....19c
35c Linen Kerchiefs.....25c
50c Linen Kerchiefs.....35c



300 Dozen (3-6-0-0)

Sateen Petticoats

Well-Made Garments Intended to Sell for \$1.50 and \$2.00. Choice \$1.00 Each

In All Regular and Extra Sizes

A Feature—Bust Confiners, 29c

WOMEN'S bust confiners of all-over embroidery, made to sell for 39c. Cross over in back style. Sizes 34 to 42. Choice, while the lot of 30 dozens last, 29c.

\$3.50 Nemo Corsets Reduced to \$2.98

\$5.00 to \$7.00 Sample Corsets. Choice, \$3.95. \$6.00 and \$6.50 Mme. Louise Corsets at \$5.00.

Fourth Floor—Nugent's.

You NEED a New Suit

And You Simply MUST Have

A Good Warm Overcoat

So you had better come see the splendid garments we have ready to sell at

\$17.50

Regular \$25 & \$30
Suits and Coats

All sizes from 32 to 44 are included, although you may not find every suit or coat in each style or not every material.

The Overcoats

Are smartly tailored of fancy chevrons and novelty tweeds, also plain colored fabrics and come in convertible belted and ulsterette models.

The Suits

Come in a good selection of the most popular and most serviceable fabrics of the day. The styles are most conservative effects, although a few belted model Suits are included. Choice \$17.50.

(Third Floor—Nugent's.)



Our Entire Stock of Men's & Young Men's Sweaters

Offered at Substantial Reductions
MAROON, Oxford, navy and some fancy stripes. Shawl collar, V-neck style, pullovers, sleeveless style and jerseys.

\$12 & \$12.50 Sweaters, \$6.66
\$7.50 & \$8.50 Sweaters, \$5.55
\$4.00 & \$5.00 Sweaters, \$3.33
\$2.50 & \$3.00 Sweaters, \$2.22
(Main Floor—Nugent's)

Dress Goods in the Clearing Sale

\$3.00 Navy Blue Serge, \$2.35 Yard

44-inch beautiful quality all-wool, double warp French serge, close twill, correct dress weight, in the wanted navy blue.

| | |
|--|--------|
| \$1.75 38-Inch Wool Taffeta, yard..... | \$1.29 |
| \$1.75 54-Inch Black Hairline Serge, yard..... | \$1.29 |
| \$3.50 54-Inch All-Wool Tricot, yard..... | \$2.45 |
| \$4.50 54-Inch Velour Coating, yard..... | \$2.85 |
| \$4.50 54-Inch Navy Blue Serge, yard..... | \$3.50 |
| \$4.50 54-Inch Wool Gabardine, yard..... | \$3.95 |
| \$4.50 54-Inch Wool Tricotine, yard..... | \$3.95 |
| \$4.50 54-Inch Poirer Twill, yard..... | \$3.95 |
| \$5.50 54-Inch Belfour Coating, yard..... | \$4.25 |
| \$5.50 54-Inch Chiffon Broadcloth, yard..... | \$4.25 |
| \$5.75 54-Inch Wool Jersey, yard..... | \$4.50 |
| \$8.00 54-Inch Bolivia Coating, yard..... | \$5.50 |

\$3.25 Georgette Crepe at \$2.25

Georgette Crepe printed in attractive designs and various color combinations.

\$2.00 and \$2.25 Metal Net at \$1.25

Gold and Silver Metal Net, suitable for evening gowns.

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale of Traveling Goods

\$60.00 Wardrobe Trunk at \$49.75

Made of three-ply lumber; best quality fiber covering. Extra good bolts and spring lock.

| | |
|---|---------|
| \$5.00 Genuine Leather Traveling Bags at..... | \$3.95 |
| Up to \$8.50 Suitcases and Traveling Bags at..... | \$5.95 |
| 36-Inch Extra Well Made Dress Trunks at..... | \$12.50 |
| \$25.00 Genuine Walrus Traveling Bags at..... | \$18.95 |
| \$45.00 ¾ and full size Wardrobe Trunks at..... | \$39.75 |

(Third Floor—Nugent's.)

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale Rugs

\$47.50 (9x12) Wilton Velvet Rugs, \$42.50

Seamless, woven with thick close pile, in small all-over Persian, Oriental and Chinese designs. When you see them you will appreciate this low price quoted for Monday.

\$42.50 (9x12) Wilton Velvet Rugs, \$37.50

Standard quality seamless Rugs. Splendid Rugs for service.

\$65.00 Cashmere Wilton Rug, \$52.50

An exceptional rug at the price. Will give long wear.

\$75 (9x12 ft.) Royal Wilton, \$57.50

Oriental and Persian designs. Rich, deep pile, in wanted colors.

\$1.40 (4-yd. Wide) Cork Linoleum, ¾ \$1.25

12 ft. wide, all in one piece. Heavy quality. Attractive patterns in Hardwood, Tile and Block effects. Splendid assortments in all the latest color combinations.

Downstairs Clearing Sale of Women's Sample Shoes

\$1.95



A REMARKABLE offering for those who can wear sample sizes. Good looking, serviceable Shoes, in patent or vic kid, with colored tops, patent, gunmetal or vic kid in lace or button styles. Kid or cloth tops, high or low heels. Sizes 2 to 3½ only.

35c Outing Flannel 24c Yard

OUTING FLANNEL in white grounds, with colored stripes. A good quality, and it is well priced.

35c Dress Flannelette 29c Yard

COMES in 2 to 7 yard lengths; light and dark colors, with printed stripes, figures and floral patterns—27 inches wide.

75c Suiting 49c Yard

WOOL-FINISHED Suiting, in dark colors, with woven stripes and plaids, in beautiful, rich colors; 28 inches wide.

98c Cotton Batts 69c Each

LARGE-SIZE Cotton Batt, comfort size. Size 7½; 90 inches. Size 7½; 90 inches. (Downstairs—Nugent's.)



Attend the Semi-Annual Clearing Sale of the Celebrated Dorothy Dodd Shoes

Also Gold Medal Shoes and Other Well-Known Makes **\$4.95**
Regular \$7.00 to \$10.00 Shoes, pair

THIS noteworthy shoe event is possible because we wish to make room for our new Spring Shoes. We are clearing out every style in which sizes are somewhat broken. So it's a wonderful opportunity to buy high-grade Shoes at less than factory cost.

Gray or brown kid. Mahogany Tan Military Boots.
Ivory or black with white top. Black kid or gunmetal with gray tops.
All black Kid Boots and many others. All sizes in the lot.

A Good Lot of Women's \$5.00 Shoes at \$3.45

DISCONTINUED styles of staple models from our own regular stock. Many styles in Dorothy Dodd Shoes, patent, gunmetal, vic kid, kid or cloth tops; lace or button styles; high or low heels. Come in all sizes.

(Fourth Floor—Nugent's.)

Into the Semi-Annual Clearing Sale Comes a Great Purchase of Warm Blankets

Bringing Savings of ⅓ to ½—for Monday!

WE made a splendid purchase of two jobbers' entire lots of discontinued numbers of Blankets of all sizes, qualities and weights. Many of these Blankets were ticked with the best-known brands and it was only on the promise to remove these distinguishing marks that made it possible for us to secure this lot of merchandise at such great savings.

\$3.00, \$3.25 and \$3.50 Cotton Blankets

\$2.69 Pair

All perfect and clean overcast ends. Choice of tan, white or gray, and striped borders. 60 and 64 inches wide.

\$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50 Wool-Finished Blankets, \$4.65

Extra heavy qualities, 66x80-inch size. Tan, gray, with striped borders. Also some plaid overcast ends.

Woolen Blankets, \$6.95

With slight cotton in the warp to keep them from shrinking when laundered. Come in assorted plaids of gray, tan, pink or blue. Size 66x80.

Fine Wool Blankets, \$12.45

Plaids, tan, gray and white.

Some slightly soiled. All for full double-sized bed.

\$10 U. S. Army Blankets, \$6.45

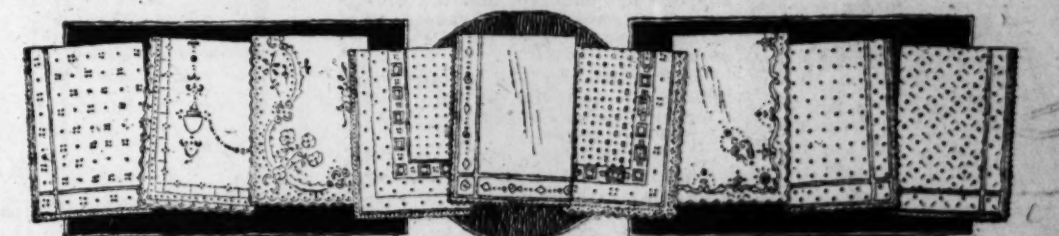
Regulation size rejects. While 50 last. For auto, robes and sleeping porches.

Comforts at \$2.39

Good heavy grade. Odd lot. Regular size and stitched. While they last.

Comforts at \$3.69

Covered with fancy print on both sides and closely quilted in medium and dark colors. Filled with good cotton.



Lace Curtains in the Clearing Sale at \$1.49

And many of them are of beautiful Filet nets!

A SPLENDID underprice purchase of more than a thousand pairs of Lace Curtains made of double threaded yarns. There are many Nottinghams, all heavily double-threaded, as well as attractive Filet net patterns. They come in white, cream and Arabian colors, 2½ and 3 yards long.

A Splendid Lot of Lace Curtains at \$1.98 Pair

FOUR hundred and forty pairs of double threaded Nottingham and Filet Net Lace Curtains, made of very fine Sea Island cotton yarn—some very neat and unusual patterns. Some are narrow curtains, others as wide as 52 inches to fit large windows. Come in 2½ and 3 yard lengths, and in white and Arabian colors. On sale Monday, while the quantity lasts, at \$1.98 a pair.

(Second Floor—Nugent's.)

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale Housewares

\$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50 Teakettles



90c Granite Dishpans; large 76c; size 17 qts. 90c Water Pail; heavy grade enamel; 10-q. size. 74c

\$2.25 Aluminum Pot-Roast Kettles; large 8-qt. size, with covers. \$1.63

90c Coal Buckets; heavy galvanized iron; have reinforced bottoms. 76c

\$2.25 Cast Iron Laundry Baskets; 2 8-inch holes; have large 39c

Strepets; burn any fuel.

COUPON

85c Kettles or Saucepans

Kettle holds 4 quarts; saucepan holds 3 quarts; made of smooth, heavy-coated, white enamel inside and out; high grade ware.

With This Coupon

49c Each

None sold without this Coupon, and limit one of each item to a customer. Only one Coupon required for both.

90c Granite Dishpans; large 76c; size 17 qts. 90c Water Pail; heavy grade enamel; 10-q. size. 74c

\$2.25 Aluminum Pot-Roast Kettles; large 8-qt. size, with covers. \$1.63

90c Coal Buckets; heavy galvanized iron; have reinforced bottoms. 76c

\$2.25 Cast Iron Laundry Baskets; 2 8-inch holes; have large 39c

Strepets; burn any fuel.

\$1.45 Washtubs



\$2.45 Willow Clothes Washers; large size; closely woven. \$1.78

85c Clothes Buckets; strong splint; Monday. 64c

Te "Lemon" Laundry Soap. 25c (no phone orders filled), 3 bars.

\$16.00 Washing Machines; \$6.50

\$1.35 Clothes Hampers; family size; well made. 95c

\$2.25 Electric Washboards; fully guaranteed. \$4.95

\$1.15 Glassware Vaseline Tubs; Platt & Thornburgh's; high grade; quart. 75c

DUSBARR CO.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri or the West.

SAVEN RUGS

Rug or Rugs for the house, your opportunity for a wider selection and here as proved by the day specials.

Less Wilton Rugs \$34.50 Axminster Rugs, \$37.50

High-grade Axminsters in a beautiful assortment of designs. Closely woven with deep, rich pile, in reproductions of Oriental and Chinese designs. Suitable for living rooms, libraries or bedrooms; size 9x12 ft.

Fourth Floor

White and Gold Dinner Sets

\$39.50 Values Monday \$29.00

Only 22 sets are included in this special Monday offering. Sets comprise 100 pieces, made of light weight American semi-porcelain ware, with white and gold decoration and coin gold handles. Bread and butter plates and fast hand sauce boats included.

Reductions of 1/2 to 1/2 on Odd Dinner Sets

Incomplete Dinner Sets, comprising from 39 to 99 pieces. Only one set of a kind and some subject to slight imperfections. Included are sets of American and English semi-porcelain and French and Nippon China. Only 29 sets in this unusual offering.

Fifth Floor

Household Helps

With money saved on every article offered Monday.

\$6.45 Wash Boilers, all copper. \$5.19

96c Brass King Washboards. \$6.7c

\$6.25 Oil Heaters, large size. \$5.19

\$2.50 Household Scales. \$1.89

\$1.90 Wash Tubs, galv. iron. \$1.39

\$1.25 Aluminum Teakettles. \$79c

\$1.20 Coal Hods, 18 in. \$86c

\$1.16 Dishpans, 10-qt. size. \$86c

96c Teapots, 2-qt. size. \$74c

\$1.10 Thermometers. \$69c

50c O-Cedar Oil Polish. \$36c

Mrs. Potts \$1.75 Flat Iron. \$1.29

\$1.00 Clothes Soap—Walke's Bony

5c Bar Laundry Soap—Walke's Bony

7c Bar Laundry Soap, Lenox brand, 10 bars for. \$53c

No mail or phone orders filled on soap.

Basement Gallery

Jaary Sales of White in the Basement Economy Store

The January Sale of Undermuslins

At Economy Store is the greatest money event of its kind. To this you will readily agree when you see the remarkable savings at which they are offered.

Muslin Underwear

To \$2.98 wear Muslin underwear. Also extra size goods. Also fancy bloomers. \$1.66

Children's underwear. Muslin Underwear. Children 2 to 12. \$29c

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Underwear. Muslin Underwear. Children 2 to 12. \$29c

January Photo Special

One dozen of our regular \$7.00 artist-proof photo graphs, each in an artistic folder. During this sale \$3.98 Studio—Sixth Floor.

St. Louis' Foremost Store Welcomes the National Shoe Dealers Retail Association

You are cordially invited to make this store your headquarters while in St. Louis. Its many facilities are at your disposal, and we shall be happy to be of service to you.

January Sale of Linens

Begins Monday, Offering Countless Money-Saving Opportunities

Surmounting endless difficulties, we have assembled tremendous stocks of high quality, desirable linens, such as have always prevailed in our January Sales—and housewives who look ahead can profitably anticipate their linen needs far in advance. Manufacturers and importers' reserve stocks are now exhausted and the flax fields of Europe are unplanted, and it will doubtless be several years before linens of this quality will again be obtainable. Some of the linens in this sale were bought as long as two years ago much under present market prices. The sale begins tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Additional salespeople in attendance to give you prompt and efficient service.

Table Linens

\$1.50 Table Damask, \$1

Exactly one-third less than regular. 66 inches wide; full bleached; all linen—limit 5 yards—no phone or mail orders.

98c Damask, Yd., 70c

68-inch Mercerized Damask—satin finish.

Table Damask, Yd., \$2.00

Imported bleached Irish Damask; double satin finish—napkins to match, dozen, \$6.00.

\$2 Table Damask, \$1.35

Bleached, all-linen Irish Damask, 70 inches wide—limit 5 yards—no mail or phone orders accepted.

\$3.50 Table Damask, \$2.75

All pure linen—extra heavy—70 inches wide—two patterns.

Asbestos Table Pads

Domest flannel covered; heat-proof—45, 48 and 54 inch standard sizes—also orders taken for special size pads and leaves in the January Sale—20 per cent off the regular prices.

Linen Napkins

\$10 All-Linen Napkins, Doz., \$7.50

Wonderful value; full bleached double damask, 22-inch size; spot with wreath designs. Limit one dozen. No mail or phone orders.

All Linen Napkins

Splendid opportunity if you only need a half dozen. These are 20x20-inch size, in 1/2 dozen lots. For \$2.48.

Napkins, Doz., \$6.50

All-linen heavy quality double satin damask, 20x20-inch size.

Odd Napkins

Odd half dozen lots—18 to 26 inch size—slight seconds—at January sale prices.

\$6.50 Madeira Napkins, Doz., \$4.89

Hand-embroidered corners and scalloped edges.

\$7.50 Napkins, Doz., \$6.49

Handmade, 13-inch size, rich designs.

Fancy Linens

\$5 Dresser Scarfs, \$3.97

\$6.00 Cluny Scarfs, extra size, 18x26 inches. \$4.95.

Fancy Linens, 25% Off

Madras Teacloths, 54 and 72 inch sizes; sample prices.

Soiled Fancy Linens

All kinds and sizes, slightly soiled, at January sale prices.

\$6 Scalloped Cloths, \$4.85

All linen, two sizes, 68-inch round or 64x82-inch oval. Limit 2 to a customer.

Pattern Cloths, 25% Off

All linen, full bleached round and oval designs; some have slight imperfections or slightly soiled; extra wide and extra long sizes.

\$3.50 Tablecloths, \$2.95

Round scalloped edge or square hemstitched; 2-yard size; mercerized satin damask.

Tablecloths

Bordered all around, Union linen.

\$2.95 value, 70x70, at \$3.50.

\$4.50 value, 70x82, at \$4.50.

Towels and Toweling

50c Bath Towels, 39c

Thick, heavy absorbent quality; large size; full bleached; hemmed.

65c Bath Towels, 50c

Mercerized yarn, soft and wonderfully absorbent; neat pink or blue stripe borders.

45c Bath Towels, 35c

Pink tinted; heavy and absorbent; hemmed.

40c Bath Towels, 29c

All white, hemmed, splendid quality; some have slight defects.

Bath Towels, 59c and 79c

Double-twisted yarn, extra quality, full bleached.

50c Huck Towels, 39c

Hemstitched, extra fine woven bleached huck; 19x36-inch size.

Towels and Toweling

Webb's Imported Towels, Each, \$1 Up to \$2.50

Dew bleached, pure Irish linen; special values.

Roller Toweling, 35c

Imported, heavy quality.

Bath Towels, 25c

This special lot is all white, hemmed; size 18x26 inches.

25c Huck Towels, 19c

All white—hemmed.

25c Dish Towels, 19c

Plain weave—red stripe—for dish or glass towels.

45c Huck Towels, 35c

Union Linen—18x36 size—hemmed.

35c Huck Towels, 25c

White or red borders—good quality.

89c Imported Towels, 65c

Hemmed Union Linen huck—wonderful value.

35c Linen, 25c Yd.

Stevens' all-linen Crash—bleached or unbleached—limit 18 yards to a customer—no mail or phone orders.

45c All-Linen Crash, 39c

Imported red border—Barnesley finish.

Bleached Toweling, 19c

Union Linen—for kitchen towels.

Dish Toweling, Yd., 25c

Union Linen—very absorbent.

Sheets and Pillowcases

\$1.89 Bed Sheets, \$1.49

Made of good bleached seamless sheeting, full bed size, hemmed, 81x90-inch size. Limit 6 to a customer.

59c Pillowcases, 45c

Salem, hemstitched, extra quality; 42x36-inch size.

35c Pillowcases, 29c

Made of bleached muslin, hemmed; 42x36-inch size.

50c Pillowcases, 39c

Heavy durable quality, hemmed; 42x36-inch size.



Sheets and Pillowcases

Bed Sheets

Of standard sheeting, soft finish.

\$1.89—72x90 inches, \$1.49

\$2.10—81x90 inches, \$1.59

\$2.25—81x99 inches, \$1.79

40c Pillowcases, 35c

Bleached, soft finish; size 42x36, nicely hemmed.

Bed Sheets

Made of a sturdy bleached sheeting, for 4, double and full-size beds.

\$1.75—72x90 inches, \$1.25

\$1.80—72x99 inches, \$1.35

\$1.85—81x90 inches, \$1.39

\$2.00—81x99 inches, \$1.59

Pillowcases, Fr., \$3.75

All linen, hemstitched; 45x36-inch size. Pair, \$3.75.

Bedsprings

\$6.50 Bed Sets, \$4.95

Satin Marseilles, medalion center designs, scalloped spreads with cut-out corners; bolster to match; full bed size.

Crochet Spreads

Marseilles designs, hemmed, full double-bed size. Three lots.

\$2.50 Spreads, \$1.97.

\$2.79 Spreads, \$2.25.

\$3.00 Spreads, \$2.47.

Extra Size Spreads

Crochet Marseilles patterns, hemmed; 84x96-inch size.

\$4.39 value, each, \$3.45.

\$4.75 value, each, \$3.98.

\$8 Bed Sets, \$6.98

Satin Marseilles, scalloped cut-out corner Spreads; 84x96 size, with bolster to match.

\$5.75 Spreads, \$4.50

Heavy Satin Marseilles, rich designs; 82x92 size; hemmed.

Fifth Floor

SHOE MEN OF NATION MEET HERE THIS WEEK

Styles for 1919 and Other Important Matters to Be Settled.

Shoe men from every part of the United States are in St. Louis for the eighth annual convention of the National Shoe Retailers' Association, which will open tomorrow at Hotel Statler. The convention proper will be called to order by the president, John O'Connor, of Chicago, at 11 o'clock.

According to the officials of the association, many important subjects pertaining to the shoe industry will be discussed and decided at this convention. According to T. C. Mirkal, Philadelphia, secretary-commissioner of the association, there will be "something doing" every minute of the convention.

According to advance information high colors will be taboed for spring wear; the softer shades promise to rule. This is the outcome of the participation of the shoe retailers' War Service Committee of the Chamber of Commerce conference in Atlantic City, when there was evolved a definite "style program" for the guidance of the shoe retailers for the fall of 1918. The chief purpose of this program is to stabilize styles by avoiding any hysterical and violent change to freak colors for fall.

The menzies first, second and third floors will be devoted to exhibits showing the latest smart footwear for the coming season. An interesting feature will be a display of shoes from the period before the Christian era up to the present day. This exhibit tells the history of the shoe industry. There are many historic shoes in this collection.

Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock there will be a motion picture—"The Making of a Shoe"—at the Orpheum Theater.

The exhibits will be open to the public from 9:30 to 12, and from 2 to 4 o'clock. The entertainment of the day will be under the direction of the Entertainment and Banquet Committee, A. E. Ebbs, chairman; C. E. Williams, Emil Kappel, John Weaver, Claude Mue, J. A. Hutcheson, A. W. Lutz, Wm. Graham, R. W. Koehring, Harry Felder, Sam Hincley and John Poelker.

The women will be entertained by Mrs. J. J. Sennebrenner and her committee, Mmes. J. Hutcheson, A. E. Ebbs, C. Reader, C. Williams, H. O. Wayne, Wm. Graham, W. C. Herbst, Wm. Reid, A. W. Lutz, H. Felder, S. Hincley, J. Weber, C. H. Bolke, A. Easton, O. H. Zuckweiler, and Miss Anita Moore.

CLASSES IN COOKING, CLOTHING AND HYGIENE OPEN TOMORROW

Home Demonstration Agents Announce Week's Program; Only Cost Is Fee for Materials.

The Home Demonstration Agents, 213 North Third street, will represent the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Missouri, will open classes in cooking, clothing and hygiene tomorrow, which will be continued during the week in various centers in the city. The classes are free to the public, except for a small fee for materials.

Miss Edna Kissinger is head of the Agents, and Mrs. A. F. Itner and Miss Rosalind Bloch are members of the staff.

The classes are: Monday, Cabanne Library, Food, 2:30 p. m.; Central High School, Clothing, 3 p. m.; Gravois School, 3:50 Womans street, Food, 3:30 p. m.; Tuesday, Cabanne Library, Clothing, 2:30 p. m.; Wednesday, Bryan Hill School, Clothing, 3:30 p. m.; Thursday, Emerson School, Clothing, 2:30 p. m.; Emerson School, Food, 3:30 p. m.; United Presbyterian Church, Union and Spalding, Clothing, 2:30 p. m.; Friday, Bryan Hill School, Food, 3:30 p. m.; Cabanne Library, Child Welfare, 2:30 p. m.

MISSOURI RIVER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION IN COUNTY

30 Property Owners to Urge Federal Legislation for Deepening of Channel to Kansas City.

Thirty owners of property along the Missouri River in St. Louis County have organized the St. Louis County River Improvement Association to urge Federal legislation for the deepening of the channel of the Missouri River to Kansas City and the building of levees to protect the levee of levees that will reclaim 600 sections of productive bottom land, new subject to overflow. They pledged \$2320 for incorporation and the first propaganda. Solicitation of further funds will follow another meeting to be held next Thursday at Lake Missouri.

Removal of Frisco Offices

Will Occupy Part of Floor in Railway Exchange Building

THIN PEOPLE SHOULD TAKE PHOSPHATE

Nothing Like Plain Bito-Phosphate to Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force.

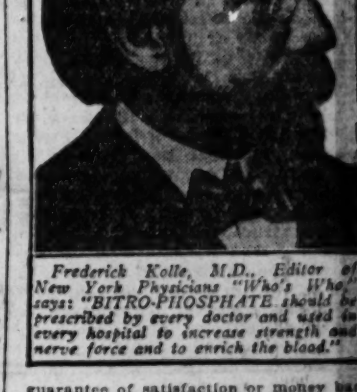
Judging from the countless representations and testimonials which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing nerve and bone and reducing bony hollows and antries by the softening lines of health and beauty, it is safe to say that Bito-Phosphate is the most effective and reliable of all the phosphates.



Georgia Hamilton, the wonderful "Movie" girl, who was once thin and frail, says "BITO-PHOSPHATE" brought about the magic transformation. I gained 15 pounds and never before felt so well.

evidently thousands of men and women who have been suffering from thinness and weakness usually due to starved nerves. Our bodies need more phosphate than is contained in modern foods. Physicians claim there is nothing that will supply this deficiency as well as the organic phosphate known as Bito-Phosphate.

which is inexpensive and is sold by J. B. Store, or Johnson Bros. Drug Co., in St. Louis and most all druggists, under a



Frederick Kelle, M.D., Editor of New York Physician's Who's Who, says "BITO-PHOSPHATE" should be prescribed by every doctor and used in every hospital to increase strength and nerve force and to enrich the blood.

guarantee of satisfaction or money back. By feeding the nerves directly and by supplying the body cells with the necessary phosphoric food elements, this phosphate produces a welcome transformation in the system, and an increase in weight frequently follows.

This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and lack of energy, which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, soon disappear.

CAUTION—Although Bito-phosphate is recommended for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general weakness, it should not, owing to its powerful flesh-growing properties, be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.

appear, dull eyes become bright and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health.

WHAT THE WORLD LEADERS SEE IN STORE FOR FUTURE

LEADERS TELL WHY THEY ARE HOPEFUL OF FUTURE BUSINESS

Spirit of the People, Development of Industry During the War and Needs of Europe Are the Big Items.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3, 1919. N. Y. Evening Post, Inc. The following forecasts of the coming business days were given to the Evening Post by response to the following questions:

"1. In the larger view, do you look for continuing prosperity or for industrial reaction in the United States as a result of termination of the war? Will the immediate future differ from the longer future?"

"2. What is your expectations as to the course of prices in the commodity markets?"

"3. How far will disappearance of the war orders be offset by the filling of postponed commercial requirements for home consumers and foreign markets, and by demands for purposes of reconstruction in the damaged districts of Europe? How soon ought these to materialize? How far will they depend on prices, and in the case of foreign orders, how far will they depend on our advances of credit to such markets?"

"4. Can wages be maintained at the present level? If not, what, then, will be the effect? If not, what will be the effect? If not, what will be the effect?"

"5. Is there a prospect of reducing the present volume of bank loans and of Federal Reserve notes? Have we ahead of us easy money or high money?"

"6. What do you consider the most encouraging facts in the financial, economic and political outlook for this country during the period which will follow peace? What are the chief dangers, and how may they best be avoided?"

CARTER GLASS.

Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

"America enters the New Year under conditions of happiness and prosperity. The grim business of war has ended, for all time, it is to be hoped; the cause of righteousness has gloriously triumphed; the persistent peace of justice dawns upon the world.

"As we stand upon the threshold of 1919, the retrospect is filled with pride, and the prospect is filled with promise. The war has revealed to the world the greatness and the capacity of America. Without shock or disturbance to the financial or business structure, without stress or stringency, the nation was transformed from a basis of peace to a basis of war in a manner that permitted the might of America to be exerted effectively and decisively against the enemy. With the war

won, the immediate domestic problem is the readjustment from a basis of war to a basis of peace. It will be a natural and logical process—the return to normal conditions. The transition will be accomplished successfully, provided we take counsel of confidence and hope, and not of fear and distrust.

Industries Developed.

"The war has developed a large number of industries to a point never before reached in our history, and many of them are of a permanent character and should continue with increased efficiency and capacity. To accomplish this, one thing particularly is necessary, and that is the expansion and development of our foreign trade. Europe, many parts of which have been devastated and laid waste, and many of whose industries have been paralyzed, will require much raw material and many manufactured articles, and the trade of other parts of the world is open to American products and American enterprise, if assisted by the establishment of foreign credits by American investors and bankers. This we should foster as a great factor in the continuation of our prosperity.

"The necessities of war have taught the nation lessons of thrift and economy. These attributes must be nurtured as benefits of lasting value. We must not return to the old habits of waste and extravagance, and it is to be hoped that the people of America will continue to save and economize in the interest of their country and of themselves. Millions of our citizens now own Liberty Bonds and War Savings Certificates. They should hold them and par with them only in case of urgent necessity. In addition to saving and economizing as a matter of intelligent self-interest, it is the patriotic duty of the people to save in order that they may sustain their Government as effectively in time of peace as in time of war.

"Patriotism is a living necessity always in the life of a nation; it is not a thing to meet the dangers of war and to go into disuse with the close of hostilities; it is the lifeblood of national progress alike in peace and in war. Many war bills remain and our army is still in Europe. The credit of the nation must be made good. Not only our honor and our interest as a people require the settlement of these accounts, but the debt of gratitude we owe to the brave sons of America for their glorious deed upon the field of battle makes it an imperative duty that we stand by the Government and continue to stand behind them. We must be

prepared to subscribe every loan that is offered by the Government in the future with the same degree of patriotism and enthusiasm as characterized the loans of the war.

Constant Patriotism.

"It is the duty of all to begin the new year resolute in the purpose that we shall do our duty regardless of sacrifice and regardless of inconvenience, and that we shall show to the world that we are grateful for the imperishable deeds of the soldiers and sailors of America who have preserved to us our institutions of liberty and our sacred rights as a nation.

E. H. GARY.

Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.

"I do not look for continuing prosperity up to the maximum of the last year. A diminished trade during the next few months would be natural. We cannot expect to immediately change from a war basis to a peace basis without some business reaction and disturbance. With a continuance of reasonable assistance by the administration and different departments of the Government, and with level-headed, courageous and wise effort on the part of the business interests, there should be a protraction of fair business, with an increasing volume tending toward great success and prosperity.

"We are on a high level of prices. It would be a good thing for the country if all could be somewhat lowered. As it is impracticable to secure readjustments in all departments at the same time, it is imperative that we have a gradual, and it is hoped orderly, readjustment in different branches of business from time to time until a basis shall be reached which is normal and calculated to advance the interests of business enterprise and the general public as well. From the present outlook we shall not return, if ever, to the low prices heretofore experienced. If we do, it will be the fault of those in charge of business or of others who, by their unwise or unfair action, may bring it about.

"2. We are on a high level of prices. It would be a good thing for the country if all could be somewhat lowered. As it is impracticable to secure readjustments in all departments at the same time, it is imperative that we have a gradual, and it is hoped orderly, readjustment in different branches of business from time to time until a basis shall be reached which is normal and calculated to advance the interests of business enterprise and the general public as well. From the present outlook we shall not return, if ever, to the low prices heretofore experienced. If we do, it will be the fault of those in charge of business or of others who, by their unwise or unfair action, may bring it about.

"3. Question 3 relates to percentages, dates and various contingencies concerning which I have no definite opinion.

"4. I should like to see wages maintained at the present level. Whether or not this is possible will depend sooner or later upon the selling prices of materials and the volume of trade. Labor should, and will, cheerfully bear its fair proportion of adversity, and must reap its fair share of the benefits arising from prosperity.

"5. I think the volume of bank loans and the Federal Reserve notes will gradually, though not rapidly, be reduced; in this country money should be plentiful and rates somewhat lower than they are at present.

"Our Relative Wealth. (6.) More than one-third of the wealth of the world is in this country. The bank deposits are enormous, and probably much larger than ever before. Our resources are the largest in our history, our production is at its height, and by fair

THE PRICE OF COTTON.

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An interesting comparison of the range of the "spot price" of cotton at New York for the past 50 years is contained in the following table:

| Year | High | Low | Year | High | Low |
|---------|------|-----|---------|------|-----|
| 1818-24 | 25 | 10 | 1871-77 | 18 | 12 |
| 1825-31 | 30 | 15 | 1878-84 | 20 | 15 |
| 1832-38 | 35 | 20 | 1885-91 | 25 | 20 |
| 1839-45 | 40 | 25 | 1892-98 | 30 | 25 |
| 1846-52 | 45 | 30 | 1899-05 | 35 | 30 |
| 1853-59 | 50 | 35 | 1906-12 | 40 | 35 |
| 1860-66 | 55 | 40 | 1913-19 | 45 | 40 |

reasonable and competent management on the part of Governmental administration, and a wise, decent and reciprocal attitude on the part of the people, this nation will hold and maintain a leading economic position among the nations of the world. We ought, in the comparatively near future, to enter upon an era of great prosperity. Facts and circumstances furnish us the opportunity for great success and influence. I see no excuse for failure to receive our fair proportion in the further development of the world's resources.

"If there are dangers ahead of us they will grow out of the action of demagogues who, for selfish purposes, successfully appeal to the passions and prejudices of others. In medium circumstances, to maintain an attitude which is just, intelligent and honest.

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

Secretary of the Interior, United States Government.

"The economic and industrial outlook of the United States seems to me to be bright. I can give no reason for this other than a most superficial one. Europe has been pretty well smashed up. Restoration is its job. America has the raw materials. This should make things lively in mines and mills. Moreover, my recollection of history is that a victorious nation always has a period of good times after war. England in Elizabeth's time and after Napoleon; Germany after the war of 1870. Are instances.

"In my judgment, we have no problem of reconstruction excepting in our attitude toward things, especially our attitude toward labor. There is no cut-and-dried formula by which justice will surely be done to the man who has been thrifty and saved his money, and therefore is a capitalist, and to the man who has his labor and skill to sell. Paper programmes do not work. Logic is not a determining factor as against human nature. But in a democracy all men must have a living and a good living, a living that will keep them from being hopeless and bitter.

"The best insurance for continued industrial peace will be the adoption

of a plan by which every man willing to work can have work on such needed Government projects as the reclamation of public lands, the building of roads, and the diking of our rivers, these to be used as an outlet in times of stress and an assurance that the willing will not suffer.

"And in the next place we must try to stop the turnover in labor by trying the workmen to the plant through loyalty to his own interests. This may mean a better home near to the plant or a bit of a farm home, or a share of the profits or a mutual insurance against nonemployment. And we must not look on the worker as a machine which merely has to be well fed. The new attitude is that he is a human being who demands recognition, and we may as well know that he is going to have it. There must be some way found by which the distinguished service medal can be given to the workman in every plant; that is to say, that distinction must come to those who are competent in peace just as well as to those who are competent in war.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP.

President of the National City Bank.

"1. No one can expect the industries to continue under the stimulus of war times or to turn a short corner from war conditions to peace conditions without a halt. Of course business is slowing down during the readjustment. We must stop comparing conditions with the top notch of war activity. The fact is that as compared with the beginning of 1914 or 1913 there is a larger volume of business in sight for the new year than there was then. Full activity upon construction work is not to be expected until costs are believed to be established on a fairly permanent basis and the railway question is settled. In the long view I look for a great period of good business, and it is good policy to plan for that.

"2. The tendency of commodity markets should be downward, as industrial activity is assumed in all countries and as the difficulties which have obstructed international commerce are overcome. A contrary influence on prices is inflation. The war has ended, but inflation has not ended.

"Redistributing Business. (3.) The place of war orders in particular industries of course will not be directly offset by commercial business. Business will be redistributed into the old channels. People will go back to spending and investing about as they did before. In most

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR 1918

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How Gross and Net Revenues Varied in the Past Year.

Railway earnings in the United States for a series of months past make the following comparison with the corresponding months in the previous year, the compilations being those of the Financial Chronicle:

| Month | 1918 | 1917 | Change |
|-------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| Jan. | \$187,140,781 | \$187,172,500 | -\$32,719 |
| Feb. | \$202,330,336 | \$202,301,301 | +\$29,035 |
| Mar. | \$238,694,172 | \$238,602,807 | +\$91,365 |
| Apr. | \$238,694,172 | \$238,602,807 | +\$91,365 |
| May | \$278,242,104 | \$278,204,288 | +\$37,816 |
| June | \$278,242,104 | \$278,204,288 | +\$37,816 |
| July | \$278,242,104 | \$278,204,288 | +\$37,816 |
| Aug. | \$278,242,104 | \$278,204,288 | +\$37,816 |
| Sept. | \$278,242,104 | \$278,204,288 | +\$37,816 |
| Oct. | \$278,242,104 | \$278,204,288 | +\$37,816 |
| Nov. | \$278,242,104 | \$278,204,288 | +\$37,816 |
| Dec. | \$278,242,104 | \$278,204,288 | +\$37,816 |

NET EARNINGS AFTER TAXES.

| Month | 1918 | 1917 | Change |
|-------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| Jan. | \$117,470,421 | \$117,420,071 | +\$50,350 |
| Feb. | \$127,427,118 | \$127,414,300 | +\$12,818 |
| Mar. | \$144,348,682 | \$144,302,211 | +\$46,471 |
| Apr. | \$144,348,682 | \$144,302,211 | +\$46,471 |
| May | \$176,978,941 | \$176,978,941 | 0 |
| June | \$176,978,941 | \$176,978,941 | 0 |
| July | \$176,978,941 | \$176,978,941 | 0 |
| Aug. | \$176,978,941 | \$176,978,941 | 0 |
| Sept. | \$176,978,941 | \$176,978,941 | 0 |
| Oct. | \$176,978,941 | \$176,978,941 | 0 |
| Nov. | \$176,978,941 | \$176,978,941 | 0 |
| Dec. | \$176,978,941 | \$176,978,941 | 0 |

"Deficit. Earnings from January to June, inclusive, are those of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Number of roads reporting in October, 1918: In September, 1917; in August, 1917; in July, 1917; in June, 1917; in May, 1917; in April, 1917; in March, 1917; in February, 1917; in January, 1917; in December, 1916; in November, 1916; in October, 1916; in September, 1916; in August, 1916; in July, 1916; in June, 1916; in May, 1916; in April, 1916; in March, 1916; in February, 1916; in January, 1916; in December, 1915; in November, 1915; in October, 1915; in September, 1915; in August, 1915; in July, 1915; in June, 1915; in May, 1915; in April, 1915; in March, 1915; in February, 1915; in January, 1915; in December, 1914; in November, 1914; in October, 1914; in September, 1914; in August, 1914; in July, 1914; in June, 1914; in May, 1914; in April, 1914; in March, 1914; in February, 1914; in January, 1914; in December, 1913; in November, 1913; in October, 1913; in September, 1913; in August, 1913; in July, 1913; in June, 1913; in May, 1913; in April, 1913; in March, 1913; in February, 1913; 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ANNUAL REVIEW OF AN UNPRECEDENTED FINANCIAL PERIOD

REVIEW OF PAST YEAR IN FINANCES AND BEARING OF 4-YEAR WAR PERIOD

After the Varying Periods of Depression and Confidence, the End Came Unexpectedly and Without Preparation.

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In the economic history of the great war the sequence of events this year is very notable, for the reason that there were comprised within the 12 months the period of greatest doubt since 1914 as to the result of the war itself; the absolute climax of the financial and industrial strain, and the sudden ending of hostilities.

In none of those years did the belligerent countries turn their resources and facilities so exclusively to war finance, war production, and war transportation. When the end came in November it came with a suddenness not anticipated even in the "peace talk period" of December, 1916, and with results on the markets wholly different from what had ever previously been predicted.

From a broad and comprehensive survey of the economic developments of the year, several large general facts will appear.

Germany had approached a stage of industrial and financial overstrain which threatened economic breakdown, Austria, by her own statement's confession, had already reached that condition.

England was showing signs of the terrific strain, but also of an economic power which was certain to outlast the war. France, notwithstanding the midsummer talk of her having been already "bled white," displayed her own reserve capacity, not only in her immense military effort but in her subscription of the second largest amount of money to the war loan but one of any country. Italy also had exhibited unexpected power of recuperation. What the United States has shown is her own condition nobody needs to be told.

The events which bear on these conclusions are grouped in the subjoined summary; they deal chiefly, but not wholly, with regard to developments in this country.

1918

Climate and Ending of the War, and the Economic Results

Summarized by groups, the influences bearing on the financial year in its varying phases have been as follows:

1. The climax and termination of the war; the period of profound discouragement of the allies until May, with the successful "Ludendorff drive" of March and April and the allied reverses; the period of critical uncertainty from May to July, inclusive, when the Germans were halted, but not turned back; the period when the fortunes of the war turned in favor of the allies in July, with a million American reinforcements in France on Independence day and two million in the autumn; the period of the final German retreat; the rout of the Turks in Palestine and of the Bulgarians in the Balkan peninsula. Following these developments, the capitulation of Bulgaria at the end of September, of Austria and Turkey in October, and of Germany in November, after her exchange of notes with President Wilson; the surrender by all four Teutonic belligerents of their essential fighting armament on land and sea; this being followed in turn by revolution in Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria, abdication of every royal or princely house in all three countries, and the establishment of a republican form of government.

2. Change in financial sentiment and on the stock markets, which conformed to these changes in the military situation. In America prolonged fall in Stock Exchange prices until April, due to the war news and to doubt as to the adequacy of our own preparations for war. Extensive recovery at New York in April and May, due partly to the checking of Ludendorff's advance and partly to the crop news, but chiefly to discovery that our war plans were progressing most effectively. Renewed hesitation during the subsequent three months, despite Foch's victories; followed by a violent though brief advance in stocks, between the surrender of Bulgaria and the signing of the armistice by Germany; then, on complete assurance of peace, a halt in the markets while the first test was being undergone of the "economic readjustment."

3. Converging of all American resources on the war. Virtual commandeering for that purpose of manufacturing capacity, transportation facilities, and the supply of capital. Severe restriction by Government on use of any of these facilities for "non-essential" purposes. Immense advances of credit to the allies; which, when the armistice was signed in November, had reached an aggregate of \$7,998,000,000 cash payments, of which \$4,327,000,000 had been paid in the calendar year 1918.

4. Increase in War Loans. Immense increase in war loans and war taxes by all belligerents; England in particular raising more than \$5,000,000,000 in the year through sale of national war bonds over the counter. France floating a \$5,550,000,000 loan in November. Germany raising \$3,700,000,000 in April and \$2,600,000,000 in October, and the United States receiving subscriptions of \$4,100,000,000 to its loan of May and \$4,900,000,000 to that of October—the largest subscription made to any loan of this war.

5. Increase in England's annual taxation from \$2,065,000,000 in the fiscal year ending last March to a budgeted \$3,911,000,000 for the ensuing twelvemonth. Collection of \$2,600,000,000 from taxes in the United

of bank loans by the Federal Reserve; \$1,467,000,000 out of the total \$1,558,000,000 redemptions in December being of loans secured by United States Government obligations. As a result, concerted efforts by the Government and by banking committees to restrict the use of bank credit for purposes not essential to the war; this policy of restriction being applied especially, later in the year, to bank loans on Stock Exchange collateral. Nevertheless, a fairly uniform 8 per cent rate for money throughout the year.

1917

The Economic Strain on Europe, and the Sequel to War Entry into the War.

Events of this year followed one another in an order wholly determined by developments of the war. They may be grouped as follows:

1. Continuation of the war in Europe with various fortunes; the submarine campaign; the retreat of Hindenburg. The Russian revolution, followed by political chaos, the Bolshevik usurpation, and the negotiation for separate peace by Russia. The defeat of Italy and the renewed activity of Germany on the Western front.

2. Tightening of the economic strain in Europe. Enormous increase in paper money issues, Russia adding \$4,700,000,000. Germany \$1,720,000,000 and France \$1,200,000,000. Floated a war loan of \$4,945,000,000 by England in February, the largest single issue of the war.

3. Entry of the United States into the war. Prompt introduction of conscription, with natural effect on the labor question.

4. Immediate and exceedingly violent rise in commodity prices, due largely to our own Government's new demands, coming on top of the needs of our allies. Wheat at \$2.50 per bushel in May, against \$1.19 in 1916; coal at \$100 per ton in June, against \$32 in 1916; cotton at 31 1/2 cents a pound in November, against 11 1/2 in 1916; all of these prices being the highest since Civil War days.

5. Enactment of a revenue law, after six months of debate (with wide divergence of taxation plans between House and Senate), which was estimated to produce \$2,524,870,000; of this amount, \$851,000,000 being levied on incomes and \$1,673,870,000 on excess profits.

6. Two large Government war loans one of which, offered in June at 3 1/2 per cent, applied for \$2,000,000,000 and received applications for \$3,035,228,850; the other, offered in October, asking for \$3,000,000,000. Advances of credit by our Government to its allies, which, at the end of the year, had reached \$2,771,700,000.

7. Embargo Problems. Extremely violent movement of the neutral European economies against New York in the last half of the year; this was generally ascribed to our partial embargo on exports to European neutral markets contiguous to Germany, but which, in fact, resulted from purchase of sterling bills in those markets at the low prices current, resale of them in New York at the higher "pegged" price, and transfer of the proceeds from New York to neutral markets. A gold import movement which, beginning the year with average monthly arrivals of nearly \$100,000,000, decreased rapidly after we went to war, through suspension of our consent of England's gold shipments to us. Exports of gold, which rose from \$155,000,700 in 1916 to \$371,000,000 in 1917. Prohibition, by executive decree in September, of gold exports except when licensed by the Government.

(10.) A stock market which accepted the declaration of war with composure; but which grew more unsettled as the estimates of war expenditure increased, and which fell into great disorder when the revenue bill was passed, with prices for many stocks going below the par prices of 1917.

(11.) Progressive concentration of banking institutions into the Federal Reserve and of their gold holdings into the Federal Bank's reserve. As a consequence of all these movements, increase in the gold holdings of the 12 Reserve institutions from \$452,000,000 at the beginning of the year to \$1,671,000,000 on Dec. 31, and increase in their redemptions from \$20,200,000 to \$268,000,000. Simultaneous expansion of their out-

BANK CLEARINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Copyright, 1918, N. Y. Evening Post, Inc.)

| Year | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 | 1914 |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Dec. | \$25,330,556,785 | \$27,229,438,014 | \$27,283,709,289 | \$20,310,587,110 |
| Nov. | \$20,330,556,785 | \$22,229,438,014 | \$22,283,709,289 | \$15,310,587,110 |
| Oct. | \$15,330,556,785 | \$17,229,438,014 | \$17,283,709,289 | \$10,310,587,110 |
| Sept. | \$10,330,556,785 | \$12,229,438,014 | \$12,283,709,289 | \$5,310,587,110 |
| Aug. | \$5,330,556,785 | \$7,229,438,014 | \$7,283,709,289 | \$2,310,587,110 |
| July | \$2,330,556,785 | \$4,229,438,014 | \$4,283,709,289 | \$1,310,587,110 |
| June | \$1,330,556,785 | \$3,229,438,014 | \$3,283,709,289 | \$1,030,587,110 |
| May | \$1,030,556,785 | \$2,929,438,014 | \$2,983,709,289 | \$1,030,587,110 |
| April | \$1,030,556,785 | \$2,929,438,014 | \$2,983,709,289 | \$1,030,587,110 |
| March | \$1,030,556,785 | \$2,929,438,014 | \$2,983,709,289 | \$1,030,587,110 |
| February | \$1,030,556,785 | \$2,929,438,014 | \$2,983,709,289 | \$1,030,587,110 |
| January | \$1,030,556,785 | \$2,929,438,014 | \$2,983,709,289 | \$1,030,587,110 |
| Total | \$320,540,064,088 | \$304,930,515,482 | \$308,825,672,287 | \$187,818,187,023 |

*December figures estimated. *Largest on record in history of country.

standing note circulation from \$275,300,000 on Jan. 1 to \$1,246,000,000 on Dec. 31.

1916

A Period of Excited Speculation and Increasing Prosperity in America.

In most respects contrasting sharply with 1917, 1916 was the year of the greatest economic situation during 1918:

1. The checkered fortunes of the war itself; including Germany's failure at Verdun, the new allied offensive in the West, the retreat of Hindenburg, the Russian revolution, the Rumanian debacle, and, almost at the end of the year, the German Government's proposal for peace negotiations.

2. Rapidly increasing cost of the war, bringing the average total daily expenditure, in the middle of 1916, to \$103,000,000, as against \$70,000,000 exactly a year before.

3. Further expansion of paper money issues by banks of the belligerent Powers; the maximum increase of 1916, as compared with the last week of 1915, being \$46,000,000 in France, \$93,000,000 in Germany, \$1,000,000,000 in Russia, and \$144,000,000 in the British currency notes.

4. Further sensational depreciation in many of the foreign exchange rates; the New York rate on Germany falling to 6 1/2 cents for four marks, as against a low rate of 7 1/2 in 1915 and a par of 95 1/2; on Austria to slightly less than 10 cents, as against a low of 12 1/2 cents the year before and a par of 20 1/2 cents; on Russia to 1 1/2 cents, as against a low of 2 1/2 in 1915 and a par of 5 1/2; exchange on London and Paris being held steady around last year's closing rates by export of gold and raising of credits in America.

5. Enormous loans by the American market to the outside world; due partly to an overflowing supply of home capital, but (in the case of loans to the allied Governments) as against a low rate of 7 1/2 in 1915 and a par of 95 1/2; on Austria to slightly less than 10 cents, as against a low of 12 1/2 cents the year before and a par of 20 1/2 cents; on Russia to 1 1/2 cents, as against a low of 2 1/2 in 1915 and a par of 5 1/2; exchange on London and Paris being held steady around last year's closing rates by export of gold and raising of credits in America.

6. An export trade from this country greater by \$1,500,000,000 than in 1915, and by nearly \$3,000,000,000 more than in any previous year of peace. As a result, gold imports of \$625,700,000 during the year, and \$350,000,000 excess of gold imports over exports—the high mark of our history, comparing with a pre-war maximum of \$158,100,000 and \$142,000,000, respectively.

7. Unprecedented business prosperity in the United States throughout the year. Increase in American iron production which brought the average daily output to a figure 11 1/2 per cent above the highest average of any month in 1915, and 22 1/2 per cent above the highest of the year. Railway gross and net earnings, which surpassed all previous records.

8. Rise in prices of commodities and in wages of labor, far surpassing that of 1915; the advance in steel prices, from the lowest of the year to the highest, being 75 per cent; in copper prices 52 1/2 per cent; in tin prices 48 per cent, with standard cotton cloths 7 1/2 per cent.

9. Increase of \$1,103,000,000 in loans of the country's banks, as compared with the year before.

10. A stock market which was heavily liquidated during the early months of 1916, because of fear as to what would happen in case of early peace; which engaged in violent speculation for the rise in the autumn, with a long succession of 1,000,000-share and 2,000,000-share days, but which broke with

capital to foreign communities (this not including loans to belligerent European Governments, which amounted to fully \$600,000,000 more); further evidence of it in the entry of New York banks into the "acceptance business" on foreign trade account.

5. Absolute breaking of all records in this country's export trade; merchandise exports in the twelve months of 1915 running \$1,065,000,000 beyond the highest previous record for the period, and surplus of exports over imports standing \$1,080,000,000 above the previous high record.

6. As a consequence of the most sensational movement of the foreign exchange in favor of New York which the world has ever witnessed, sterling going to 4.50 when 4.86 1/2 was the usual possible minimum, while the rate on Berlin touched 75 1/2. Against par of 95 1/2. Movement of foreign gold to New York which brought our total gold imports, during 1915, to a figure \$293,000,000 greater than the highest previous record.

7. Partial collapse of the foreign trade of all belligerent Governments, and almost complete disappearance of the foreign trade of Germany.

8. Consequent shrinkage in our export trade, which from August to November inclusive fell \$567,000,000 short of the previous year, but which in December, as a result of our grain shipments, suddenly ran beyond nearly all previous monthly totals.

9. As a result of the earlier trade conditions above described, and of England's recall of its capital from other markets, a sterling exchange rate at New York which touched \$8.50 in August (as against a parity of \$4.86 1/2), which ruled at \$5 even as late as October, and which called for \$101,000,000 gold exports from this country in the first four months of the year, that being followed, however, by a movement of exchange in favor of this country during December, and the stopping of gold exports.

10. Courageous action by the American banks, during the period of abnormally adverse exchange; the strongly urged proposal that they refuse to export gold when normally called for being rejected and fund of \$100,000,000 being placed with a central committee to meet through gold remittances New York City's pressing foreign obligations; this being followed by the raising of an additional \$100,000,000 fund to meet the general market for exchange through sending gold to the Bank of England's branch at Ottawa.

11. A wheat crop in this country larger by 127,000,000 bushels, or

near 17 per cent, than our largest previous yield, coming to harvest not only in the face of foreign war, but of a European harvest \$59,000,000 bushels under 1913. As a result, such rise in prices that the market value of the crop was reckoned by the Government as \$200,000,000 above all previous records.

12. Enormous liquidation by Europe on the New York Stock Exchange, without regard to values, during the week before the war; complete suspension of open trading on our Stock Exchange between July 10 and Dec. 12. Transfer of the making of values, in the meantime, to private outside transactions, on the irregular "cure market," where prices first declined well below the official July 10 closing, then steadily recovered; advances in prices, when the Stock Exchange reopened, to a level 4 to 10 points above the July figures, this being followed by general reaction towards the foundation fixed by the exchange authorities.

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GRAIN TRADE MEMORANDA

Statistics Covering the Transactions of the Year in Different Markets.

(Copyright, 1918, N. Y. Evening Post, Inc.)

The following table shows the low and highest prices reached in the Chicago market for the 1918 deliveries of corn and oats:

| Delivery | Low | High | Low | High |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| May | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| June | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| July | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| August | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| September | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| October | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| November | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| December | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.15 |

Receipts and shipments at Chicago during 1918 compared with 1917:

| | 1918 | 1917 |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Flour, bu. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Wheat, bu. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Corn, bu. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Oats, bu. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |

*Including an estimated quantity for the last 10 days in 1918.

Receipts and shipments at St. Louis during 1918 compared with 1917:

| | 1918 | 1917 |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Flour, bu. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Wheat, bu. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Corn, bu. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Oats, bu. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |

*Including an estimated quantity for the last 10 days in 1918.

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF A REMARKABLE PERIOD ON THE FARMS

PROSPERITY ON
FARMS SHOULD
HELP BUSINESS

Outlook for New Year Is Fairly
Bright Despite Many Big
Problems.

CLEARINGS A RECORD

Total of \$7,338,846,910 Is
12 Per Cent Over That
of Previous Year.

By R. O. JOHNSON,
Financial Editor, Post-Dispatch.

The turn from war to peace has left the financial and business world a legacy of problems, the solving of which must necessarily mean prosperity for depression. The adjustment of wages, the ultimate disposition of the railroads now under Government control; the basis of future taxation; provision of capital for reconstruction and the vital problem of lowering commodity prices without disturbing the entire business structure must be met and answered during the new year. This adjustment also must be made when the country, under the impulse of tariff war energy, had just reached the pinnacle of production in all manufactured supplies, the crest of the wave in foreign commodity exports and the highest level ever known for wages, living cost and Government expenditure.

In viewing the situation, however, there is every reason to believe that the difficulties now facing the business and financial world will be overcome, and that the new year, while naturally reflecting the cessation of war orders and excessive buying of American products by our allies, will continue to share much of the prosperity of the year just closed, only in a less feverish industrial activity and along more conservative lines.

Farmers are prosperous. An old saying in Wall Street is "that when the farmers are prosperous the country need fear no acute business reaction," and this has proved history in the past. On this hypothesis there is every reason to believe that the new year will be one of relative prosperity, for war prices have made the farmers independent and wealthy; and under the Government guarantee of \$2.26 for this year's wheat crop, which must mean relatively high prices for corn, oats and other farm products, not excepting hogs, cattle and sheep, their prosperity still is assured.

With high farm and commodity prices, which means relatively high living costs, and necessarily a high level of values in all branches of industry, wages can remain on a proportionately high plane, and the purchasing power of the people generally will be maintained, until the adjustment from a war to a peace basis can be made gradually.

Looking to the farms as this basis for future prosperity, what we see is that the wealth of the country has its foundation in the proceeds of the recent wheat crop (on a Government guaranteed basis of \$2.26) that totaled \$1,700,000,000 bushels, compared with only \$60,000,000 bushels in 1917, and which was exceeded only once in the country's history, with the crop of 1,635,000 bushels in 1918.

In addition to this, the area now sown for winter wheat shows the record total of 49,027,000 acres, compared with 43,000,000 acres planted a year ago, and the crop forecasted is 745,000,000 bushels, or 80,000,000 bushels more than the crop of last year.

In Missouri alone wheat seeded this fall was 4,243,000 acres, against 2,938,000 acres a year ago, an increase of 1,305,000 acres, or 44.5 per cent over 1917, and nearly double the 2,300,000 acres sown in 1916, and the condition of the crop is 103 per cent the highest in 36 years. This favorable outlook for the wheat crop, the recent record crop for the State of \$2,750,000 bushels. An average spring wheat crop this year will lift the total harvest well over the billion-bushel mark, and the spring wheat yield was 363,000,000 bushels.

The condition of the winter wheat crop on Dec. 1 was 88.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 73.3 a year ago, 87.7 in 1916 and a 10-year average of 82.2.

In corn the past year was not so favorable as in wheat, but the crop totaled 2,532,914,000 bushels, compared with the record crop last year of 2,169,494,000 bushels, and the previous record of 2,124,746,000 bushels in 1912.

The corn crop totaled 1,533,359,000 bushels, against the record last year of 1,837,266,000 bushels and the previous record of 1,649,030,000 bushels in 1915. The barley crop broke all records at 2,375,000 bushels and barley surmounted all records at 82,103,000 bushels.

Total Crop Value Large.

The total value of the year's crops, based on prices paid to producers on Dec. 1, was \$12,272,412,000, compared with \$11,458,032,000 the previous year.

While the cotton crop was small as compared with record years, the price of the staple (middlings now is selling above \$20) more than made up for lack of yield, and assured unparallelled prosperity for the South; and there is every indication that next year's acreage will show a big increase.

The total number of bales harvested from the last crop was 11,700,000, compared with 11,302,375 bales in 1917, over 12,900,000 bales in 1916 and the record crop of 16,103,000 bales of 1911.

CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Copyright, 1918, N. Y. Evening Post, Inc.)

The following estimates on the leading crops of 1918 were published in the middle of this month by the Agricultural Department. They are here compared with the revised figures of the past twenty-five years.

| | Corn. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Rye. | Cotton. |
|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1918 | 2,532,914,000 | 2,169,494,000 | 2,375,000,000 | 222,521,000 | 80,161,000 | 11,700,000 |
| 1917 | 2,169,494,000 | 1,837,266,000 | 2,124,746,000 | 209,973,000 | 74,000,000 | 10,945,000 |
| 1916 | 2,300,000,000 | 2,000,000,000 | 2,200,000,000 | 209,973,000 | 74,000,000 | 12,900,000 |
| 1915 | 2,400,000,000 | 2,100,000,000 | 2,300,000,000 | 228,521,000 | 81,161,000 | 12,000,000 |
| 1914 | 2,400,000,000 | 2,100,000,000 | 2,300,000,000 | 228,521,000 | 81,161,000 | 12,000,000 |
| 1913 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1912 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1911 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1910 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1909 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1908 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1907 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1906 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1905 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1904 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1903 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1902 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1901 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1900 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1899 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1898 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1897 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1896 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1895 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1894 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1893 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1892 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1891 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1890 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1889 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1888 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1887 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1886 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1885 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1884 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1883 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1882 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1881 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1880 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1879 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1878 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1877 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1876 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1875 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1874 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1873 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1872 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1871 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1870 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1869 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1868 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1867 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1866 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1865 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1864 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1863 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1862 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1861 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1860 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1859 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1858 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1857 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1856 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1855 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1854 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1853 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1852 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1851 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1850 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1849 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1848 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1847 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1846 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1845 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1844 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1843 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1842 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1841 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1840 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1839 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1838 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1837 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1836 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1835 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1834 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1833 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1832 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1831 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1830 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1829 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1828 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1827 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1826 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1825 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1824 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1823 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1822 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1821 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1820 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1819 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1818 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1817 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1816 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1815 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1814 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1813 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1812 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1811 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1810 | 2,448,988,000 | 2,083,380,000 | 2,321,138,000 | 218,160,000 | 81,181,000 | 14,022,000 |
| 1809 | 2,448, | | | | | |

Vandervoort's January Sale of White

Starts Tomorrow Morning at 9 O'clock



Thousands of Dainty Undergarments In the January Sale of White

This is one of the most important selling events of the year. Dainty, attractive things are here in a bewildering array of fluffy lace and bewitching ribbons. All women can avail themselves of this opportunity to secure pretty underthings at very low prices.

Envelope Chemises

Fine nainsook Envelope Chemises, trimmed with very pretty lace embroidery \$1.25
Very attractive Envelope Chemises, in the greatest variety of styles \$1.50
Envelope Chemises—some with lace shoulder straps, and others with trimmings of sheer lace \$2.00

Nightgowns

Slipover Nightgowns of cambric, effectively trimmed with embroidery \$1.00
Gowns of good quality nainsook are shown in several styles. One model is Empire effect, with embroidery insertion at the waistline \$1.50
Soft nainsook Gowns, prettily trimmed with rows of lace insertion \$1.98
High-neck Gowns of cambric have rows of embroidery insertion for trimming \$2.50

Lovely Silken Undergarments

There is a great profusion of exquisitely dainty silken things—things all women love—at prices all women can afford.

Envelope Chemises

Envelope Chemise of pink crepe de chine, prettily trimmed with lace and soft ribbon \$2.98
Washable pink satin Envelope Chemise, with ribbon and shoulder straps \$3.95

Silk Nightgowns

A bewitching gown of pink silk is made sleeveless style \$2.95
Another pink crepe de chine Gown has hemstitched bands and is made Empire effect \$4.95
Beautiful Gowns of satin show the square neck effect and are trimmed with effective bands of lace \$5.95

Undermuslin Shop—Third Floor.

On Monday Morning We Will Present

An Extraordinary Showing of Samples of Imported Trimmings

On Sale at 10c to \$2.00 the Piece

We have received a consignment of lovely French Trimming lengths which have just been released from the Custom House. This event, which starts Monday morning at 9, is one of great importance to gown makers and women who need exquisite pieces of trimming for bags—motifs for blouses and gowns—and other styles of trimming.

These lengths include handsome beaded, embroidered and braided designs, flounces, motifs and velours, dull and bright jet motifs and silk and chenille embroidery.

This is a noteworthy showing of Imported Trimming lengths—exceptionally priced, the length, from 10c to \$2.00 Trimming Shop—First Floor.

Blankets, Comforts, Spreads at Special Prices

Woolnap Blankets that are very soft and fluffy are shown in white, gray and plaids. These warm Blankets originally sold for \$7.50 the pair. During this sale they are offered for, the pair \$6.50

White Wool Blankets with cotton mixture, are shown in twin bed and double bed size. These pretty Blankets are bound with mohair binding.

Twin bed size—very specially priced at, the pair \$8.50 and \$7.50

Double bed size—specially priced at, the pair \$9.50 and \$10.00

Sanitary Gray Blankets with pink and blue borders are finished with mohair binding and overlock edge. Very special, the pair \$8.50

Hemmed Crochet Spreads for single or double beds:

72x86 inches \$2.00

72x84 inches \$2.50

76x88 inches \$3.25

76x86 inches \$4.50

Scalloped edge and Cut Corner Marseilles Spreads for single and double beds—extra long in length.

76x96, cut 3 feet 6 inches, special, each \$4.50 and \$5.00

86x98, cut 4 feet 6 inches—special, each \$6.50 and \$7.50

Blanket and Comfort Shop—Second Floor.



January Sale of

House Dresses

Practical, attractive Dresses for the house are a necessity. The ones we are showing are unusually attractive, being made of pretty fabrics in good, becoming styles.

A good-looking Dress of striped gingham is made with a becoming collar edged with white poplin and finished with embroidered dots. This Dress ordinarily would sell for \$5.00. It is priced during this sale \$3.95

A pretty model of two-tone check gingham has collar, cuffs and detachable belt of white pique. This distinctive Dress is most reasonably priced at \$6.95

Another Dress of splendid quality gingham is made on stylish lines with pique collar, long sleeves and turnback cuffs. The sash is of self material. This stylish, practical Dress is priced at \$6.95

House Dress Shop—Third Floor.

January Sale of

White Goods

Plain Nainsook; mull finish; regular 25c value. Sale price, the yard 20c

Lingerie Nainsook; 39 inches wide; former selling price 40c a yard. Sale price, the yard 30c

Dress Dimities in checks and plaids; specially priced, the yard 30c

New patterns in plaid and checked Flaxons, in a large range of styles, at prices ranging, the yard, from 30c to 60c

Longcloth, 36 inches wide—chamois finish, in 10-yard pieces. This material is noted for good wearing qualities. Sale price, the piece \$2.50

English Longcloth and Cambric, 36 inches wide, is soft finish and good weight for serviceable wear. 10-yard pieces are priced at \$3.00 to \$4.25

Oasis nainsook, 36 inches wide and mull finish, suitable for fine undergarments and baby things. This material comes in 10-yard pieces and is specially priced at \$4.00

Sea Island Nainsook is 36 and 42 inches wide. This fabric is medium weight and noted for service. The 10-yard pieces are priced at \$4.50 and \$5.00

English Cambric—42 and 45 inches wide; good weight and soft finish. The sale price of this material is, the yard 50c and 65c

Shynia Nainsook, 39 inches wide and good weight for children's wear and French underwear. Price for 10-yard piece \$4.00

White Goods Shop—Second Floor.

45-inch Linen Suitings, round thread, crash weave and good weight. Our special offering in these goods is less than import prices. Price, per yard \$1.25 to \$1.75

A new stock of Fancy Suitings and Skirtings; 36 inches wide in shown in plaids, checks, stripes and Oxford weaves in a good range of patterns, at prices ranging from 75c to \$1.50

Plain Voiles—40 and 45 inches wide—made from fine yarns. Sale price, the yard 30c to \$1.50

Wash Dimities for dresses in neat check and stripe patterns; very pretty and sheer quality. This material is very popular for waists, simple dresses and children's blouses. Price, the yard 35c to 75c

A choice offering of embroidered Voiles, 36 and 40 inches wide, in neat figures, dot and hairline plaids. Specially priced, the yard \$1.00

Pique Suitings in all size corvils—good weight and noted for wearing qualities. The prices range from 30c to \$1.50

The celebrated Vandervoort "Quality" Cloth (Jones Bros. make) is 42 inches wide and comes in 10 and 12 yard pieces. This splendid wearing material is of medium weight. The import prices today would be \$6.50 and \$7.50. Our special sale price, per piece \$4.75 and \$5.50

January Sale of White Flannels

Extra heavy fleece White Outing Flannel—a splendid quality for gowns, skirts, pajamas etc., regularly priced at 35c the yard—Sale price, the yard 25c

White Wool Flannel for Infants' and Children's skirts—a beautiful flannel of good quality for service. The former sales price was 80c the yard. Sale price, the yard 65c

Embroidered Flannels in hemstitched and scalloped edge effects suitable for infants' and children's skirts. Regular price, the yard \$1.15—Sale price, the yard 90c

White Flannel Shop—Second Floor.

Special! Ferns, 95c

Monday we will place on sale 500 Ferns at each 95c. These Ferns will make exceptionally fine house plants for the winter.

It is not too late to plant Narcissus—the bulbs that grow in pebbles. We have the best quality bulbs and fairly little bowls to put them in.

Cut Flowers, Decorations for weddings and receptions and funeral sprays and designs.



Floral Shop—Basement

Two Special Values in Women's Knit Underwear

Women's Vests of fine ribbed cotton and wool, made Dutch neck, elbow sleeves, with a mercerized taping at the neck. Special value at \$1.00

Extra size \$1.25

Women's Drawers of fine ribbed cotton and wool, ankle length, with a drawstring at the waist. Priced during this sale \$1.00

Extra size \$1.25

Women's Knit Underwear Shop—Third Floor.



January Sale of Sewing Machines at 1/4 Off Regular Prices

Every sewing machine in our stock that has been on our sales floor, in the windows, or on display, or out of the crates, that can possibly be classed as a sample will be included in this sale at a discount of one-fourth the price.

There are all kinds and makes, cabinets, drop-heads, lock and chain stitch, shuttle and rotary, portable electric and foot-power machines. No old machines will be taken in exchange in this sale. No mail or phone orders, and no goods returned or exchanged.

Every machine carries the regular guarantee.

Easy club terms if desired, no interest, no extras.

Sewing Machines Repaired

If your Sewing Machine needs repairs, phone us and we will call for it and do the needed repairing and return it to your home in first-class running order for a moderate charge. Estimates given before doing the work.

Sewing Machine Shop—Fourth Floor.

This Beautiful Dining-Room Suite Offered During the January Sale at \$295.00

This handsome Dining-Room Suite consists of a buffet with mirror, china cabinet, oval top extension table, serving table, five small chairs, one arm chair, upholstered in genuine blue hair cloth. This lovely Suite originally was priced at \$351.50. During this rousing sale the price is exceedingly low.

An Unusual Dining-Room Suite in walnut, consisting of a buffet, china cabinet, serving table, extension table and 6 chairs upholstered in leather. This distinctive 10-piece Suite is priced at \$295.00

Odd Pieces

\$46.00 Jacobean Oak China Cabinet \$23.00
\$36.00 Mahogany China Cabinet \$20.00
\$24.00 Mahogany Serving Table \$15.00
\$70.00 Ivory enamel decorated Day-Bed, upholstered in cretonne—including roll \$50.00

Furniture Shop—Fifth Floor.

A Beautiful 6-Piece Bedroom Suite of handsome design in white enamel consists of a dresser, chiffonette, 3-mirror toilet table, full-size bed and a straight chair and rocker. This exceptional Suite was originally priced at \$400.00. See this decorative, durable furniture in the window. Sale price \$250.00

Odd Pieces

\$75.00 Inlaid China Cabinet, mirror back and glass shelves \$50.00
\$21.00 Mahogany Serving Table \$10.50
\$18.00 Golden Oak Serving Table \$9.00
\$69.00 Mahogany Inlaid Serving Table \$34.50

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney

OLIVE AND LOCUST FROM NINTH TO TENTH

The World's Finest Pianos and Players In the Vandervoort Music Salons

You will expect nothing but the very finest musical instruments to be found anywhere—at Vandervoort's. All are plainly marked—at fair prices. Our large resources enable us to buy in large quantities, thus making it possible for us to offer our customers the greatest values obtainable.

At this attractive price you may secure the well-known Arion Player-piano. \$448

Terms as low as \$25.00 cash and \$12.00 monthly. The three included with each instrument are a bench and \$12.00 music rolls.

Chickering Kurtzmann Fischer
Brambach Milton Newton
Schulz Vandervoort
Arion

Make your home life brighter—Music will help.

Piano-Salons—Sixth Floor.



Two to One!

The POST-DISPATCH sells in St. Louis and suburbs every day, TWICE as many newspapers as the Globe-Democrat.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Sunday Post-Dispatch Today, 76 Pages.

FIRST NEWS SECTION, 12 PAGES.
SECOND NEWS SECTION, 12 PAGES.
THIRD NEWS SECTION, 12 PAGES.
REAL ESTATE SECTION, 6 PAGES.
WANT DIRECTORY, 16 PAGES.
SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 12 PAGES.
PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION, 4 PAGES.
COMIC SECTION, 4 PAGES.
"FIRST IN EVERYTHING"

PART THREE.

Pages 1-12

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1919.

PRICE: ST. LOUIS AND FORTY-MILE RADIUS, 5 CENTS
BEYOND THE FORTY-MILE RADIUS, 7 CENTS

YOUNG ACQUITTED OF GRAVE CHARGES; TO BE CAPTAIN

Police Board by Vote of 4 to 1 Finds Suspended Chief Was Guilty Only of Minor Charges.

BOTH WEEKE AND YOUNG TAKE STAND

Former Commissioner of Weights Denies the Statements of His Divorced Second Wife, That He Gave Money to Chief.

William Young, suspended Chief of Police, was found not guilty of the more serious charges against him, by the Police Board at 12:45 this morning, and was at the same time found guilty of minor charges. The board announced that, in recognition of Young's long service in the department, and in appreciation of the dignity with which he had conducted himself since his suspension Oct. 18, he would be reduced to the rank of captain.

The charges of which Young was found not guilty were that he accepted money from Henry L. (Hank) Weeke, German enemy alien and former Commissioner of Weights and Measures under the Kiel administration; that he protected Weeke in running a gambling game; and that he was disloyal to the board's orders and refused to co-operate with his subordinates. The charges as to Weeke rested wholly on the statements made by Weeke's divorced second wife, now known as Mrs. Nellie Ray, in her testimony yesterday. The board found that Weeke was found guilty of those charges of failure to inform the board of complaints of intimidation of witnesses in Weeke's case, and of suborning witnesses in the federal court, and of other matters, and neglect of duty in other matters.

Young, at the beginning of his trial Friday had asked that the charges be dismissed and that he be reduced to Captain, as he did not desire to remain as Chief while not in full harmony with the board. The request was refused at that time after a long discussion.

The board's decision was reached by a vote of four to one, as were its decisions in the case of Capt. John N. Pickel, who was dismissed from the force Tuesday on the charge of intimidation of witnesses in the Weeke case, and Capt. William Hess, who was dismissed from the force Thursday on charges of immoral and unbecoming conduct. In the Pickel and Hess cases, Mayor Kiel voted not guilty, and in Young's case, he voted not guilty on all charges. President Mansur and Commissioners Fouke, Girardin and Sheehan voted together in each case.

The board's vote was taken after an hour and a half of deliberation, in which there were several conferences between the board members and Young and his counsel. Young thanked the board for its action.

Charges Against Young. The specific charges of which Young was found guilty were (1) failure to inform the board as to complaints of intimidation of witnesses in the Weeke case, (2) failure to inform the board as to the matter and suppressing the proposal of Chief of Detective Hannegan for the establishment of detective districts; (2) neglect of duty in failing to see that the Dayton street station was kept clean, and (3) breach of discipline in interfering with Sgt. (Now Lieutenant) Stinger in his gambling investigations.

Young and Weeke were the witnesses at the final session of the trial last night. Young made a detailed denial of the charges, and gave his version of the controversy over the alleged intimidation of the Weeke witnesses. Weeke, with frequent repetitions of the phrase, "Never in my life," denied all the statements made by his former wife.

The three principal points in Mrs. Ray's testimony were: First, that when Young was Chief of Police, he had money in the Dayton street station at Twelfth street and Clark avenue, and, third, that Policeman Roach was transferred by Young "to the sticks" at Weeke's request. It was developed in later testimony that Roach was transferred when Edmond Crescy was Chief of Police, before Young became Chief.

The charge of failure to co-operate was based chiefly on the testimony of Assistant Chief Gillispy, who said, at Friday night's session, that Young snubbed him and failed to give him information which he needed in his work as Night Chief, of things which had been done during the day.

Weeke began his testimony at 8 p. m., and gave his address as 2334

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

MARTIN O'BRIEN IS MADE PERMANENT CHIEF OF POLICE

Other Promotions in Personnel Announced by Commissioners.

Martin O'Brien, who has been Acting Chief of Police since Chief Young was suspended Oct. 18, was made Chief permanently by the Police Board last night, 20 minutes after the board had voted to reduce Chief Young to a Captain.

Acting Chief O'Brien was called into the board's room, informed of his promotion, and the shield was pinned on his coat by President Mansur of the board. The commissioners then congratulated O'Brien. He said: "Thank you, gentlemen; I hope the trust is well placed."

Lieut. John Hoffman of the Carr street district and Lieut. William Doyle of the Souldard street district were made Captains. Sgt. Joseph Gerk, who has been in charge of the downtown traffic squad, and Sgt. Samuel Taylor of the Page boulevard district were promoted to Lieutenants. Detective J. J. Becherer and Patrolman John J. King were made Sergeants.

It was obvious that the commissioners had agreed beforehand on the promotions, as they announced the same immediately after going into executive session.

MISSOURIANS REFLECTED SPIRIT OF FOREFATHERS, PERSHING SAYS

Commander Replies to Congratulations by Chamber of Commerce President.

In response to a cablegram sent to Gen. Pershing, Nov. 21 by Jackson Johnson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, congratulating the American forces and expressing appreciation for the rest of the Missouri boys' work in bringing the war to an end, the following communication was received by Johnson from Gen. Pershing:

"On behalf of the Missouri boys of the American Expeditionary Forces, and personally, I thank you for your cordial cablegram of congratulations. The efforts of Missouri's heroic sons in the world war reflected the spirit of their forefathers, and well may all be proud of their achievements."

NEW INFLUENZA CASES FOR WEEK 183, ANOTHER DROP

Number in Preceding Week Was 261—Total to Date 31,876—29 Reported Yesterday. Influenza continued to subside in St. Louis this week, according to figures issued yesterday by the Health Department. There were 183 new cases reported, as compared with 261 last week, which had been the lowest since the beginning of the emergency on Oct. 7. There were 29 new cases reported yesterday, making the total since the disease appeared, 31,876. There were 32 deaths from influenza this week, compared with 84 last week. The pneumonia deaths fell from 65 to 38. There were seven deaths from influenza and seven from pneumonia between 5 p. m. Friday and noon yesterday. The total deaths now are 2036 from influenza and 938 from pneumonia.

NORMAL CAR SERVICE ORDERED

Tomorrow Is Time Limit Fixed by Court for Kansas City, Kan. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—Judge John C. Pollock of the United States court for the district of Kansas City, this afternoon ordered Philip J. Kealey, president of the Kansas City Railways Co., to see that normal street car service, hampered for nearly a month by a strike of carmen, be restored in Kansas City, Kan., without failure, by Monday. The court's action followed a report from O. T. Wood, United States Marshal for Kansas, that the company had on duty today only 141 men for operating cars, whereas the normal number is said to be near 400.

A new restraining order against the strikers was asked for today in the federal court here by Clyde Taylor, general counsel for the railways company, when he presented to Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburgh a petition brought in the name of the Continental Commercial Trust and Savings Co., of Chicago, holder of the first mortgages of the company.

The Post-Dispatch is the Only Evening Paper in St. Louis that receives the Associated Press Dispatches

The Post-Dispatch does not publish either W. R. Hearst's International News Service or the United Press dispatches.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

HANNEGAN THINKS JEALOUSY LED TO WEST END MURDER

Detective Chief Personally Directing Search—Dead Man Remains Unidentified by Police.

MRS. POSEY AND 2 WOMEN GIVE BOND

Inquest to Be Continued Tomorrow When Trio in House Will Tell of Events Prior to Shooting.

Though 48 hours have elapsed since a man was stabbed, beaten and shot to death in the basement of the elaborately furnished home of Mrs. Frances Posey, at 4446 Lindell boulevard, between 2 and 4 a. m. Friday, the identity of the victim has not been established by the police. Nor has the identity of any of the party of five who accompanied the slain man to the Posey home been determined, except that it is believed that Michael J. (Joe) Connor of 5201A Spalding avenue, a former Deputy State Factory Inspector, was one, and his whereabouts are unknown to the police. Nor has any evidence of the motive for the killing been obtained.

Acting Chief O'Brien, Chief of Detectives Hannegan and two detectives shortly after last midnight went to a house at the southeast corner of Garrison and Easton avenues in the hope of apprehending a man who might throw some light on the murder. The trio returned to headquarters and shortly afterward the detectives appeared with a man and woman. The man said he was Joseph Sheehan, a bartender, living at 1217 E. 12th. He said the woman was his wife, Sheehan was not the man for whom the detectives had been waiting. He was taken to the morgue and told to look at the dead man. He said he had never seen him before. O'Brien ordered the pair held. A trunk and three suitcases also were brought from the house. It was hoped they might disclose identification of the murdered man.

Chief of Detectives Hannegan, who has taken personal supervision of the work on the case, was asked by the Post-Dispatch to state his theory of the circumstances under which the murder took place. He stated that he believed the killing was the outgrowth of the jealousy of some man in the party over the real or fancied favor shown through an act of such nature to the dead man by one of the women.

Scouts "Gang" Murder Idea. "This was not what is commonly called a 'gang' murder," he said. "My chief reason for that conclusion is this: The slain man was, as in the talk of the gangsters a 'marked' man, Connor, who was a friend of Mrs. Posey, would not have taken the victim to her house to kill him. No man would have been a friend of a planned killing. Any other sort of propitiation would have been easier. He would have been killed in the machine which took the party to the Posey house if he had been marked for killing, or he would have been taken to some other place, any place but to the home of a friend. It is equally unreasonable to suppose that the killing was planned with Mrs. Posey's knowledge. She would have known too well the consequences and the notoriety."

"This is what I do believe is the explanation of the murder. There were four men in the party that went to Mrs. Posey's home and only two women. They arrived shortly after 1 o'clock and were drinking and cutting up until 3. The man who was killed gained the favor of the eyes of one of the women. The woman's escort in the party became jealous. He found opportunity to state his grievance or demand an apology when the slain man went to the basement to attend the furnace. The other women had gone upstairs. Mrs. Posey was alone downstairs with the men. She led the man who was killed to the cellar doorway, where he was killed. She followed him and joined the other women upstairs."

Theory of the Fight. "The man who was jealous followed the other downstairs to have it out with him. A fist fight started. Probably the others tried to separate the fighters and became involved. How the killing occurred we have no way of knowing, but I am sure it started in a fist fight. And there was no other symptom of a quarrel during the evening."

"The condition of the dead man's fists showed that he put up a stiff fight. The knuckles were cut and both hands were swollen. The dead man, apparently being the stranger of the crowd, for the others were calling each other by their first names, was attacked by the other two in a moment of their friendliness. He drew his revolver to defend himself. The other three leaped on him and took it away. He was

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

AIRPLANE MAKES 1650-MILE FLIGHT IN 724 MINUTES

DeHaviland Machine Travels at 122 Miles an Hour on Last Lap to Detroit.

By the Associated Press. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—An observation De Haviland airplane reached Detroit this afternoon from Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., making the 1650-mile trip in 724 minutes of flying time and the last lap from Indianapolis at the rate of 122 miles an hour, under adverse weather conditions.

The machine was one of three which left Ellington Field on a "Gulf-to-Detroit-and-return" map, making an observation trip Dec. 21 and was piloted by Capt. L. J. Robinson, with Lieut. A. A. Adams observer. Capt. Robinson made the flight under the direction of the technical department of the engineering corps for observation and to test the operation of the Liberty engine under severe weather conditions.

Capt. Robinson stated on his arrival here that the flights yesterday from St. Louis to Indianapolis and from Indianapolis to Detroit were made through weather and at continued low temperatures that he had hitherto been held could not be contended with. Today's flight was made with temperatures ranging from zero to 10 below, but no engine or oil troubles were experienced, although no special engine equipment had been provided.

JILTED MAN SLAYS WOMAN, 4 OF HER RELATIVES AND SELF

Entire Family Wiped Out by One Armed Man on Island in Missouri River.

By the Associated Press. OMAHA, Jan. 4.—Five persons were murdered, after which the slayer killed himself with a shotgun, in a farm house on Holman's Island, in the Missouri River, about eight miles northwest of Little Sioux, Iowa, early Friday night. The dead are: Wilbur Johnson, his wife, their 8-year-old son, Mrs. Mabel Jones, their daughter, and her 2-year-old child, and "Bill" Barnes, 45 years old, believed to be the murderer.

Infatuation for Mrs. Jones, who first ran away with him and later left her husband, is believed to have been the motive. Barnes, who was 45 years old, appeared several months ago at the Johnson farm, giving his occupation as life insurance salesman. His attentions to Mrs. Jones were strongly rejected. She eventually went with him to Kansas City, and later to Dakota, taking her baby with her. She returned to her parents a short time ago and Barnes followed.

U. S. EXPORTS FOR NOVEMBER

Report Shows That They Were Valued at \$522,272,604.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Exports from the United States during November were valued at \$522,272,604, the Department of Commerce today reported, as against \$487,327,694 for the same month in 1917. Total exports for the eleven months ended with November, 1918, were valued at \$5,584,979,478, against \$5,633,377,591 for the same period in 1917.

Imports in November were \$251,008,037, against \$220,834,550 for November, 1917. For the 11 months of 1918, ending with November, they were \$2,820,326,193, compared with \$2,724,556,458 for the same period in 1917.

STORAGE FOR WAR SUPPLIES

Government Looking for Large Park and Warehouse in St. Louis.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The War Department is looking for a large storage park and warehouse within the limits of the city of St. Louis or in the vicinity of the city, and has asked Representative Eissen of the Tenth District to submit offers of suitable places. He is making an investigation in this district.

The warehouse is needed for the storage of disused artillery, motor trucks and other army supplies collected from the camps of this country or salvaged in France.

CLEARING, TODAY'S FORECAST; FAIR AND WARMER TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.

1 p. m. 14 5 p. m. 14

3 p. m. 16 9 p. m. 13

5 p. m. 16 11 p. m. 13

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Clearing today; tomorrow fair with rising temperature.

Missouri: Generally fair; warmer; probably light snow in east portion.

Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Cold weather first part of week, followed by higher temperature after Tuesday.

Extreme Haste Necessary. The situation is one of extreme urgency, for foodstuffs must be

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR \$100,000,000 TO FEED EUROPE

Cabled Request for Immediate Appropriation to Relieve Those Unable to Pay Is Transmitted to Congress

\$1,500,000,000 IN SUPPLIES REQUIRED

Shipments in Seven Months Will Be Distributed by Organization Headed by Hoover.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Wilson's first legislative recommendation, based on his study of conditions in Europe, looks to the relief of distress of populations "outside of Germany" which are threatened with starvation.

Request for immediate appropriation of \$100,000,000 to supply food for liberated peoples of Austria, Turkey, Poland and Western Russia, who have no recognized governments and are unable to finance international obligations was transmitted today to Congress by Secretary Glass, on cabled instructions from the President. Glass went personally to the Capitol for a long conference with Democratic leaders of the House and Senate, and returned with the President's recommendations will be introduced by them after conferring with Republican leaders.

Vast Amount of Food Required. The President's message said that food shipments worth \$1,500,000,000 must be made from the United States to Europe in the next seven months. An international organization, directed by Herbert C. Hoover, will supervise the distribution of the supplies. Most of which will be paid for by persons able to find the necessary resources. The appropriation requested by the President will take care of the population in other districts, notably Eastern and Southern Europe, which have been ravaged by war and where freedom and governments will emerge "slowly" out of chaos.

In appealing "to the great sense of charity and good will of the American people towards suffering," the President said:

"While the sum of money is in itself large, it is so small compared to the expenditures we have undertaken in the hope of bettering the world that it becomes a mere pittance compared to the results that will be obtained from it and the lasting effect that will remain in the hearts of the people of the world. It is a broad humanity and statesmanlike influence."

Text of Wilson's Message. The text of the President's message follows:

"The investigation and consideration of the food situation in certain parts of Europe disclose that essentially the urban populations in certain areas are not only in absolute starvation but are being driven to the limits of their endurance. The populations are unable to find immediate resources with which to purchase their food. These regions have been so subjected to destruction by war that only their foodstuffs, but of their financial resources and their power of production and exports, that they are utterly incapable of finding any resources that can be converted into foodstuffs for their own use. The situation is such that the exchange for food purposes. While the Secretary of the Treasury can accept obligations of certain governments and through these measures the situation can be relieved temporarily, there are still other areas through Eastern and Southern Europe where such arrangements cannot be made."

This applies more particularly to the liberated places of Austria, Turkey, Poland and Western Russia. In these countries freedom and Government will slowly emerge from chaos and require our every assistance. The total shipments of foodstuffs from the United States to Europe during the next seven months will be likely to exceed \$1,500,000,000, and from our abundance we can surely afford this amount to these countries, destitute of resources and credits. The minimum sums upon which this work can be carried on for the next six months in the countries mentioned will amount to at least \$100,000,000 for such services and supplies as we can render, and even this sum contemplates the finding of resources by so much of the population as can do so, and as much assistance as can be given by the United States to all parts of Europe during the next seven months. The high mission of the American people to find a remedy for starvation and absolute anarchy renders it necessary that we should undertake the most liberal assistance to these destitute regions."

Clayton Lieutenant to Return. Special to the Post-Dispatch. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A cablegram has been received from Gen. Pershing saying that he had directed the return to the United States and discharge of Lieut. Arthur Kerth of the Motor Transport Corps, son of Judge Kerth of Clayton, Mo. Lieut. Kerth was taken in response to a request forwarded by Representative Eissen, who said that Lieut. Kerth was needed at home on account of his business and his father's serious illness.

Are you going to the Theater or Movies tonight? If so, save 10.

WILSON CONFIDENT AFTER VISITING ITALY LEAGUE OF NATIONS WILL BE INSTITUTED

Correspondent Says President Believes Success Will Follow Efforts; Eager to Get Down to Business.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE. Special Cable to the New York Evening Post and the Post-Dispatch.

ROME, Jan. 4.—After talking with President Wilson, I am able to state that he has absolute confidence that something vital and tangible will result from his conferences with the statesmen of Europe. His attitude toward setting up a league of nations.

He has been much impressed by the reception he has received everywhere but analyzes it as not a personal tribute but the voice of the people speaking to another demanding that a guarantee be given to prevent the recurrence of war.

Mr. Wilson believes that it may take a little time before the wishes of the people are translated into action by their statesmen, but he is convinced that success will be the inevitable outcome.

Spontaneity of Applause. Mr. Wilson seems to have lost none of his colloquialisms of speech or manner amid strapping surroundings. As he stood speaking last evening before the crowded Chamber of Deputies, one might have thought that he was addressing the American Congress, only the spontaneity of the applause and the demonstration with which he was greeted far exceeded anything he ever obtained in Washington.

It was a remarkable fact that the majority of those present understood the President's English, for applause of the most demonstrative character punctuated the address. There was particularly vehement approval as he said that the distinguishing fact of the war was the great empires were going to pieces, now that the intrigues of the North have no idea of the instance of the various nations for his visits.

The President returns to Paris tonight, feeling that the ties between Italy and America have become so strong as to furnish a potent influence alongside the Anglo-American bond, which must mean eventual acquiescence on every side in the establishment of a league of nations to guarantee the peace of the world.

The President's visit to Brussels and the regions devastated by the war, if now has been determined. The President will not just before his departure for home, the middle of February.

Before going to the Vatican this afternoon, the President had his first real glimpse of the Eternal City. An early visit was paid to the Pantheon where wreaths were laid upon the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel I and King Humbert there, and then the presidential party motored up the great hill overlooking Rome, where stands the imposing monument of Garibaldi.

The President alighted from his motor car and, standing bareheaded, looked at the city of his visit before him. The President's visit to the city lying below, crowned by the dome of St. Peter's and with the Vatican garlands of glory before him, in the distance the broken columns of the old Forum and the tumbled walls of the Coliseum, were visible, but about them the modern city was humming with the activities of peace.

President Wilson viewed the impressive scene silently for several moments and then went on to the round of his day's activities.

Of his statement as a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences and luncheon at the American Embassy came before the carrying out of the most important part of the program for today.

While these earlier functions were in progress, Pope Benedict was giving audience to a delegation of American newspaper men, to whom he expressed the greatest hopes for a lasting peace by the pontifical chamberlain. The President's arrival at the Vatican was announced by the master of the chamber to the Pope, who awaited the President in the throne room, where two gilded armchairs had been placed. The President was admitted immediately to the presence of the Pope, who was crowned in white.

On his way to the throne room the President was accompanied by a procession of Vatican servants. The procession made its way through halls filled with antique pictures and precious tapestries.

As the President entered the ante-chamber to the papal apartments he was preceded by the pontifical chamberlain. Gardemans in immense bushy and the papal guard and the noble guard, in their red tunics, were drawn up to greet him. In his conversation with President

ALLIES HAD PLANNED GREAT LORRAINE ATTACK FOR NOV. 12

600,000 American and French Troops Had 3000 Guns and 3000 Tanks Available.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Jan. 4.—Germany hurried to request the armistice when she saw that a new allied offensive was to be launched on the Lorraine front on Nov. 12, 1918, and that the command of Gen. de Castelnau, says the Excelsior.

American and French troops, it says, were concentrated on the front between Briey and Chateau Salins. They were supported by 3000 guns of all calibers and had 3000 tanks available on a front of about 45 miles. Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg, the German commander on this front, had available only 55 divisions of inferior fighting quality. These divisions contained approximately 160,000 men. He had only 1000 guns.

This allied attack, the Excelsior continues, would have carried the war into annexed Lorraine and into Rhenish Prussia, threatening to cut off the German army in Belgium and in the Ardennes from its bases. German general headquarters, regarding that the division on other sections were exhausted and that its forces were demoralized and worn out, averted a catastrophe by pleading for an armistice.

Are you going to the Theater or Movies tonight? If so, save 10.

WILSON LEAVES ROME; VISITS THE POPE, VIEWS CITY FROM GREAT HILL

President Gets Glimpse of Historic Ruins From Height Overlooking Capital—Receives Warm Greeting at the Vatican.

WILL GO TO GENOA, MILAN AND TURIN

Multitude Waits in Vain in Public Square to Hear Executive on False Report He Would Address People.

By the Associated Press. ROME, Jan. 4.—President Wilson left Rome for Paris shortly after 9 o'clock tonight with the cheers of the Roman throng that had gathered to witness his departure ringing in his ears. His visit to the Italian capital had proved the busiest of his European trip, as it was the most demonstrative.

The Presidential party is not expected to reach Paris until Tuesday morning, as the itinerary provides for stops at Genoa, Milan and Turin. The President is represented as expecting on his return to the French capital to find the peace delegates up to the point of deciding upon the first principles of the proposed league of nations, thus paving the way to the disposal of what he regards as the necessary preliminaries to the peace congress before his return to the United States about the middle of February.

Big Reception in Milan. Arriving at Genoa at eight o'clock tomorrow morning, a three-hour visit to the city will be planned. Wreaths will be laid upon the tomb of Columbus that was built from contributions of Italians in America, while at Milan a civic reception on a large scale has been arranged. The President will not just before his departure for home, the middle of February.

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Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

HOLDS UP SECOND FOR STATE EMPLOYE

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Jan. 4.—Hermann held up a \$150 today when E. S. ...

POST-DISPATCH

JOSEPH PULITZER ...

ADVANCE ...

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Hannegan Thinks Connor Will Clear Up Murder

Man Went to Connor Home Friday and Left With Mrs. Connor and Baby, Detectives Say.

stabbed, beaten with an iron bar and shot.

Shot, Stabbed and Beaten.

The coroner's inquest was begun yesterday but was halted after four witnesses were examined and was continued until tomorrow at 9 a.m.

Additional statements by Mrs. Posey and her attorney, Thomas J. Rowe Jr., related the incidents between 3 a. m. and 5:35 a. m., when Rowe appeared at the Newstead Avenue Police Station with the information that someone had been shot at the Posey home.

Party Left Hastily.

Mrs. Posey called: "What's that?" She said that the man she knew as Joe Connor, who had obtained her permission over the phone to come to the party to her home, answered, "That's all right, I'll take care of that."

Rowe dressed, called a taxicab and, upon reaching the Posey home and seeing the body of a man in the cellar, went to the Newstead Avenue Police Station.

Police Search for "Dave."

Mrs. Posey has told the police that members of the party with whom she was drinking about 1:30 a. m. addressed one of the men as "Dave" and a roundup of all police characters of that name was begun.

When policemen went to the Posey home yesterday morning they could not find Mrs. Posey, Miss Kuhlmann or the negro maid. Acting Chief O'Brien and Capt. Schoppe of the Newstead Avenue Police Station said, in response to the criticism of the coroner's office because of their delay, that they had obtained permission from the police to search for the man who had been shot.

YOUNG ACQUITTED OF GRAVE CHARGES; TO BE CAPTAIN

Continued From Page One.

Hebert street. He was asked how long he had known Young, and replied, "Only since" became Chief.

Young's attorney, Thomas B. Harvey, then asked Weeke a series of questions based on the testimony given during the afternoon by the former Mrs. Weeke. To all these questions, Weeke made such replies as "Never in my life," "Never in my life" and "Positively not."

"Did you ever visit your saloon at Twelfth street and Clark avenue?" "He was never there in his life—or if he was, I didn't see him."

"Ever give Young any money in your saloon?" "Never in my life. I had no money to give him, and there was no reason why I should give him any. Positively not."

"Did you ever see Young with a policeman transferred in my life?" "She testified that you went to Young's office to see about having your wife sent out of the city."

"I never went there in my life, except three times, once when I was Superintendent of Excavations, to ask that patrolman make reports on depressing in the streets, and once when I was Commissioner of Weights and Measures, to see about having the new ordinance enforced for the sale of food by weight instead of measure."

"Once," Weeke went on, "a policeman named Sullivan asked me to use my influence to get him transferred back to plain clothes work, and I told him I would be glad to, but I had no influence."

"Didn't Need Protection."

"Did Young furnish you protection in running a gambling game?" "I never ran a gambling game in my life. I played poker and bet on elections, but that was all. I never asked protection, because I never needed any. I'm going to continue playing poker as long as I have the money and can see the cards."

"Never in my life," was the reply. "I've always played with friends, and I've been playing 12 or 15 years."

"Your former wife said you told her that you gave Young hush money," said the lawyer.

information was withheld from Gillaspay, he, Young, was sick at his home. This had previously been established by the records.

He was asked about the transfer of clerks working under Gillaspay, of which the latter complained, and said the places were needed by two disabled policemen, whom he considered competent for the work. One of these men, he said, had been wounded in one lung.

President Mansur asked if Young had not told him that the men were transferred because they failed to give him information about the collection of the Ray Cummins slush fund. Young said that was not the reason for the transfers.

Mrs. Weeke's Visits Told Of.

Young then told of Mrs. Weeke's visits to his office, with complaints that Weeke had failed to pay her an agreed allowance. He said he advised her to see the Prosecuting Attorney.

"She said Weeke was running a poker game," Young testified, "and I assigned Sgt. Wells to get evidence. He found that Mrs. Weeke had been talking about the game elsewhere, causing it to shut down. Then Sgt. Stinger reported that Weeke was supposed to be running a game at the American Annex, and said his men couldn't find it."

Young also offered an explanation of his order to Stinger-Sergeant (now Lieutenant) Stinger as to his search for gambling evidence in hotels. It was charged that he interfered with Stinger. Young said Edward Noonan, house detective at Hotel Jefferson, complained to him that Stinger was interfering with his prowling in halls and causing excitement among guests and employees of the hotel and that he cautioned Stinger to be more careful and not to do anything that would cause unnecessary excitement. He tried earlier in the day to obtain Noonan's attendance as a witness, but could not get into touch with him.

Young then told of the meeting with Weeke at Sixth and Pine streets, and said Weeke said the Police Department was protecting the Ray and Cole women so that they could testify against him. Young said he replied, "I don't know what you're talking about," and walked away, and that Weeke called after him, "I'll prove it in court."

"Two days later," Young said, "President Mansur and Commissioners Giraldo and Sheehan told him of the complaint that women witnesses in the Weeke case were being intimidated. He said he went to the Day-Street Station and told Lieut. Mansfield that the board was 'hot,' and that somebody was likely to get in trouble. Mansfield, he said, answered that the women were probably trying to take advantage of the Weeke case to get the police details removed from their houses."

"I asked him," Young said, "if the detail which had been taken off in September was on again. He said, 'Capt. Pikel had put it on. I told him to withdraw it, and to have Capt. Pikel to report to me in the morning.'"

Explaining the withdrawal of the police detail in September, Young said it was at the request of Commissioner Giraldo. He said Giraldo did not mention the Weeke case, but merely said the details ought to be removed, and the men put on beats as more men were needed on beats.

In the next details of his testimony Young at some points contradicted Chief of Detectives Hannegan, who testified Friday night. He denied that he had suppressed or kept from the board's attention a letter written by Naturalization Agent Bevington to Hannegan complaining that Lieut. Stinger had tried to intimidate Betty Ray. Regarding two letters on the board's attention a letter written by Naturalization Agent Bevington to Hannegan complaining that Lieut. Stinger had tried to intimidate Betty Ray. Regarding two letters on the board's attention a letter written by Naturalization Agent Bevington to Hannegan complaining that Lieut. Stinger had tried to intimidate Betty Ray.

the charge that witnesses were being intimidated. I detailed Inspector Walsh and Lieut. Mansfield to go and see the women. The inspector's report stated that their only complaint was against Sgt. Silverman, who, they said, had 'acted like a wild man' in talking to them."

"I had no opportunity to present the report to the board before the next meeting, Oct. 18, and I had it in my pocket when I went up to the board room. There I was immediately informed by President Mansur that my resignation was desired."

"You are charged with a serious violation of Federal laws," Mr. Mansur said. I replied that someone had lied to and imposed on the board, and that I would prove it. I asked further particulars of the charge, but he would not give them. In the excitement, I forgot to hand in Walsh's report, but after I returned to my office, I found it in my pocket and gave it to someone with orders to take it up to the board."

Acted on Walsh's Report.

Regarding the condition of the Dayton street station as to cleanliness, which was an issue in Pikel's trial, Young said he observed that the building was in bad condition, and that he sent Inspector Walsh to investigate it. Walsh reported that it was in filthy condition, and he sent this report to Capt. Pikel, directing him to have it cleaned.

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Weeke, she said, was ostensibly a saloon keeper, but really a gambler. He operated gambling games at his home, she said, when he lived at 2327 and 2340 St. Louis avenue, and he also used a room over his saloon, at Twelfth street and Clark avenue, and rooms in the Planters and American Annex Hotels, for the same purpose.

Mrs. Ray related that when Young was still Captain of the Central District, Weeke arranged that she and some friends should have a room at the Planters Hotel, to see the Veiled Prophet parade, and that he also engaged a table in the cafe for the party. Weeke told her, she said, that she would see Capt. Young about the hotel, and that Capt. Young would look him up for her.

"Tipping the Bellboy."

She said she found Capt. Young in the bell lobby, and that Young said Weeke was on the seventh floor with the "Forty Thieves," that being the designation for Weeke's poker-playing friends. Young took her to the elevator, she said, and told her to get off at the fifth floor, while he went on to the seventh floor and brought Weeke down to her. She asked Weeke for money for the dinner and taxicab fare, and Weeke gave her some money. She said she saw him marked that Capt. Young had acted as bellboy and had not received a tip.

"Hank laughed," she testified, "and said, 'Well, we'll have to tip the bellboy.' He reached into his left-hand trousers pocket and took out a large roll of money, which he handed to Capt. Young."

Weeke later told her, she said, that the payment was "hush money." She said Patrolman Roach once called at their home on St. Louis avenue, about 3 a. m., and said he had noticed a number of cars in front of the house, and that one of them looked like a stolen car. Weeke replied, she said, that the cars belonged to his friends, and that he was giving a party in honor of his daughter. The daughter, she testified, was not then in the city. Weeke offered the policeman a cigar, which he refused to take, and after the policeman's departure, Weeke, much

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Later, she said, she heard Weeke call Young—she said he was then Chief Young—and say, "I want that fellow Roach sent to the sticks." She said this occurred in Centennial week. That was the first week of October, 1909. The following January, she said, Weeke told her that Roach had been sent to "the sticks."

When Roach was called as a witness later, he verified the incident as to his transfer, but it developed that the entire occurrence was before Young became Chief. Young was promoted to that position in April, 1910.

Mrs. Ray said that in 1910, probably in September of that year, she went to Weeke's Twelfth street saloon one evening, and saw him counting money in the cash register and complaining that the bartender must have been stealing. A few minutes after she entered, she said, Chief Young came in through the Clark avenue side door, and this conversation ensued:

Weeke: Hello, Chief. Young: Hello, Hank. How's business? Weeke: Business is good, but money is coming in slow. Young: Yes, money is rather slow.

Mrs. Ray added that Young appeared "peevish," and Weeke handed him some cigars and told him to smoke them and cheer up. Young answered, Mrs. Ray testified, that he could not afford to be smoking "this brand," and that Weeke then reached into his trousers pocket and handed Chief Young a "roll of currency," which the Chief pocketed, and Weeke remarked, "That will help you pay for them."

Mrs. Ray said her son and Weeke's daughter were with her at this time and that after receiving the money Young made no remark about it, but said good night and left the saloon.

Weeke Behind on Her Allowance.

When Attorney Harvey began cross-questioning her, the former

Mrs. Weeke replied that his detailed inquiries were needless. "I laid all my troubles before you when you were Circuit Attorney," she said. She was asked about her visits to Young's office, when he was Captain, to complain to him that Weeke was not paying her the weekly allowance they had agreed on. She said Young refused to take action, but she denied that she had held a grudge against Young on this account, and said she had not asked Young to have Weeke arrested. She said that, after her visit to Young, she saw him go into the poker room entrance of Weeke's saloon.

She also told of having visited Prosecuting Attorney Sidener's office to make a complaint against Weeke, but said Sidener saw her coming and slipped out of the office.

She said, too, that, when the Government was investigating Weeke's application for naturalization, she was sent for "I laid my whole life before the Government," she related.

Revington Tells of Vice.

M. R. Bevington, chief naturalization examiner here, was the first witness yesterday. He investigated Weeke's character after Weeke had applied for naturalization, as a result of the discovery that Weeke, though he had voted and held office for years, was an unnaturalized German enemy alien.

Bevington said he had investigated vice conditions in St. Louis. "I found them rotten," he stated. "Disorderly houses were just as open and notorious as in the days of the segregated vice district, and I found this particularly true in the Dayton street district." This was Capt. Pikel's district. Disorderly resorts, he said, are now conducted in the guise of hotels and lodging houses.

He declared he found that Weeke's chief occupation for 20 years had been that of a gambler. He remarked of the Weeke naturalization case that every witness for the Government had lost his job, except one, a physician. Some women witnesses disappeared and others complained that they were intimidated and told to leave town.

He said he took up the matter of

Continued on Page 5, Column 3.

WOMEN WHOSE RELEASE UNDER BOND HAMPERS INQUIRY INTO MURDER



MRS. FRANCES E. POSEY.



MISS HELEN KUHLMANN.

—Gerhard Stiller Photograph.

label of Greenfield Bros. store. It was said there today that the store had sold the suit on Nov. 16 to a man who said he was H. E. White of East St. Louis. Detectives who went to East St. Louis reported they found no trace there of a man of that name.

The \$1500 bonds on which Mrs. Posey, Miss Kuhlmann and Minnie Gassaway, negro maid, were released, were furnished by Stan Weisman, a tailor at 1312 Olive street, which was found in the parlor of the Posey home.

Miss Kuhlmann, who was at the house when the shooting occurred, at first gave her name as Marie Kendall. Her real identity was revealed later by her attorney, Miss Kuhlmann's name was mentioned by a witness in the Robert E. Nolke divorce suit as one of a number of young women whom Nolke and other men had entertained at cafes.

Detectives and three undertakers went to the morgue to revise the description of the slain man. They decided that he was 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighed 195 pounds. The original police description was that he was 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighed 210 pounds. The experts agreed that he was between 30 and 32 years old.

At Greenfield's it was explained how the name was obtained by the store. Each suit of ready-made clothes bears a stock number, and when clothes need alterations, this number is placed on the card bearing the name and address of the purchaser, principally for delivery purposes. In this case the man replied, when asked his name and address, "H. E. White, and just make the address, East St. Louis, or anywhere. It doesn't make any difference, as I am going to call for the suit."

Shoes Are Examined.

Stamps on the shoes worn by the dead man indicated that they were purchased at the Shoe Mart of Christopher, Ill. A Post-Dispatch reporter took one of the shoes to Christopher yesterday and displayed it to Max Rosenberg, proprietor of the Shoe Mart, and read to him a description of the wearer. Rosenberg identified the shoe, which was well worn, as from a grade he had been selling at \$11, a large number of pairs having been sold. He could not say who the purchaser of that particular pair might have been.

"Positively not. I've never had a policeman transferred in my life."

"She testified that you went to Young's office to see about having your wife sent out of the city."

"I never went there in my life, except three times, once when I was Superintendent of Excavations, to ask that patrolman make reports on depressing in the streets, and once when I was Commissioner of Weights and Measures, to see about having the new ordinance enforced for the sale of food by weight instead of measure."

"Once," Weeke went on, "a policeman named Sullivan asked me to use my influence to get him transferred back to plain clothes work, and I told him I would be glad to, but I had no influence."

"Didn't Need Protection."

"Did Young furnish you protection in running a gambling game?" "I never ran a gambling game in my life. I played poker and bet on elections, but that was all. I never asked protection, because I never needed any. I'm going to continue playing poker as long as I have the money and can see the cards."

"Never in my life," was the reply. "I've always played with friends, and I've been playing 12 or 15 years."

"Your former wife said you told her that you gave Young hush money," said the lawyer.

Young's testimony took up the hour before the luncheon recess. She said the name of Ray, which she has taken since her divorce from Weeke, was the name of a former husband. She said she had seen Ray for 15 years, and did not know where he was. She was married to Weeke in 1907, and they separated in 1911. When Mrs. Ray was asked what she knew of the relations of Young and Weeke, she replied, "Young was Weeke's mouthpiece." Young's counsel objected to this, and the answer was stricken out, with a warning to Mrs. Ray to stick to concrete facts of statement. She said, in reply to another question, that Weeke and Young were "always together."

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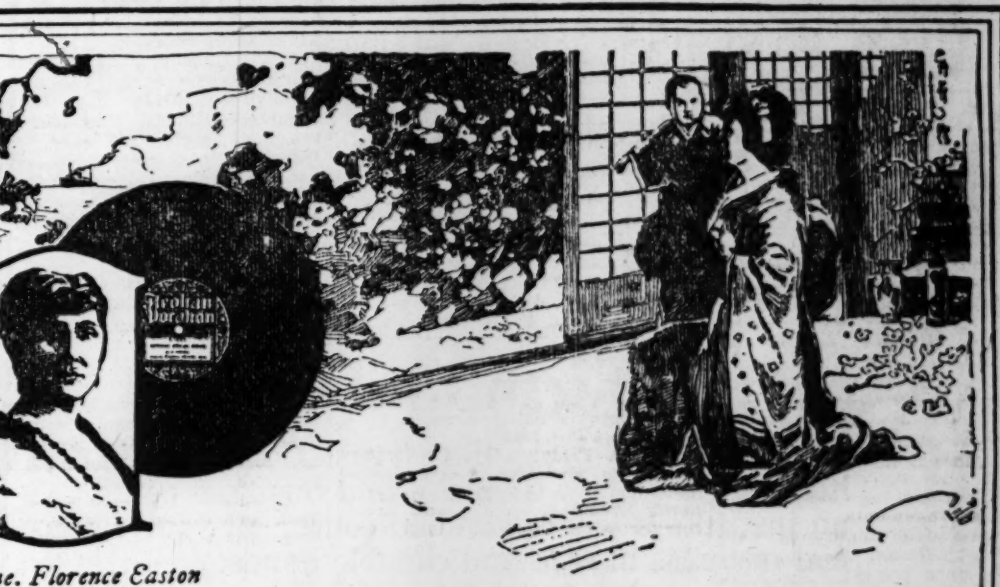
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WHEN the phonograph was first invented, the possibilities it would ultimately divulge were little dreamed of. In reality, here at last was something for which humanity had waited—the means by which in time, music in all its many beautiful forms might be enjoyed by all.

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Features of the Vocalion

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

Text of the President's Reply to Italian King and Speech at Capitol

Victor Emmanuel Says Italy Is Preparing to Co-operate With U. S. in Drawing Civilized Nations Into League.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 4. PRESIDENT WILSON was the guest of honor at an official dinner given at the Quirinal last night. There were two addresses, by King Victor Emmanuel and by Mr. Wilson. The King said:

"You, yourself, Mr. President, are become our welcome and pleasing guest only today, but in the consciousness of our people your personality already for a long time has inscribed itself in an ineffable way. It is that which in itself gathers all the powers which go to stimulate a will bent on liberty and justice and gives inspiration toward the highest conception of the destinies of humanity."

"The enthusiastic salutations which have accompanied your passage through the streets of Rome today are attestations of sentiments of admiration and recognition that your own name and labor and the name and labor of the United States stir in

the Italian people. The principles in which you in magnificent synthesis have summed up the ideal reasons of the war for liberty find resonance in Italian hearts."

Traditions of Culture.
"The best traditions of Italian culture, the liveliest currents of our national thoughts, have constantly aimed at the same ideal goal, toward the establishment of the international peace for which you have with tenacious faith stood. Already before the vicissitudes of war and the fraternity of armies had established today's admirable communion of intentions and purposes between our two countries. Legions of our workers had emigrated to your great republic. They had knitted America and Italy together with strong cords of relationship and these became reinforced by the spiritual affinity between both peoples who had a common faith in the virtue of free political government."

"When Italy entered into the war, a breath, a precursor of the American soul, penetrated into the rank and file of our army through the means of our workers who returned to the father-

land from America and brought into Italy an echo of their second patria. So, correspondingly, the Italian soul vibrated in the hearts of our emigrants when the American nation undertook the guidance of itself into the fight against the common enemy."

"It was natural that your visit, awaited with a most earnest desire, should have given form and expression almost tangible to this fervid agreement of intentions and of ideals, fitting themselves between the two peoples and which are employed in a union always more intimate and a co-operation always more cordial in the face of the grave duties imposed by the common victory."

"Italy, having now gathered to her own bosom those brothers so long sorrowing under foreign oppression, and having recovered the confines which alone can give her security and true independence, is preparing herself to co-operate with you in the most cordial manner to reach a more practical means for drawing into a single circle the civilized nations, for the purpose of creating in the supreme form of a league of nations the conditions most fitting to safeguard and protect each one's rights."

Italy and America.
Italy and America entered together into the war through a rare act of will; they were moved by the purpose to concur with all their energies in an effort to prevent the domination of the cult of force in the world; they were moved by the purpose to reaffirm in the scale of human values the principles of liberty and justice. They entered into war to conquer the powers of war. Their accomplishment is still unfinished and the common work must still be developed with firm faith and with tenacious constancy for the purpose of affecting the security of peace."

President's Reply.
In reply, President Wilson spoke as follows:
"Your majesty: I have been very much touched by the generous terms of the address you have just read. I feel it would be difficult for me to make a worthy reply and yet if I could speak simply the things that are in my heart I am sure they could constitute an adequate reply."

"I had occasion at the Parliament this afternoon to speak of the strong sympathy that had sprung up between the United States and Italy during the terrible years of the war, but perhaps here I can speak more intimately and say how sincerely the people of the United States had admired your own course and your own constant association with the armies of Italy, and the gracious and wise and serving association of her majesty, the Queen."

"It has been a matter of pride with us that so many Italians, so many men of Italian origin were in our own armies and associated with their brethren in Italy itself in the great enterprise of freedom. These are no small matters for they complete that process of the welding together of the sympathies of nations which has been going on so long between our peoples."

"The Italians in the United States have excited a particular degree of admiration. They, I believe, are the only people of a given nationality who have been careful to organize themselves to see that their compatriots coming to America were from month to month and year to year guided to places in industries most suitable to their previous habits. No other nationality has taken such pains as that, and in serving their fellow countrymen they have served the United States, because these people have found places where they would be most useful and would most immediately earn their own living and add to the prosperity of the country itself."

"In every way we have been happy in our association at home and abroad with the people of this great State. I was saying playfully to Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino this afternoon that in trying to put the people of the world under their proper sovereignties, we would not be willing to part with the Italians in the United States because we too much value the contribution that they have made, not only to the industry of the United States, but to its thought and to many elements of its life."

Welcome Occasion.
"This is, therefore, a very welcome occasion upon which to express a feeling that goes very deep. I was touched the other day to have an Italian, a very plain man, say to me that we had helped to feed Italy during the war and it went to my heart because we had been able to do so. It was necessary for us to use our tonnage so exclusively for the handling of troops and the supplies that had to follow them from the United States that we could not do half as much as it was our desire to supply grain to the troops or coal, or any of the supplies which it so much needed during the progress of the war."

"And knowing as we did in this indirect way the needs of the country, you will not wonder we were moved by its steadfastness. My heart goes out to the little, poor families all over the great kingdom who stood the

brunt and the strain of the war and gave their men gladly to make other men free and other women and other children free. These are the people and many like them to whom, after all, we owe the glory of this great achievement, and I want to join with you, for I am sure of joining with you, in expressing not only my profound sympathy but my very profound admiration as well."

Address at the Capitol
At the ceremony when President Wilson was made a citizen of Rome at the capitol last night, the President said: You have done me a very great honor. Perhaps you can imagine what a feeling it is for a citizen of one of the newest of the great nations to be made a citizen of this ancient city. It is a distinction which I am sure you are conferring upon me as a representative of the great people for whom I speak. One who has been a student of history cannot accept an honor of the sort without having his memory run back to the extraordinary series of events which have centered in this place. But, as I have thought today, I have been impressed by the contrast between the temporary and permanent things. Many political changes have centered about Rome, from the time when from a little city she grew to be mistress of a great empire. Change after change has sent away many things, altering the

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very form of her affairs, but the thing that has remained permanent has been the spirit of Rome and the Italian people. That spirit seems to have caught with each age characteristic purpose of the age. This imperial people now gladly represents the freedom of nations. This people, which, at one time, seemed to conceive the purpose of governing the world now takes part in the liberal enterprise of offering the world its own government. Can there be a finer or more impressive illustration of the indestructible human spirit and of the unconquerable spirit of liberty. Central Empires' Blunder. "I have been reflecting in these recent days about a colossal blunder which has been made—the blunder of force by the Central Empires. If Germany had waited a single generation she would have had a commercial empire of the world. She was not willing to conquer by skill, by enterprise, by com-

mercial success. She must needs attempt to conquer the world by arms and the world will always acclaim the fact that it is impossible to conquer by arms; that the only thing that conquers it is the sort of service which can be rendered in trade, in intercourse, in friendship, and that there is no conquering

power which can suppress the freedom of the human spirit. "I have rejoiced personally in the partnership of the Italian and American people, because it is a new partnership in an old enterprise, an enterprise predestined to succeed wherever it is undertaken—the enterprise of humanity."

(Continued on Next Page)



THE CRIMINAL OF THE AGE

Is the selling of Spectacles and Eyeglasses by incompetent opticians who are for their license to practice medicine a menace to the health of the people? I AM A CHALDER, oculist and optician, and have practiced for many years in St. Louis; that I have been successful is attested by more than 10,000 satisfied references. If your eyes are diseased I will care for them, and should glasses be needed, I will prescribe and make them correctly, and the total cost for treatment and glasses will not exceed the price of a pair of glasses that may do irreparable injury to your eyes. GUARANTEED. I am both the oculist and optician.

\$2.50 BI-FOCAL LENSES \$2.50
For far and near seeing—two pairs of glasses in a pair one. The usual price is from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per pair.

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which has always been a handsome name which "Liberty" Men have sometimes like a mile seemed to elude, before they advanced, but they flattered in their achievement, and I believe deceived in supposing this age of ours they to it than they ever will. "The light that shone"

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PRESIDENT WILSON made a member of the "Teale Academy" or Royal Academy.



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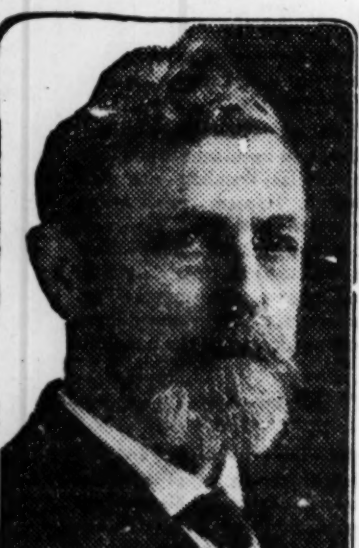
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SPANISH INFLUENZA MORE DEADLY THAN WAR

Said That Epidemic Cost More Lives Than American Loss in Battle. Danger Not Over. Great Care Necessary to Prevent Further Outbreak.

The appalling ravages of Spanish influenza in this country are perhaps best realized by the statement recently made that more deaths have resulted in little more than a month from this disease than through our whole sixteen months participation in the battles of the European War.

Our greatest danger now, declare authorities, is the great American tendency to forget easily and to believe the peril is over. Competent authorities claim the coming of cold weather is very apt to bring a return of this disease, and there should be no let-up throughout the winter months of the following early observed precautions, remembering that influenza is far easier to prevent than cure.



The DOCTOR'S ADVICE

by Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply in any case of similar nature. Those wishing further advice, please address Dr. Lewis Baker, College House, College-Building, Dayton, Ohio, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials of the patient need be given. The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. A druggist can order of wholesaler.

Q. I have such a very severe cough and cold and have not been able to get anything to help me. It is weakening my system.

A. Use the following and your cold and cough will vanish and you will soon be strong again. Get a 25-cent bottle of Concentrated Essence Mentho-Lax and take every hour or two. This can be taken pure or made into a fruit punch of homemade syrup. Full directions as to use will be found on bottle. This is a mild laxative and will drive the cold from the system.

Q. I have tried to cure dandruff, itching scalp, falling hair and baldness with numerous tonics, etc., but in vain. What do you recommend?

A. I have been recommending Plain Yellow Mineral for the past seven years and scores of my patients are delighted with the quick, pleasant action of this remedy in stopping itching, falling hair, dandruff, etc. It gives the hair health, luster and vigor as nothing else does. Obtain in 4-oz. jar with full directions.

Q. Can you please prescribe medicine which will relieve me of such distressing symptoms of kidney and bladder, as well as pains in small of back?

A. Those seeking relief from kidney and bladder disorders should begin taking Balmwort Tablets, a very successful

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THAT'S the word on the street today. It's good news to the car-using public.

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Chandler leads in price, now as always, because it is a basic policy of the Chandler Company to build a really fine car and price it as closely as it can be priced. The great Chandler plant, the millions of capital employed in Chandler production, are back of that statement. They exist because of that policy

Chandler is the greatest of sixes.
Cars come and go. Types of motors, too. Chandler lives and grows, and every season multiplies its friends.

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Touring Car
The big, roomy Chandler Touring Car, seating seven in perfect comfort, leads the line. In grace and beauty of design, it holds pre-eminence.

Four-Passenger Roadster
The Chandler Roadster, seating four, continues to hold its favor with a big public. Chandler design has solved the problem of the close-coupled seating arrangement without the sacrifice of beauty of body lines.

And Chandler is Back to \$1795
In choosing your new car you will consider the Chandler. Let us show you now why Chandler is the greatest of sixes. Come, decide for yourself.

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Seven-Passenger Touring Car, \$1795
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CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO
(Prices as listed above effective on and after January 6, 1919.)

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH IN ROME YESTERDAY AND FRIDAY
(Continued From Previous Page)

which has always been a handsome name which "Liberty" Men have sometimes like a mile seemed to elude, before they advanced, but they flattered in their achievement, and I believe deceived in supposing this age of ours they to it than they ever will. "The light that shone"

Address
PRESIDENT WILSON made a member of the "Teale Academy" or Royal Academy.

The
The gr... the United... it will stop... Whether... will be slo... business m... opportunity... is the logic... and mater... such enorm... The po... full facilit... turers of S... them in tal... portunities... agent and... Foreign... York, we... information... and to fina... kind.

The NATION
Capital... Ov... Job... W... R. F. McN...

Children
TO MOTHER... everish head or so... your stomach and... poisons. Always g... Even cross, sick... Cascar... sent box of Casca... year old and up...

PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES
IN ROME YESTERDAY
AND FRIDAY NIGHT

(Continued From Preceding Page)

which has always borne that handsome name which we call "Liberty." Men have pursued it sometimes like a mirage that seemed to elude them as they advanced, but never have they flung it in their purpose to achieve it, and I believe I am not deceived in supposing that in this age of ours they are nearer to it than they ever were before. The light that shone upon the

Addresses at Academy

PRESIDENT WILSON was made a member of the "Reale Accademia de Lin-
ce" or Royal Academy of Sci-

summit now seems to shine almost at our feet, and, if we lose it, it will only be because we have lost faith. A breath of hope and of confidence has come into the hearts and minds of men.

"I would not have felt at liberty to come away from America if I had not felt that the time had arrived when, forgetting local interests, and local ties and local purposes, men should unite in this great enterprise that will ever tie free men together as a body of brethren and a body of free spirits.

"I am honored, sir, to be taken into this ancient comradeship of the citizenship of Rome."

The President and Mrs. Wilson were seated between the King and Queen, while among

others present were the American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, and other members of the diplomatic corps and many distinguished Italian officials and scientists.

Senator d'Onofio, who is president of the academy, hailed the President as the worthy representative of the culture of the New World, which now revivifies the ancient culture of the Old World. In reply, President Wilson said:

"Your Majesty, Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Academy:

"I have listened with the profoundest appreciation to the beautiful address which you have been kind enough to deliver, and I want to say how deeply I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me in permitting me to become a member of this great academy, because there is a sense in which the continuity of human thought is in the care of bodies like this. There is a serenity, a long view, on the part of science, which seems to be of no age, but to carry human thought along from generation to generation freed from the elements of passion.

Science Put to Dishonorable Use.

"Therefore it is, I daresay, with all men of science, a matter of profound regret and shame that science should be in a nation which has made science its boast have been put to such dishonorable uses in the recent war. Every just mind must condemn those who so debased the studies of men of science as to use them against humanity, and, therefore, it is part of your task and of ours to reclaim science from this disgrace, to show that she is devoted to the advancement and interest of humanity, and not to its embarrassments and destruction.

"I wish very much that I could believe that I was in some sense a worthy representative of the men of science of the United States. I cannot claim to be in any proper sense a man of science. My studies have been in the field of politics all my life, and, while politics may by courtesy be called a science, it is a science which is often practiced without rule and is very hard to set up standards for, so that one can be sure that one is steering the right course.

"At the same time, while perhaps there is no science of government, there ought to be. I dare say, in government itself the spirit of science, that is to say, the spirit of disinterestedness, the spirit of seeking after the truth so far as the truth is ready to be applied to human circumstances. Because, after all, the problem of politics is to satisfy men in the arrangements of their lives, is to realize for them, so far as possible, the objects which they have entertained generation after generation and have seen so often postponed.

Importance of Academies.

"Therefore, I have often thought that the universities and academies of science have their part in simplifying the problems of political affairs, and thus assisting to advance human life along the lines of political structure and political action.

It is very delightful to draw apart for a little while into this quiet place and feel again that familiar touch of thought and of knowledge which it has been my privilege to know familiarly through so great a part of my life. If I have come out on a more adventurous and disorderly stage, I hope that I have not lost the recollection and may in some sense be assisted by councils such as yours."

YOUNG ACQUITTED
OF GRAVE CHARGES;
TO BE CAPTAIN

Continued From Page Three.

police annoyance of his witnesses with Capt. Pickel, but not with Chief Young. "The close relations of Young and Wecke would have made it futile," he said.

Y. M. C. A. Secretary Testifies. The first witness for Chief Young was Eugene Hansman of 3419 Franklin avenue, service secretary of the central branch of the Y. M. C. A., Grand and Franklin avenues.

Hansman testified he was one of several persons who had complained to Chief Young of immoral conditions in the neighborhood of the Y. M. C. A., and that Chief Young not only detailed officers out there and improved conditions, but also gave the district his personal attention on two occasions. He mentioned Capt. Pickel, Sergt. Mealey and Sergt. Silverman as having done good work in curbing immorality in the district surrounding the Y. M. C. A., and stated, in answer to questions regarding present conditions, that the situation is worse since Capt. Pickel was displaced, Oct. 20.

Joseph W. Miller Jr., secretary to the Chief, described the system of files and records, and said Gillaspay was kept informed of unfinished business. He told of drawers being set apart for reports, letters and telegrams bearing on such unfinished matters. He was asked as to the relations between Gillaspay and Young, and said he never observed that Young snubbed Gillaspay, but that Gillaspay did show signs of a grievance against Young, and frequently would not return Young's greetings. He seemed unwilling to enter the Chief's office while Young was there, Miller said, preferring to stay outside in the secretary's office.

Allender Takes Stand.

Samuel Allender, former chief of detectives, now chief special agent for the Frisco and M. & T. railroads, testifying in Young's behalf, said Gillaspay was considered by other members of the Police Department to be disagreeable, surly and grouchy, while Young was quite the reverse. He never saw or heard of Young snubbing Gillaspay, he said. Detective Sergeant John P. Roach

testified that when he was head of the police gambling squad in 1915 and 1916, he made special effort on several occasions, on orders from Chief Young, to get "the dope" on Wecke's poker game.

Regarded Wecke as Gambler.

"Young told me he had information that Wecke was running a game at the American Annex, and ordered me to watch the place," said Roach, "but I was never able to catch him. It can't be done. Those fellows that run poker games in hotels rent a different room every time they play, and it is impossible for a detective to find them."

Sergt. Peter Wells, head of the gambling squad from 1906 to 1915, testified that he set out to break up "Hank's" poker game at Wecke's.

"I watched his saloon on Clark avenue and several times visited the rooms above the saloon but I never saw any poker," said Wells. "It is one thing to know that a man is a gambler but it is an altogether different proposition to prove the same."

Capt. Albert W. Schwartz of Central District testified that Chief Young, at various times, directed him to clean up his district, and particularly to suppress bootleggers, who might try to sell liquor to soldiers around Union Station, and disorderly women. Four months ago, he said, Young reprimanded him for not having shown better results. He said he told the Chief that too much was expected of him, considering the size of his force, and that Young gave him three more Sergeants. He added that he did not think that the Chief cared about having him in charge of Central District.

Meeting of Sailors' Parents. A meeting of the Sailors' Parents' League, announced for Monday, has

been postponed to Jan. 13, at 8 p. m., room, Grand avenue and Windsor at the Central High School Auditorium.

The New Majestic Electric
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Ideal Heater these cold mornings when your furnace is low. Indispensable for the bath, nursery or the room that is not sufficiently heated. Heater like cut, complete. \$9.00

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These Len-Mort work and outdoor shoes are such wonderful value that we will gladly send them, no money down. You will find them so well made and so stylish and such a big money-saving bargain that you will surely keep them. So don't hesitate. Just fill out and mail the coupon. We will send a pair of your size. No need for you to pay higher prices when you can buy direct from us—and know what you are getting before you pay even a penny. Why wait? Write for shoes when you can get these for only \$3.52. Act now. Mail coupon today while this special offer holds good.

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Build on stylish lace Blucher last. The special tanning process makes the leather proof against the outdoor wear of mud, manure, salt, gasoline, etc. Your choice of wide, medium or narrow. Very flexible, soft and easy on the foot. Built by a tanning process which leaves all the "life" in the leather grain so it is waterproof and ready to stand up to any weather. Double leather sole and heel. Just slip them on and wear them all day long. Most comfortable, durable shoes you will ever own. \$3.52 for shoes on arrival. If you are not satisfied, we will return your money. No obligation. No need to pay a cent. Order by No. X15012.

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Only the coupon—no money. That brings these splendid shoes at once. You are in the judge of quality, style and value. Keep them only if satisfied. If not, we will return your money. No obligation. No need to pay a cent. Order by No. X15012.

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The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION More readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

The Pace of Peace

The great war machine developed in the United States has slowed down; soon it will stop entirely.

Whether the peace pace of business will be slow or rapid depends upon the business man himself—and his bank. The opportunity is here, for the United States is the logical source of supply for the goods and materials which the world needs in such enormous quantities.

The policy of this bank is to offer our full facilities to merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis and its section to assist them in taking advantage of new trade opportunities, both domestic and foreign. As agent and stockholder for the American Foreign Banking Corporation of New York, we are prepared to furnish accurate information regarding any foreign field and to finance export transactions of every kind.

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Children's Colds --- Danger!!



TO MOTHERS! Whatever else you do for your child's cold, feverish head or sore throat, remember to always rid the bilious liver, sour stomach and constipated bowels of the congested waste and toxins. Always give Cascarets candy cathartic first thing. Even cross, sick, cold-clogged kiddies needn't be coaxed to take candy Cascarets. Cascarets never disappoint the worried mother. Each 10-cent box of Cascarets contains directions and dose for children aged 10 years old and upwards.

-ADV.

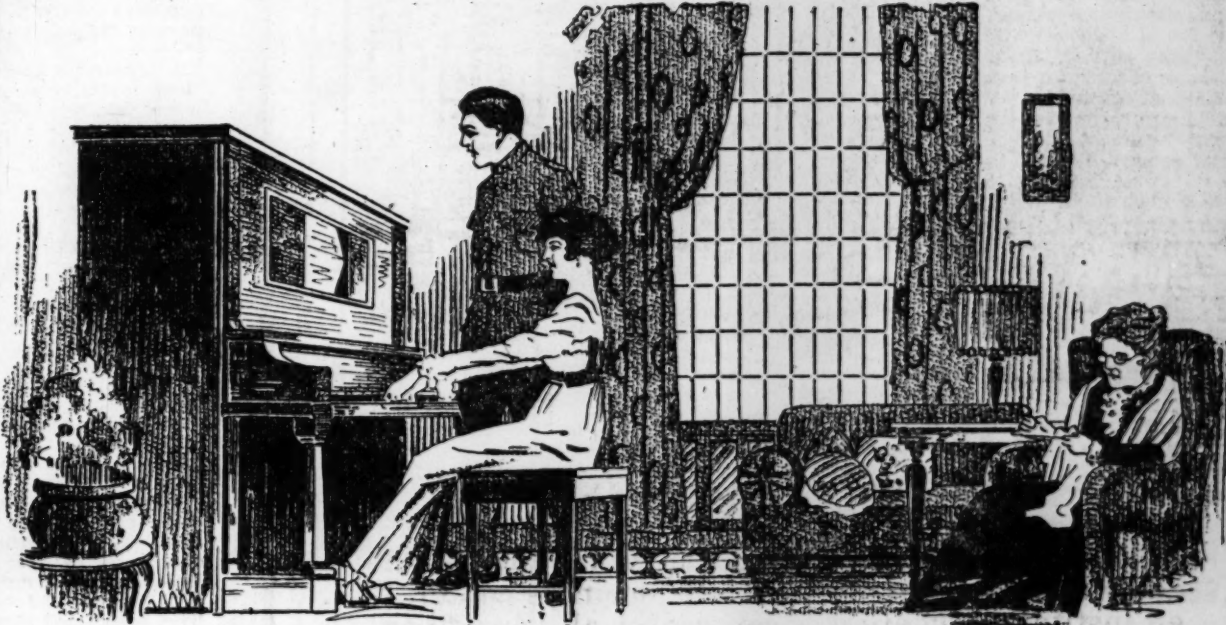
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A Piano is a necessity in every home. It is not a luxury; it is not an expense. It is an investment which welds the family ties more closely together.

The purchase of a Piano is consequently a serious undertaking. All Pianos are not alike. Some of the differences are subtle, and close comparisons are often needed in order to make the proper selection—especially as a Piano is bought for a lifetime of use.

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You do not need to shop, because here, at Conroy's, you will find the largest number of reliable and first-class makes of Pianos to be seen under one roof anywhere in the United States. Each instrument is a special selection and is priced at a very low figure. A new Standard Piano can be bought for \$250; a new Standard Player for \$465; a new Apartment Grand for \$495. From these moderate amounts the prices range up to \$2500 for a Knabe Ampico.

A Fine Investment for Your Bonus Money

No home should be without this great means of happiness; no home need be, as Conroy's will make the terms to suit your convenience. One Price Only!

Tickets on sale for John McCormack Concert, Coliseum, January 31st, and for the American, Shubert-Garrick and Shubert-Jefferson Theaters

CONROY'S

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"The House that
Guarantees all its Pianos"

GALLI-CURCI'S ART NOT UP TO HER STANDARD

In Poor Vocal Trim, Diva Gives Disappointing Concert; Audience Large.

By RICHARD L. STOKES.
LURED forth into wintry weather by the celebrity of Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, soprano of the Chicago Opera Association, an audience that taxed the capacity of the auditorium assembled last night at the Odeon. It listened, with few exceptions, to a performance of the soprano's specialty, which was sometimes pleasing to the ear and often-er not, and which, by any chance, happened to touch the emotional note to which the heart must vibrate.

A GREAT ECONOMY BECAUSE OF EXTRA WEAR

"After a trip to Kilauea, the active volcano of Hawaii, my Neolin-soled shoes were the only ones not absolutely ruined. Many in our party wore hob-nailed boots," said Miss Jean P. Lane of Seattle, Washington.

The sharp jagged lava of Kilauea cuts an ordinary sole to pieces quickly. That Neolin Soles stood the test but emphasizes their toughness and durability. These qualities are built into them by a scientific process. Women—and men and children, too—who are hard on shoes should buy them with Neolin Soles. They come in many styles, and because of the extra wear they give, are a great economy.

And any repairman will re-sole your worn shoes with Neolin Soles, which are flexible and waterproof as well as long-wearing. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels, guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

Neolin Soles
Trade Mark U. S. Pat. No. 1,000,000

RUPTURED?

Don't Throw Away Another Dollar on Old Style Trusses! Cure Your Rupture by The Herniotone (Invention). Formerly known as the "Herniotone" operation, it is a cure for FREE demonstration at The Herniotone Co., 501 Pine St., between 10-4 daily; Saturday 10-5; Sunday 10-12 or write for FREE book, "WE CURE RUPTURE KNIFE".

RAISE HARES FOR US
Immense profits easily and quickly made. We furnish stock and pay \$2 each and expenses when 5 months old. Contracts, booklets, etc., 10c. Nothing free.
Thorson Rabbit Co., Dept. 54, Aurora, Colo.

Who Should Take Nuxated Iron and Why They Should Take It

Physician Explains—Gives Practical Advice on What to Do to Help Build Up Your Strength, Power and Endurance and Increase the Red Blood Corpuscles.

Commenting on the use of Nuxated Iron as a tonic, strength and blood builder, Dr. James Francis Sullivan, former physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and the Westchester Hospital, says: "Modern methods of cooking and the rapid pace at which people of this century live have made such an alarming increase in iron deficiency in the blood of American men and women that I have often marveled at the large number of people who lack iron in the blood—and who never suspect the cause of their weakness, nervous, run-down state. Lack of iron in the blood not only makes a man a physical and mental weakling, nervous, irritable, easily fatigued, but it utterly robs him of that virile force, that stamina and strength of will which are so necessary to success and power in every walk of life. It may also transform a healthy, active, sweet-tempered woman into one who is cross, nervous and irritable. I have directly emphasized the great necessity of physical strength making in the lives of their weak, anemic, run-down patients. Thousands of persons go on year after year suffering from physical weakness and a highly nervous condition due to lack of sufficient iron in their red blood corpuscles without ever realizing the real and true cause of their trouble. Without iron in your blood, your food merely passes through the body, something like corn through an old mill with rollers so wide apart that the mill can't grind."

"For want of iron you may be an old man at thirty, dull of intellect, poor in memory, nervous, irritable and all 'run-down,' while at fifty or sixty, with plenty of iron in your blood, you may still be young in feeling, full of life, your whole being brimming over with strength and energy."

"As proof of this take the case of former United States Senator Charles A. Towne, who at least 60 is still a healthy, energetic, vigorous man. He says: 'I have found Nuxated Iron to be the best tonic and restorative I have ever used. I shall not be without it. I am in a position to testify for the benefit of others in the remarkable and immediate improvement of this remedy, and I heartily recommend Nuxated Iron to all who feel the need of renewed energy and the regularity of bodily functions.'"

"Then there is Eugene W. Kelly, Commissioner of the Illinois State Health Department, who is at 70 still strong, active, full of life, strength and energy. He says: 'I believe in my own personal health, and that I believe in the use of Nuxated Iron, and that I believe it ought to be prescribed by every physician and used in every hospital in the country.'"

"But in my opinion you can't make these strong, healthy, successful, sturdy men by feeding them on metallic

never for a moment approaches passion; she adorned the platform with a very attractive presence, and comforted herself with her customary charm, simplicity and absence of affectation. There were scattered cases for the ear when she warbled her softest notes, or let fall some caressing cadence; several rapid scale passages went with reminiscences of her former sparkling nonchalance; and once or twice came the purely physical thrill over the lung capacity displayed when a soprano seizes upon a high E-flat, swells it and holds it for a supernatural length.

The truth seemed to be that the diva was not in a brilliant mood, vocally or temperamentally. The fault of intoning off the pitch which has been remarked in her was more than ever audible; mostly, when she attempted to sing with force, a metallic clink could be heard; she seemed to be forcing the tones through a cloud, singing with more than usual musical force. There were evident strains, an ill-ease, which were far from expected in a singer who has been noted for consummate flexibility of voice. Vocal faults previously noted still persisted, such as trilling with the jaw instead of the throat, and singing with the mouth almost closed.

Several Old English Ballads. The program began with a somewhat lackadaisical rendition of the aria, "Care Selve," from Handel's "Atalanta," an old English ballad, "I've Been Roaming," was pleasant, though not extraordinarily done. The aria, "Depuis le jour," from Charpentier's "Louise" was a test of the singer's musicianship, which she met ably. Then came Benedict's coruscating air and variations, "Carnavale di Venezia," which the prima donna did with some effort, dispatched acceptably. The audience got its first taste of the expected sensation and rewarded it with the first hearty applause, a high note long sustained at the end.

Then came groups of songs in English and French, affording opportunities for bits of tenderness and humor, of which Mme. Galli-Curci to an extent availed herself. For encores she interpolated old English songs like "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," "Annie Laurie" and "Robin Adair," her lack of familiarity with the language compelling her to read the text painstakingly from a tablet and thus forfeit some measure of effectiveness. One could scarcely assert that her forte is the interpretation of ballads, though she was very evidently seeking to give them action and feeling. However, the ear may have been gratified, the emotions remained unstimulated.

The climax all were awaiting, and for which the singer evidently was saving herself, came with the Mad Scene from Thomas "Hamlet." This familiar and by no means popular tour de force was given with much of the energy and brilliance it requires, and for the first time last night called up vivid memories of the Galli-Curci of previous appearances here. There were fleet roulades, prolonged trills, airy staccati and sustained high notes, which vouchsafed the audience its earliest chance for stormy demonstrations. But it was not so tempestuous a storm at that.

American Destroyers at Danzig. BASLE, Jan. 4.—The American destroyers Wickes and Aylwin have entered the port of Danzig, according to advices from that place.

NEW CHAPEL PLANNED AS HEROES' MEMORIAL

Archbishop Glennon Hopes by Easter to Have Name of Cathedral Addition Donor.

Archbishop Glennon yesterday elaborated a Post-Dispatch reporter the plan to erect the fourth chapel in the New Cathedral, as yet unsubscribed, in memory of soldiers and sailors who have given their lives in the service of their country. He suggested such an undertaking at the Christmas mass at the New Cathedral.

"I hope by Easter time," he told the reporter, "to have the name of a donor who is mindful enough of the city and of our dead heroes to give them a shrine in the Cathedral which would remain the kindest remembrance of the ways of war in the days of peace."

Speaking further of the project the Archbishop said: "At a meeting recently of the Cathedral trustees the question of the completing of the All Souls' or mortuary, Chapel in the New Cathedral was discussed, and it was decided to continue and complete the work thereon just as

soon as conditions permitted. We also discussed the character and subjects to be wrought into the decoration. 'The Flight of the Soul' was one subject suggested, so elegantly described by Cardinal Newman in 'The Dream of Gerontius.' The cardinal, as you remember, depicted the death scene, with the prayers of the priests and the attendants, committing the departing soul to God. Then followed the soul's flight, with the guardian angel ministering on the way, and the great silences and spaces, and then later the angels' choir and the sight and light of the great white throne.

"But there is another subject which is, perhaps, more human and just now more appealing, and all things considered, the one which would most quickly meet with the approbation of all. In Europe they place the ashes of the saints, as well as their heroes and their Kings, in the niches and beneath the floors of the great cathedrals—St. Denis, Westminster, the Pantheon. We also have kings to remember—the heroes, those who from our midst went to foreign fields and who fought there for their country and who will return no more.

"Would it not be proper for us in the Cathedral of St. Louis to set up a memorial of the heroic sons of St. Louis if we cannot set their ashes beneath its floors, we can record their names and deeds within these walls and above their names the triptych wherein would be symbol-

ized their struggles, their triumph and their reward; for

They fought for freedom.
Sought for justice.
And attained peace
With God.

"On the walls of the chapel, then, we would have, first, their struggle for freedom; second, their search for justice, and third, their attainment of peace before the throne of Christ, the Victor over death and the grave.

"These scenes, wrought in marble and mosaic, with its black and purple, with its white and gold, would make of this chapel a shrine wherein would be preserved, in the place of all others where they obtain their inspiration, the heroism of our soldiers—the sacredness of the cause and the sacrifice they offered.

"I have no doubt the city will set up in due time a monument of its own, and we all applaud its purpose. This shall not be the soldiers' monu-

ment, but a shrine made sacred to their memory in the Cathedral Church of their native city."

Archbishop Glennon, this morning, at the New Cathedral, will preach his first sermon of the year, and the subject will be "New Year's Resolutions."

H. L. REBER IS APPOINTED

H. L. Reber, president and general manager of the Kinloch Telephone Co., has been appointed director of the independent telephone lines in Illinois and Missouri with the exception of Kansas City. The appointment was made by Postmaster-General Burleson.

Reber will work as a member of the Operating Board recently appointed by Burleson to superintend the operation of the telephone and telegraph system under Government control.

A Jewelry Store Is Robbed—
And a battery of "Exide" makes the message to detective headquarters. Quick action is necessary. "Exide" brings immediate results. "Your car needs an 'Exide'!"

EXIDE BATTERY DEPOTS INC.
211 AND WALNUT STREETS
"THERE IS AN 'EXIDE' BATTERY FOR EVERY CAR"

Volunteer Fireman Fatally Injured

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
FULTON, Mo., Jan. 4.—Robert Young, 36 years old, was fatally injured by a passenger train at New

Bloomfield today. Young was

injured in putting out a fire in a tool shed of the railroad company and stepped on the track as the train was 15 feet away.



Open a Savings Account With Us Now
\$1.00 Will Do It.

There's a glorious feeling of independence when you look at your bank book and see the steadily increasing amount at your command.

Efficiency and Courtesy is our motto.
Broadway Savings Trust Co.
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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY
Announcement of a New College Year
Classes in the Dental School have been reorganized so that students, old or new, can begin regular college courses on Feb. 1, 1919, and complete a full year of university work by the end of September, 1919. Students discharged from the army and navy and other students who can gain a year by resuming their studies at the beginning of the term on Feb. 1, 1919. For information, address THE DEAN, 3504 Caroline St. Louis, Mo.



"LUCKY TIGER"

The World's Greatest Dandruff and Eczema Remedy

NOW Easy to Stop Falling Hair and have a clean, germless scalp. A single bottle of Lucky Tiger or a few applications at your barber's will do the work. It's your one best insurance policy against scraggy, impoverished hair and premature baldness—the fastest growing hair remedy in America today.

READ WHAT OUR BANK SAYS:
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
We take pleasure in recommending the Lucky Tiger Dandruff Co. to the business public. The owners have large financial resources and we have had a personal acquaintance with its managers for more than fifteen years. These gentlemen bear an excellent reputation for honesty and integrity, and there is no doubt in our minds about their faithfully carrying out any contracts or agreements they may enter into with those purchasing goods from them.
Very truly yours,
Traders National Bank, J. R. Dominick, Pres.

Iron-Clad Bankable Guarantee
We guarantee one 12-ounce bottle, or 15 applications of Lucky Tiger to cure any case of dandruff or scalp eczema if applied according to the simple directions on the bottle. If it fails the purchase price will be promptly refunded upon receipt of the empty bottle, or upon statement of bona fide barber with name and address of such customer.
(Signed) Lucky Tiger Dandruff Co., Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.

Makes Sick Hair Well Doubles Its Beauty in a Few Weeks

Single Application Stops the Itching

Science has now proven that dandruff and scalp eczema are caused by a very active germ so infinitesimally small that it can be detected only with a powerful magnifying glass. It is the activity of these germs that produce the miserable itching of the scalp, sap the life and vitality of the hair, making it dry, brittle, scraggy, and eventually causes baldness. Shampooing will cleanse the hair, of course, but it will not kill the deadly germs; in fact it only tickles their fancy, but just give Lucky Tiger a chance at them, the one remedy that makes no excuses and takes no prisoners.

Lucky Tiger is a real specific, the greatest weapon ever arrayed against the microbe family—the one remedy that will quickly enable nature to give you a strong, vigorous scalp and a thick, lustrous head of hair.

Crucial Test Proves Its Efficiency

—And yet dandruff, which is considered incurable by so many people, is so very easy for Lucky Tiger that we suggest a more difficult test. We invite you to look about among your friends and pick out the worst case of scalp eczema you can find. (No matter if the infection is on the hands, face or elsewhere, Lucky Tiger will do the work just the same.) Suggest to your friend that they try Lucky Tiger. Follow the simple directions on the bottle and in a few days note the eliminating, healing process—the glow and the lustre of a healthy scalp—the one chance for nature to restore soft, luxuriant hair. Thousands of grateful letters prove six to eight applications sufficient, but to be dead sure, we base our money back guarantee on one 12-ounce bottle or 15 applications at your barber's.

Endorsed By Physicians and Eminent Chemists

Dr. Lyon Endorses Lucky Tiger

To the Public:
The formula under which Lucky Tiger is compounded is a specific for Dandruff, Scalp Eczema and kindred scalp ailments, and I have no hesitancy in saying that in my opinion Lucky Tiger carries a higher degree of efficiency for the eradication of scalp diseases than any other product on the American market.
A. C. LYON, Analytical Chemist.

Dr. Bishop, the Renowned Hair Specialist Has Demonstrated

First—That dandruff and eczematous conditions of the scalp are caused by a rapidly multiplying germ.
Second—That Lucky Tiger is a powerful germicide and a genuine specific for all such scalp infections and if used according to directions, quickly removes the cause of scraggy hair and promotes a luxuriant growth.

TO THE WOMEN FOLKS! Tell Daddy, Brother, Husband, or sweetheart to "Ask His Barber" for an application of Lucky Tiger and bring home a 50c or \$1.00 bottle for family use.

Wholesale and Retail Distributors of Lucky Tiger in St. Louis and Vicinity

**MISSOURI BARBER SUPPLY CO., No. 701 Lucas Ave.
AUGUST VOIGT SUPPLY CO., No. 618 Morgan St.
ST. LOUIS ELECTRIC GRINDERS CO., No. 109 N. Broadway**



Will peace make a difference?

The day the armistice was signed, transition from war work to the works of peace began immediately. It was obvious that so tremendous a shift in America's industrial activity must be gradual.

And this gradual movement toward normal peace conditions has removed the intricate manufacturing problems, which, up to now, interfered with the normal supply of warm, snug, 10-rib-to-the-inch Mayo Underwear.

Now those perplexing difficulties of fuel, labor, raw materials and transportation are readjusting themselves. They are being definitely overcome. They, like the war, are history now. Men, not in industry, will never be able to appreciate the far-reaching effects of those obstacles.

The Mayo Mills—big as they were—could not, alone, maintain supply. So a big, new Mayo Mill, recently started at Mt. Airy, North Carolina, is making hundreds of dozens of warm, snug, comfort-fit Mayo suits per week, in addition to the enormous production of the Mayodan plant.

Staunch, out-o'-doors men, from Alaska to the Gulf, will again have comfortable Mayo warmth next season.

Positive deliveries of Mayo Underwear in all sizes and normal quantities by next fall—that is the Mayo promise

Mayo promises both wearers and dealers that the Mayo scarcity is over.

Even now your dealer may have in stock the Mayo suit you want—and if he should not have it, remember Mayo, and the diamond-shape trade-mark in the neckband that stands for maximum comfort, wear and warmth in winter undergarments.

TO DEALERS: *Your jobbers have this assurance of full deliveries of Mayo Underwear*

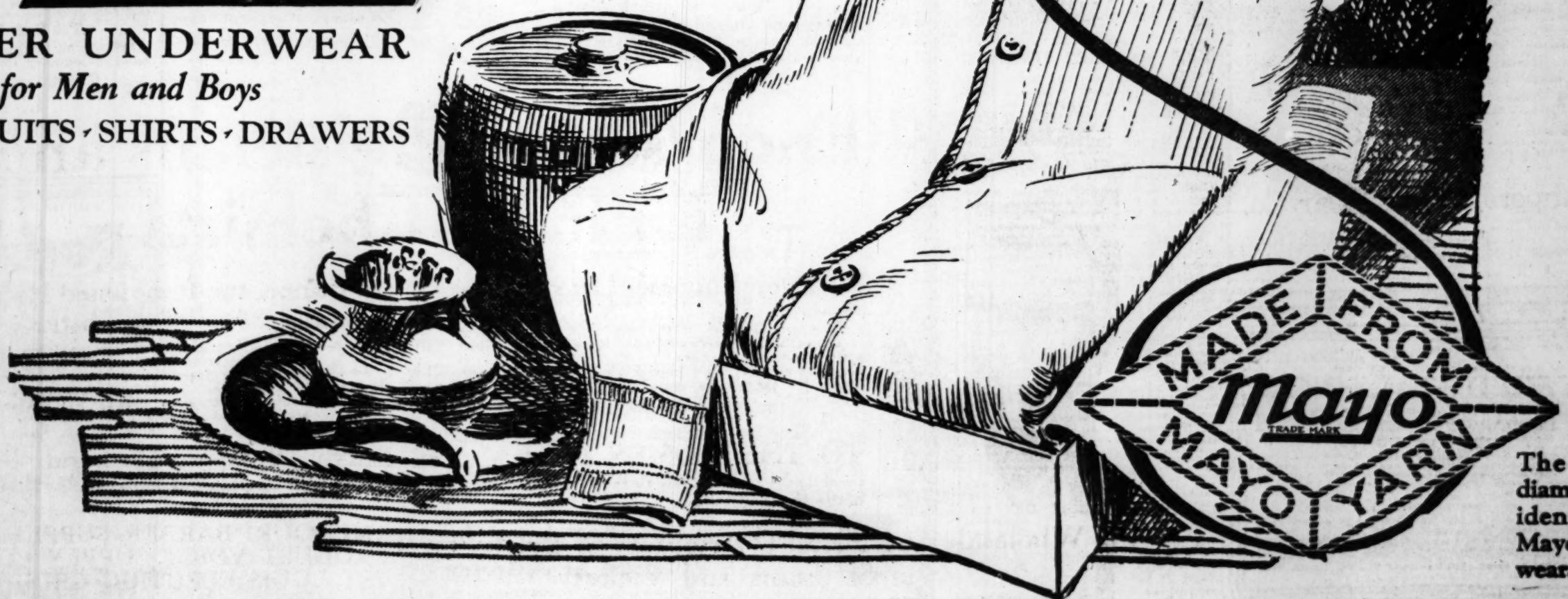
THE MAYO MILLS • MAYODAN, NORTH CAROLINA

Sales Office: 346 Broadway, New York City

Mayo

Made from Mayo Yarn

WINTER UNDERWEAR
for Men and Boys
UNION SUITS • SHIRTS • DRAWERS



The famous diamond that identifies all Mayo Underwear.

Today, Young was as
getting out a fire in the
the railroad company
on the track as the
feet away.

ings Account
Us Now
Will Do It.

ous feeling of inde-
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steadily increasing
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Trust Co.
and Lucas.

AS AND COLLEGES

SITY
ISTRY

Year
that students, old or new
complete a full year of Uni
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MR DEAN, 3504 Caroline st.

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Guarantee

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HOPE ITCHING
ONE OF THESE
IS PROMPTLY
RECEIVED
DOLLAR
OFF CO.
U.S.A.

s Ave.
St.
N. Broadway

FAVORED BY THE POSTMAN

Chased across the front of the handsome new post office building in New York City are these words which seem destined to become the slogan of the letter carriers of the country: "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers in the swift completion of their appointed rounds." It is because of his determination to make his rounds in all kinds of

weather and to be on time that tire manufacturers have learned that one of the hardest men to please is the rural mail carrier. These men who plod along day after in their little cars over the country roads, delivering mail in outlying sections, want a tire that will stand up under all conditions.

The mail carriers on the rural free routes of the country are among the best customers of the United States Tire Company. From no other class of tire users does the company receive stronger endorsements for its product. William Devera, who operates a mail route in Missouri, is enthusiastic about a set of U.S. tires. The length of his route is twenty-six miles. One of the tires ran seventy-eight weeks, making a total of more than 12,000 miles without taking account of his mileage while not on his route. Two other cauls of the same tread gave him 9000 miles each, without a puncture.



Low Maintenance

Cost of truck maintenance is in direct ratio to purchase price, and low maintenance cannot be obtained unless your motor truck carries with it quality in its broadest significance.

Quality trucks give maximum service with the least amount of attention and expense for operation and maintenance.

MACK trucks have a quality that assures dependability and permanency of your investment.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR CO.
2109 OLIVE STREET
(H. C. Bailey, Mgr.)

"PERFORMANCE COUNTS"

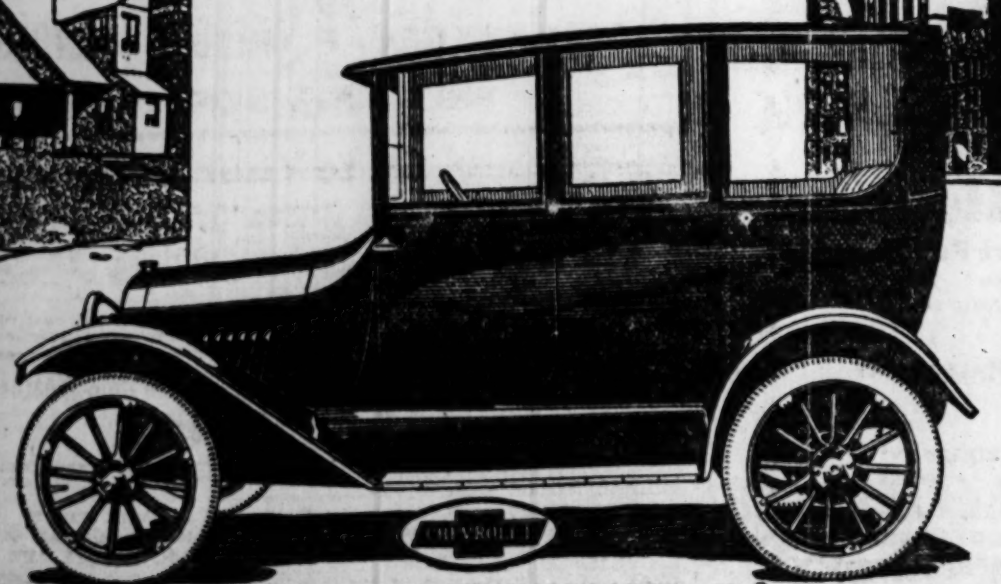
CHEVROLET

For Economical Transportation

To own a Chevrolet "Four-Ninety" Sedan is to possess the utmost in motor car utility. It gives you the means to meet every transportation problem completely, economically and with comfort. It can be instantly converted from a comfortable closed car to an easy-riding open touring car. Simply drop the windows and posts and it is open on all sides, with a permanent overhead protection.

Chevrolet Motor Co., Inc.

Saint Louis Retail Store,
3320-3330 Locust Street.
Phones: Bomont 95, Central 301.



Chevrolet "Four-Ninety" Sedan, \$1185 f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

AUTO NOTES GOSSIP.

The Mississippi Valley Motor Co., Oakland wholesale distributors for St. Louis have added to its salesforce R. L. Axton, just out of Government service, who will have headquarters at Jackson, Tenn. and R. C. Carr, formerly with the Oakland Co. at El Paso, Tex., who will have charge of the southern Illinois territory.

Fred W. Schwebel, formerly with the Ford Motor Co., has joined the salesforce of the Ayres Auto Co., 1414-18 North Kings highway, Ford distributor.

Lee Anderson has joined the advertising business of Theodore F. McManus, having resigned as vice-president of the Hup Motor Car Corporation. The vice-presidency of the Hup corporation will be filled by Oliver C. Hutchinson.

Harry H. Hieger, for a long time connected with the Briscoe Motor Sales Co., has joined the salesforce of the Superior Motor Car Co.

Harry F. Mook, business manager of the National Automobile Dealers Association returned to St. Louis from Denver, Colo., Tuesday bringing with him his family, who will make their home here.

J. Curtis Barcus, president of the Barcus Automobile Co., returned Friday from a visit to both the Grant and Auburn factories where he made arrangements for the immediate shipment of new models of both cars.

Earl Murphy has returned to his former position with the Kardell Motor Car Co., for whom he will be territory salesman.

Corporal Henry Everding has returned from Camp Vail, N. J., to resume his position as salesman with the Riefling Automobile Co., at 2333-41 South Jefferson avenue.

President Joseph A. Schlecht of the St. Louis Automobile Manufacturers and Dealers Association announces the committee in charge of the Automobile Show on H. F. Fahrerkroger, Kardell Motor Car Co., chairman, P. H. Brockman, De Luxe Automobile Co., and W. L. Johnson, Johnson Automobile Co. Robert E. Lee will be show manager.

Manager H. W. Spalding, of the Chevrolet Motor Company's branch, 3323 Lindell Plaza, announces the addition to his salesforce of Edward H. Bube, who has just returned from San Pedro, California, where he was engaged in Government work. Bube is an experienced automobile man having been connected with the industry here for the past seven years, with the Chandler and Paige distributors.

Gustave Forster, who has been connected with the Overland and Buick retail distribution in Chicago for the past eight years, has come to St. Louis to join the salesforce of the Chevrolet Motor Company, according to an announcement made by H. W. Spalding, manager of the Chevrolet branch here.

John F. Shuford, 3147 Locust, is introducing an automobile heater, a floor radiator, which conducts the hot air from off the exhaust pipe into the tonneau of the car.

The salesforce of the Meyer Bros. Drug Co. Friday presented to Carl F. G. Meyer, president of the company a Dodge Sedan, purchased from the Tate Gilliam Motor Car Co.

HALF SOLED TIRES.

After getting from 10,000 miles out of a tire which, apparently, was ready for the scrap heap, it's pretty hard to convince any motorist that he made a bad move. And it's an easy matter to get him to repeat the move which gave him such service.

According to C. A. Reichart of the Cooper-Higgins Co., 1909 Locust st., there are any number of car owners today who have met with this experience by trying Gates Half-Sole Tires. Skeptical at first, they were, but open to conviction, although many a man not open to conviction has been convinced of the service, safety, economy and beauty of Gates Half-Soles.

Today, a big percentage of the men (and women, too, if you please) buying Half-Sole Tires are those who have already used one or more. No one, perhaps, gets the full value of a Half-Sole Tire as does a woman. It is more difficult by far for a woman to change a tire and go through the worries of punctures than for a man, and when a woman can get a tire guaranteed puncture proof, and one that costs her only half as much as the tire originally on her car, it's small wonder that her first one is only a starter.

There are today nearly 1000 Gates Half-Sole Tire service stations in the country, and these are being added to as fast as additions can be built to the factory to enable the manufacturer to increase his output.

PEACE TO WAR TO PEACE.

From automobiles to gun carriages and back to automobiles again is the story of the year's work of the Willys-Overland Company in 1918. When millions of men were put into the field, Uncle Sam became the greatest individual buyer in the world. Naturally he turned to the automobile industry for a large amount of necessary materials. The Willys-Overland Company and allied plants being one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the country, quickly responded by making the necessary changes to get into this mammoth production program. At the signing of the armistice they were engaged in rapidly completing contracts amounting to \$80,000,000, requiring almost 100 per cent of their production, and within a month from that period were again turning out motor cars in fair quantities.

The contracts for the United States and allied Governments included Curtiss Training Plane Motors, French 75 millimeter gun carriages, machining 8-inch shells, Liberty 8 and 12 cylinder motors, Mark III Adapters and lifting plugs for shells, Sunbeam airplane motors, etc., for the British Government.

Their first contract for training plane motors was received September 19, 1917 and owing to advance preparations they were able to get in production very quickly so that in spite of changes necessitated by the Government's requirements, they were able by March to deliver 850 motors and from that time on deliveries were up to Government instructions.

Puncture Proof Tire Service Guaranteed

At Only 1/2 The Cost

Nothing we can say will strengthen this statement.

350,000 motorists, including some of the country's biggest business houses, have proven it to be true—have obtained 8,000 to 10,000 additional miles by

using Gates Half-Sole Tires, which cost originally only 1/2 as much as other tires.

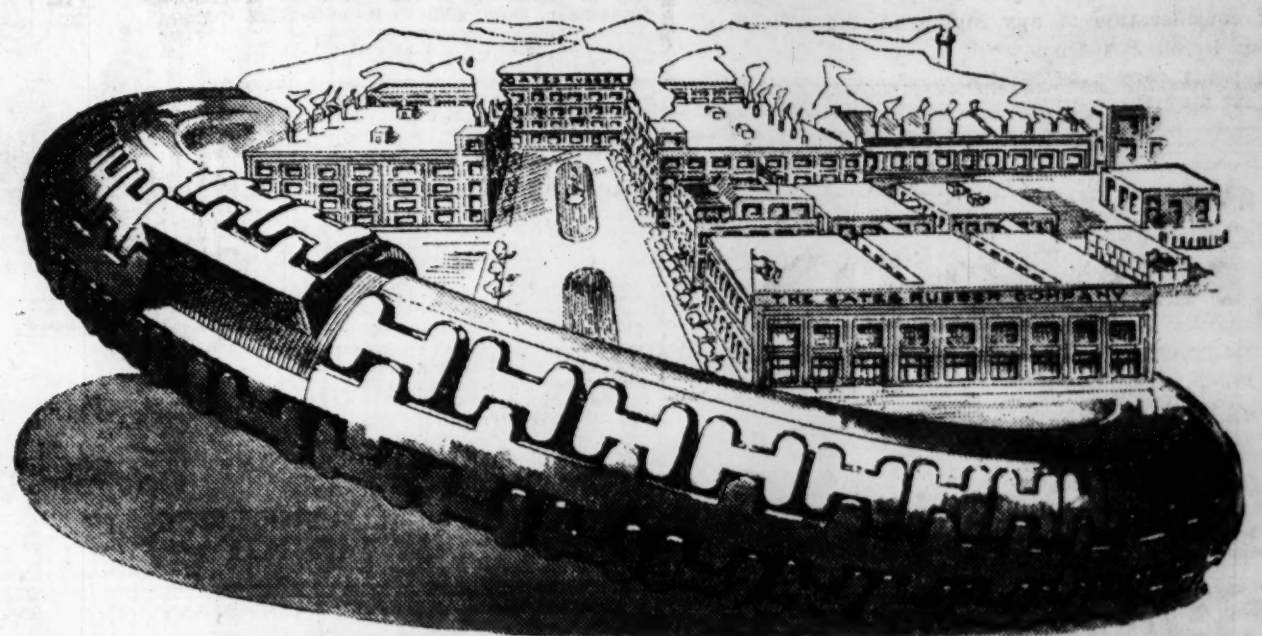
Prove it for yourself. Investigate to-day at any of the following dealers.

Cooper-Higgins Sales Co., 1909 Locust Street

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Bowling Green | Missouri | Hannibal | Parker & Newman | Rolla | Osark Garage Co. |
| Brookfield | Weldon Cotton | Jefferson City | 704 N. Broadway | Rosebud | F. J. Schmidt |
| California | Hilson & Tenney | Kelso | Capital Garage | Salem | Hyer & Bray |
| Centralia | Hall & Ferguson | Kirkville | 103 W. High St. | Sedalia | H. H. Kronecke |
| Chaffee | Reale-Cotton Service Co. | Mason | Herman Blk | Slater | J. E. Antell |
| Clarence | R. E. L. Tire Service Co. | Monroe City | More Millage | Tipton | A. E. Howard |
| Columbia | Strubling Motor Co. | Mountain Grove | 216 N. Franklin St. | Versailles | Electric Garage |
| Dexter | Reale-Cotton Service Co. | Paris | Gason & Company | Illinois | |
| Freeburg | Dexter Tire Works. | | 307 E. Main St. | Belleville | Mertens Vulcanizing & Tire Co. |
| Fulton | Joe. Postgen & Son | | Yowell Saddletry Co. | Quincy | Gates Half-Sole Tire Service Station |
| | L. O. Fleming | | 100 N. Main St. | | 212 N. 6th St. |
| | | | Blakely & Gilmore | | |
| | | | J. R. Power | | |

Applications are now being considered for the following points where authorized dealers will be appointed shortly:

| | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Carthageville | MISSOURI | St. Charles | Carlinville | ILLINOIS |
| Fredericktown | Perryville | St. Genevieve | Highland | Vandalia |



GATES HALF SOLE TIRES

Cooper-Higgins Sales Co.
1909 LOCUST STREET

Are Exclusive St. Louis Distributors of

GATES HALF SOLE TIRES

Better SERVICE TIRES MILEAGE

Call Bomont 2250
and Our Representative Will Call

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE!

WILL'S

SEVENTH AND LUCAS AV.
Come early and avoid the rush.
No delivery cost.
No trading stamps.
The saving is yours.
Positively no goods delivered.

Will Sell All This Week

Sweet Sugar Corn: Bells of Iowa brand; Great low; No. 2 size 25c; No. 3 size 20c; No. 4 size 15c; No. 5 size 10c; No. 6 size 5c; No. 7 size 2c; No. 8 size 1c; No. 9 size 1/2c; No. 10 size 1/4c; No. 11 size 1/8c; No. 12 size 1/16c; No. 13 size 1/32c; No. 14 size 1/64c; No. 15 size 1/128c; No. 16 size 1/256c; No. 17 size 1/512c; No. 18 size 1/1024c; No. 19 size 1/2048c; No. 20 size 1/4096c; No. 21 size 1/8192c; No. 22 size 1/16384c; No. 23 size 1/32768c; No. 24 size 1/65536c; No. 25 size 1/131072c; No. 26 size 1/262144c; No. 27 size 1/524288c; No. 28 size 1/1048576c; No. 29 size 1/2097152c; No. 30 size 1/4194304c; No. 31 size 1/8388608c; No. 32 size 1/16777216c; No. 33 size 1/33554432c; No. 34 size 1/67108864c; No. 35 size 1/134217728c; No. 36 size 1/268435456c; No. 37 size 1/536870912c; No. 38 size 1/1073741824c; No. 39 size 1/2147483648c; No. 40 size 1/4294967296c; No. 41 size 1/8589934592c; No. 42 size 1/17179869184c; No. 43 size 1/34359738368c; No. 44 size 1/68719476736c; No. 45 size 1/137438953472c; 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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Houses, Homes, Real Estate
and Farm Lands
Our Motto: PRODUCTIVE PUBLICITY. PROGRESS. PROFITS!

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NEARLY \$1,000,000
PAID FOR CORNER
BY TRUST COMPANY

St. Louis Union Acquires
Ample Site at Seventh and
Locust Streets for Home
in Which Large Expansion
Is Possible.

PAID AT RATE OF
\$6,274 A FRONT FOOT

Adjoining Strip on Seventh
Street, Expected to Be
Added to Holding, Option
Having Been Taken Several
Months Ago.

By Berry Moore.

The St. Louis Union Trust Co., according to realty circles, has bought the holdings of the Shepley estate, at the northwest corner of Seventh and Locust streets, 127.6x119 feet. The price paid, it is understood, was \$1,000,000. It also is said to have obtained control of an adjoining strip on Seventh street, 22.3x127.6 feet.

The two holdings will form the site of an imposing structure to provide adequate quarters for the trust company and its associate, the St. Louis Union Bank, whose building at the northwest corner of Fourth and Locust streets has been purchased by the Federal Reserve Bank.

The Shepley plot has a frontage on Locust street of 127.6 feet and on Seventh street of 119 feet. It is bounded on the west by an alley, which forms the east boundary of the building of the Mercantile Trust Co., which occupies the street front of the block. With the smaller parcel, the proposed structure will have a frontage or depth on Seventh street of 141 feet.

According to the records of the Title Guaranty Trust Co., the title to the Seventh street strip is vested in Fred G. Zelig of the real estate firm of Cornet & Zelig, as trustee, he presumably having acquired it for the St. Louis Union Trust Co., of which Thomas F. Dunn is president. Arthur Barnes, assistant secretary of the Mercantile Trust Co., vice president, and Lulu Gockel, cashier of the Dunn Loan Agency, secretary and treasurer, and which, it is believed, will eventually be included in the site of the projected trust company and bank building.

Several months ago an option was obtained by agents of the trust company and bank for a 99-year lease with the privilege of purchasing the Shepley interest at the foregoing price, the exercising of the option being conditional upon the sale of the Fourth and Locust streets building.

The corner is considered one of the most valuable in the business district. It is regarded as most attractive situated for a large and progressive banking establishment.

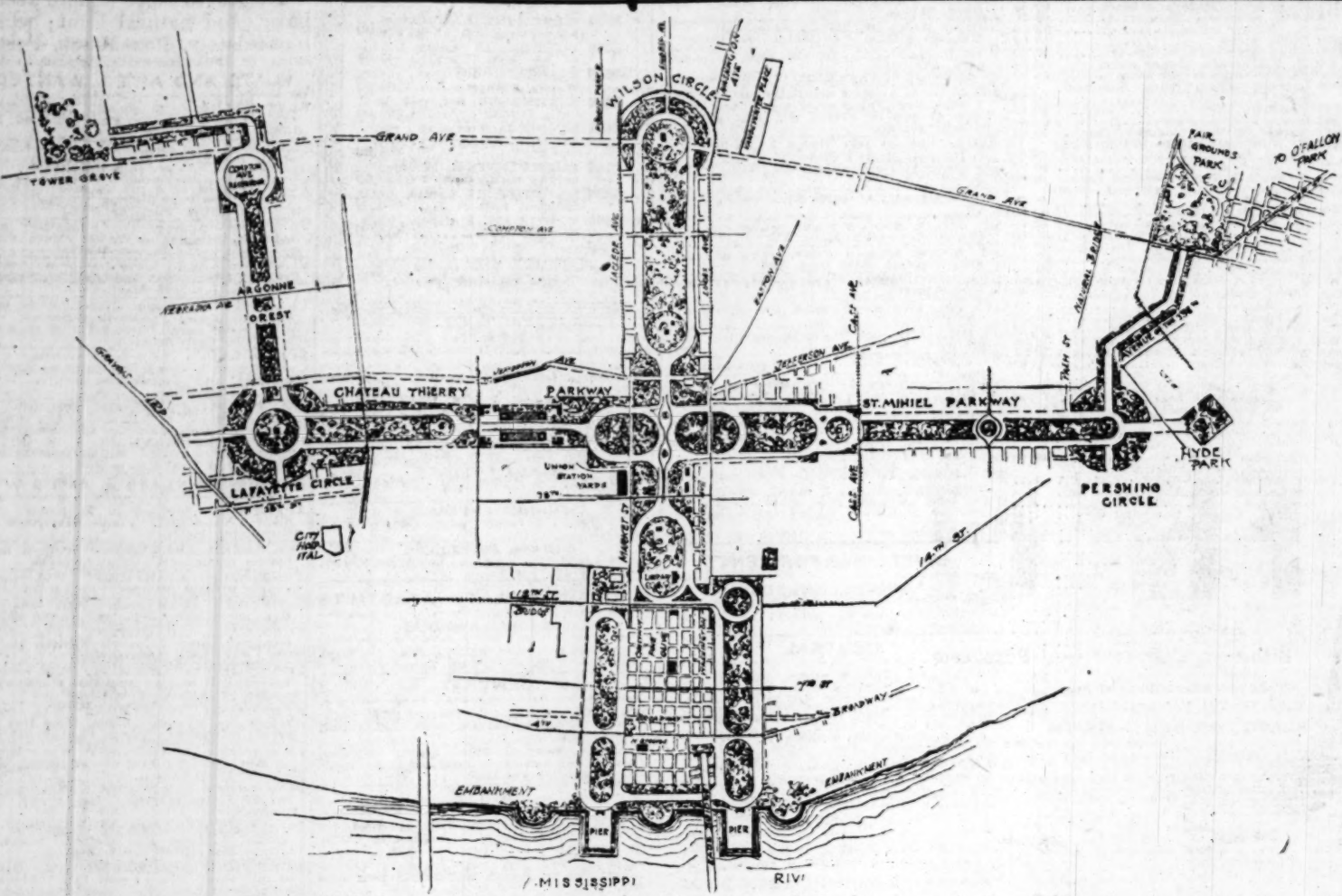
Construction of the proposed building, it is understood, will be begun as soon as the site is available. The Shepley plot is occupied by a five-story and a two-story building, tenanted by retail concerns, including the S. Ruby Jewelry Co., which occupies the corner, under leases with vacation clauses. The strip held by Zelig is occupied by a two-story building under lease with a cancellation clause in event of its sale.

The American Trust Co. recently erected on the south side of Locust street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, an imposing structure which it now occupies with its sister, the Title Guaranty Trust Co. The Mercantile Trust Co. recently completed an addition at the southeast corner of Eighth and St. Charles streets, a feature of the enlarged Mercantile Trust Building being an arcade extending from Locust to St. Charles streets.

Enhancement of Values.

The quarter of a block embracing the south half of the site of the Mercantile Trust Co.'s building, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Locust streets, was bought a trifle less than 20 years ago, and before the big advance in the prices of ground in

Architect's Suggestion for Elaborate Memorial to St. Louis' Part in the War



TWO CONCERNS LEASE WAREHOUSE SPACE

Join Group of Tenants Whose Holdings Aggregate More Than 250,000 Feet.

The Hafner Manufacturing Co. has closed leases with the Werthan Bag Co. and the Missouri Can Co.

The bag company's rapidly expanding business has made it necessary to secure a total of more than 100,000 square feet of space in the Hafner warehouses. The can company, a branch of the American Can Co., secured 25,000 square feet.

These two industries, together with the United Latex Co., Hardy Salt Co., Scarritt Furniture factory and the National Rail and Steel Co., occupy 250,000 feet of space in the Hafner properties.

SALE OF SEVERAL LARGE APARTMENTS MARKS 1919 ENTRY

Records of Transactions to Be Filed This Week, and Negotiations Progressing for Transfer of Other Similar Properties.

The new year was inaugurated in St. Louis realty circles with the sale of several large apartments negotiated by J. C. Campbell of Paul Jones & Co., the deeds to which will be filed this week. Negotiations are progressing through other agencies for the sale of large structures of this type, apparently the most attractive forms of investment for surplus capital.

J. M. Levi of J. M. Levi & Co. states that the demand for real estate is broadening and will soon embrace holdings of all classes. He subscribes to the belief that by spring the movement now in its inception will be of unprecedented volume. As a market feature, he says, sales of property for both business and investment purposes, indications are, will rank with those of apartments and flats, which now predominate.

HEATH REAL ESTATE COMPANY IN HANDSOME NEW QUARTERS

Overwhelmed by Floral Tributes When Offices at 818 Chestnut Street Are Opened.

The Chauncey P. Heath Real Estate Co., for the past five years located at 1006 Chestnut street, has removed to handsome new quarters at 818 Chestnut street. O. Heath, who is somewhat of a wizard as a vender of real estate, has been fairly beset with floral tributes, forthcoming from clients and friends.

PAINT COMPANY LEASES HOME

New Firm Will Occupy Four-Story Building on Olive Street.

The Mercantile Trust Co. reports having leased to the Scott-Sullivan Paint Co., a newly organized firm, the four-story building at 1519-23 Olive street. The firm consists of William H. Scott, president; Joseph E. Sullivan, secretary, both of whom formerly were connected with the Becker-Moore Paint Co., and the Benjamin-Moore Paint Co.

The Mercantile Trust Co. represented both parties in this transaction, the owners being F. R. S. Buchanan, Mary L. Moffitt, Pere Moffitt, Anna B. Skinner and Ida M. Falklock.

LATE MRS. INGALLS' HOME SOLD

Westminster Place Residence of Temperance Worker Cost \$35,000.

The Butte Realty Co. has sold the home of the late Mrs. Ellen B. Ingalls, the well-known temperance worker, at 2350 Westminster place. The house occupies a lot 12x17.5 feet and contains 14 rooms, several baths, solarium and has a large garage. It was built about 1900 and is well equipped for his new position.

DRUG COMPANY LEASES BUILDING

Judge & Dolph Acquires Quarters on North Broadway.

C. H. Johnson of the Anderson-Stocks-Biermann Realty Co. has negotiated a lease between the Judge & Dolph Drug Stores and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. for the entire building at 415 North Broadway, to which the drug company will remove its Broadway and Washington avenue store, thus dividing the business between a building already leased on Washington and that recently leased on Broadway.

W. A. Maguire assisted in the deal.

MERCANTILE TRUST AGENT FOR MRS. HILL'S INTERESTS HERE

Boston Woman's Realty Holdings Numerous in District East of Jefferson Avenue.

The Mercantile Trust Co. has been appointed agent for the vast real estate holdings in St. Louis of Mrs. Laura Hill of Boston.

These holdings, according to Eugene Christy, manager of the rental department of the trust company, include numerous high-class mercantile and warehouse buildings in the district east of Jefferson avenue.

KOLLAS REAL ESTATE CO.

The Kollas Real Estate Co. reports the following sales:

1. "Pioneer" property on Carr street just east of Jefferson avenue to George N. Hartle Sr., 4273 Junata street, a six-room residence, with lot 40x150 feet, to A. Hatterfield.

2. A tract of land in Kinloch Park, St. Louis, 2110 Wyoming street, a five-room cottage, for Robert G. Hartle and wife to Gustav J. 1800 Cherokee street, two-story store and garage, to C. F. Frenkelhausen and wife of O'Fallon, Ill.

3. Lot 12x125 feet on south side of Beechwood avenue just west of Gravois avenue, to Trautman and wife.

4. Also reports having under contract of sale and closing building on the south side and three pieces of business property.

BUSH-BURNS REALTY CO.

The Bush-Burns Realty Co. reports the following sales:

1. A five-room, single flat, for the McPherson Avenue Development Co. to a client, 1461 Webster avenue, a five-room bungalow, for Robert A. Burns to a client for 4500 Chouteau avenue, single flat of five and six rooms, lot 20x140 feet, to a client.

2. Nine-room, residence on the west side of Selby place, between Wash and Carr streets, to a client.

3. 4522 Chouteau avenue, single flat of five and six rooms, lot 20x140 feet, for the McPherson Avenue Development Co. to a client.

JAMES C. MORRITT.

James C. Morrill reports the sale of three lots in Webster street, one to a client, one to the northwest corner of Svon and Heifetz street, for William Kirby to a client.

Another is 125x200 feet on the southwest corner of Grace street to a client, and the third is 20x120 feet on the south side of Grace street, 200 feet east of Eads street, to Mr. Maguire.

He also reports closing contracts for the sale of two other residence lots in Webster street, and two residences.

FRANCISCUIS & KUNZ.

Franciscus & Kunz report having sold a double flat at 4017-19 North Twenty-first street, for the sale of three rooms each, on lot 40x117 feet, for F. W. Boedeker and wife to Jessie May Van Booven.

KENT JARVIS.

Kent Jarvis reports the sale, for Lizzie Houlton, of 3603 Hickory street, lot 44.8x113 feet, to John Thomas and wife.

GREULICH REALTY CO.

The John C. Greulich Realty and Investment Co. reports the sale of a five-room, single flat, for Frank C. Greulich to a client.

CROSSTOWN PARK PLAN OFFERED AS A WAR MEMORIAL

Architect Has Scheme Which Would Locate Improvement in Half East of Grand Avenue.

RECREATION PIERS ON WATER FRONT

West Terminus at Grand and Olive, 'Wilson Circle,' Others 'Pershing' and 'Lafayette' Circles.

A scheme for a great system of municipal parkways, designed as a general war memorial plan, has been presented by Theodore C. Link, an architect, to the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The chapter commended the scheme as "a good idea," and "indorsed it for publication." Thus, the chapter is not definitely committed to support it, although regarding it with a measure of favor.

The main features of the scheme consist of a parkway beginning at the Mississippi River and ending at Grand avenue, that section between the river and Twelfth street being divided into two parts, and a cross-town parkway extending from Lafayette Park on the south to a point approximately at Twenty-second street and Bremen avenue on the north. The two great parkways would cross at about Twenty-second and Olive streets. It is proposed to make each of them from three to six blocks wide, although the designer made clear that the width could be made to conform to necessity.

In addition, the scheme includes smaller parkways which would bring St. Louis place, Reservoir Park, Tower Grove Park, Hyde Park, O'Fallon Park and Fairgrounds into the system.

Other features of the system, which are the two recreation piers extending into the river for swimming, fishing and boating; a great amphitheater serving as a viaduct over the railroad track just west of Union Station and the beautifying of the river front from a short distance north of Eads Bridge to a point just north of the free bridge.

As outlined, there would be two parkways, each three blocks wide, running from the river to Twelfth street. That on the north would occupy the strip between Wash street and Lucas avenue, thus absorbing Morgan street and Franklin avenue. That on the south would lie between Clark avenue and Market street, absorbing Walnut and Elm streets.

The two would be connected at Twelfth street, from which a single parkway would extend west to Grand avenue, taking in the territory between Market and St. Charles streets. After crossing the cross-town parkway, it would narrow to the strip limited by Washington avenue on the north and Lawton avenue on the south. It would terminate in a park at the center of which would be the present intersection of Grand avenue and Olive street, and which the designer suggests be named "Wilson Circle."

The cross-town parkway also would terminate in circular parks, which Link suggests be named "Pershing Circle," on the north, and "Lafayette Circle," on the south, the latter being thought particularly fitting, as the circle would take in Lafayette Park.

Battle Field Names.

One of the smaller parkways, connecting "Pershing Circle" and Fairgrounds, should be named "Avenue of the 138th," he suggests, in honor of the St. Louis National Guard Regiment in France, while he submits "Argonne Forest," as a name for the parkway that would extend from "Lafayette Circle" to Reservoir Park. To commemorate the great battle in which many St. Louis men were killed and wounded, "Chateaufort Parkway" is proposed as a name for the southern half of the cross-town parkway, and "St. Michel Parkway" for the northern half, to commemorate two great engagements in which American soldiers participated.

The parkways would have boulevards along the outside edges, and where street car lines fell inside the areas, the tracks would be removed to run along the outside edges of the boulevards. The space between the boulevards would be given over to flower beds grass plots, playgrounds, recreation centers, educational centers, automobile parking space and other public purposes.

As may be seen, there are now hundreds of buildings on the area which the parkways would take in, some of which, however, are large. Link says that those devoted to

FACTORY BUILDING BOUGHT FOR ELY-WALKER DRY GOODS CO.

Four-Story Structure on North Sixteenth Street Being Given Extensive Interior Overhauling.

The four-story factory building on Sixteenth street, between O'Fallon street and Cass avenue, formerly occupied by the Landy Stove Co., has been bought by August E. Walker, looking for a suit case and trunk factory for the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Co., of which he is vice president. The purchase was made from the Cass avenue Block for \$32,000.

The building is being equipped with automatic sprinkler, heating and vacuum system. It will have modern plumbing and retreating rooms for employees, and an electric elevator. All wood windows were removed and metal frame and polished plate wire glass installed. Interior walls and ceilings are painted and enameled white so as to insure abundance of light.

The building contains 75,000 square feet of space and the alterations cost \$60,000. William Wedemeyer, the architect, states that the building will be ready for occupancy by Feb. 1.

EXTENSIVE RENT LIST TAKEN OVER BY CORNET & ZELBIG

Added Asset Result of Rutledge & Kilpatrick's Purpose to Discontinue Business.

Cornet & Zelig have taken over the rental business of the Rutledge & Kilpatrick Real Estate Co., whose rent roll was one of the largest of any agency in the city. It includes many large business and apartment houses, all of which in the future will be under the management of Cornet & Zelig, one of the staunchest and foremost real estate agencies in St. Louis.

The Rutledge & Kilpatrick company, of which Robert Rutledge is president and the late Claude Kilpatrick was vice president, is to discontinue business.

DOUGHERTY REAL ESTATE CO.

The Dougherty Real Estate Co. reports the sale of 2807 North Broadway, a five-room flat on lot 30x112 feet, for Margaret Hunt to a client.

CLAYDE C. KETCHAM.

Clayde C. Ketcham, 208 International Life Building, reports the sale of 1601-63 North Broadway, a five-room flat, for Hiram Phillips to Mrs. Emma Thornton.

semit-public purposes, such as churches, schools, libraries, clubs, fraternal houses and the like would be located in some city parks, and enough architectural merit.

When it was pointed out that a number of large buildings on Twelfth street, including the Hotel Jefferson, Shubert-Jefferson Theater, Union Electric and Star Building would be included, he said it might also be leave business houses of that size, "unless they were too ugly."

Housing Problem Solved.

Such a sprinkling of buildings through the parkways would enhance their beauty, he said, by eliminating the rigid formality complained of in some city parks, and Link told the architects that the housing problem could be solved with the parkway system as a basis and proposed that municipal housing schemes be put into practice on both sides of the east-and-west parkway, from Fourteenth street to Theresa avenue.

On this question he says that while Americans usually have been against government ownership of their sort, "numerous laws have been passed to curb the greed of profiteering landlords, with no effect whatever. Housing thus becomes a municipal duty, and we must acknowledge a broader basis of the east-and-west parkway, from Fourteenth street to Theresa avenue.

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Armory on Arch.

The triumphal arch-viaduct which he proposes would be 500 feet wide and there would be an armory on the east of arch and armory, as its contribution to the scheme, and also because of the advantages of quick mobilization of soldiers.

"The real difficulties," he stated, "are legislative and financial. St. Louis has been too long treated as an irresponsible minor under State guardianship, and its freedom has been much interfered with by obsolete laws."

He said he had no estimate of the cost of such a scheme as he proposed, nor does he think it possible to estimate it at any early date. The outline was presented, he said, in the hope of arousing interest and provoking helpful criticism, and so that if the people of the city should determine to do something "big" it would at least have a plan before it. He would make no estimate of the cost of putting the scheme into existence.

The chapter of architects has appointed a committee to investigate and report on what form a memorial should take, but the committee is still out. This was one reason the chapter reserved definite approval of Link's scheme.

U. R. Vice President Buys Home.

The Chauncey P. Heath Real Estate Co. reports the sale of 6234 Washington avenue, for Mrs. Katharine M. Logan to Robert Warner, 3110 N. Grand street. The entire first floor of which is finished in white. Warner is vice president of the United Railways Co., having come here from Boston.

APARTMENTS

MISCELLANEOUS

APARTMENT—Want refined woman, in steam heated apartment; call at 225 Metropolitan Bldg., between 2 and 3 A.M.

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Two and 3 rooms, with 4 and 5 rooms, hot and cold water, electric, gas, etc. Call at 225 Metropolitan Bldg., between 2 and 3 A.M.

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Five rooms, steam heat, janitor service, etc.

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PROMPT MONTHLY REMITTANCE 723 CHESTNUT ST.

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A beautiful home of 11 rooms, hot-water heat, central air, large lot, etc. See it today. Call for details. **W. H. BAKER**, 118 N. 7th St.

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A very large house, suitable for boarding or rooming house, in first-class condition. Call for details. **W. H. BAKER**, 118 N. 7th St.

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This 3-room cottage, very modern and comfortable, garage, lot 80 ft. Call for details. **KOTHE-RUST**, 816 Chestnut St.

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10 rooms; hot-water heat, hardwood floors; in excellent order; can be bought for \$2000 less than its value. For further particulars see **Edward L. Bakewell**, 118 N. 7th St.

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A commission of three members, appointed by the Governor, will administer the law. Under the provisions of the bill \$8 a week is the minimum amount paid injured workers, and two-thirds of an average daily wages the maximum. There is no waiting period, the compensation being payable from and including the first day the injury was sustained. For permanent total disability, such as the loss of both eyes, or both hands, the payment is at the rate of two-thirds of an average daily wages.

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One article deals with the future of the shoe business, emphasizing that the greatest prospect lies in foreign

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K. H. SIMONDS—Military and naval problems, whose articles appear in the Sunday issues of the *Post-Dispatch*, in his

expert and writer on in-
s have appeared in both
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which former Ambassador last year Mr. Swope has been working on international topics.

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one, age and said
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one with good ex
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SEWERS—An A
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at once, David Cob
st., 3d floor.
TORS—10; St. Lou
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LA Market st., Sun
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are the best. For en
—tell on Mr. H
Hotel, Monday afte
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FATHER—CAPA
OF YOUNG MEN
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SALARY EXPECT
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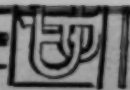
Information about the program is available from room 442, Marquette Hall, on campus, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ROOMS WANTED

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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The POST-DISPATCH SUNDAY MAGAZINE

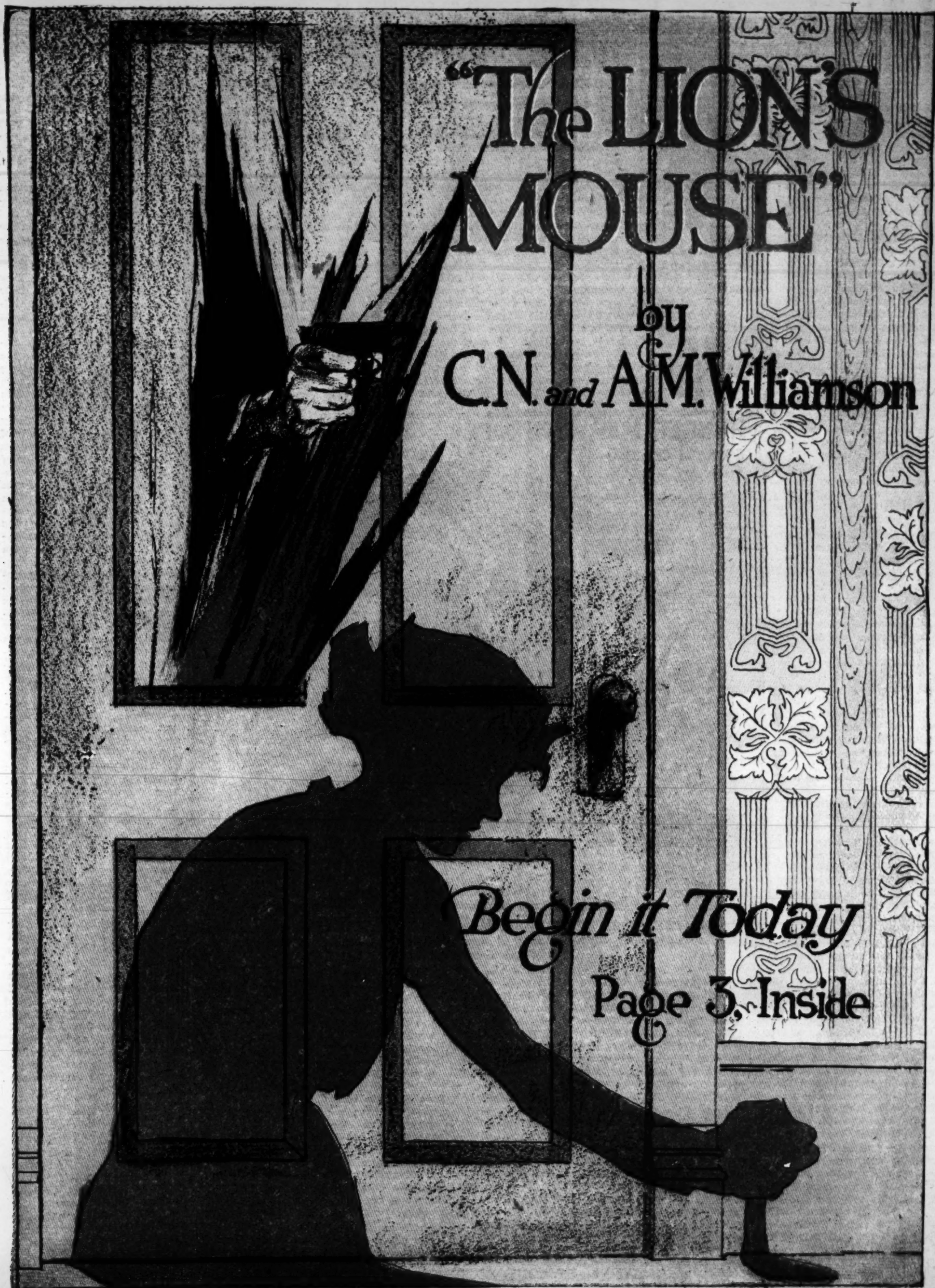
ST. LOUIS, MO., JANUARY 5, 1919.

"The LION'S MOUSE"

by
C.N. and A.M. Williamson

Begin it Today

Page 3, Inside



The Lion's Mouse

(Continued from Page 15.)

Roger's heart began to melt at sight of her distress and the thought of her loneliness in the world save for him.

But with that picture of the girl in the train there came another recollection. Suddenly he found himself recalling what it was that led up to her impulsive speech. She had asked if any man had inquired for her, or if any "noticeable" person had sought his acquaintance. He had replied that he had not spoken with a soul, except a man whom he knew slightly—a Congressman from California named O'Reilly. He supposed that O'Reilly didn't interest her? Upon this, with a desperate blush, she had made her startlingly frank reply.

As this came back Roger's heart was no longer soft. Instead, it seemed to contract, and he had a sense of choking. What a fool he had been, that day in the train, not to connect the girl's change of color with O'Reilly! She might have blurted out her compliment to excuse the blush, instead of the blush having followed the compliment. Good heavens! could Justin O'Reilly have been the man from whom she wished to hide?

Roger began to see red. He did not wish to control himself now.

"Perhaps the name you spoke in your sleep was O'Reilly!" he flung at his wife.

For a moment Beverley stared without speaking. Then she seemed to gather herself together.

"So all this time," she said, "you have been suspicious of me! I was so happy. I thought you were happy, too. I thought that in spite of everything you trusted me. It's just as I was afraid it would be if I took you at your word and married you. You can't endure the strain!"

"I have endured the strain," Roger asserted in self-defense, but, as he spoke a wave of sadness engulfed him, and he felt as if he had flung himself into the sea.

"Why couldn't you let well enough alone?" something in him said.

But it was too late now. They were both out of calm blue water, in the midst of the waves.

"I've endured," he went on, "because I loved you as few men have ever loved, and because I did trust you. The question is, have you deserved it all?"

Beverley threw up her arms and then let them drop in a despairing gesture.

"This is the moment I felt must come!" she said. "If I had only myself to think of, don't you know that I would have told you everything? I warned you how it would be—how I should have to keep the secret, not for a little while, but for always. I can't tell you any more now than I could then, except that the things you're thinking are untrue. But, though I can't speak, there's something I can do. If you don't believe—if you think I lied when I said no man had ever been anything to me—if you think I lie now, when I say I never saw or heard of this girl till I found her in the street—then I can go out of your life. I can go today!"

As she spoke slowly, sentence by sentence, with a sobbing breath between, Beverley looked straight into her husband's eyes. Hers did not falter, though they swam in tears. With her last words, she rose and stood facing him as he sat at his desk.

Roger gave her back gaze for gaze, as if he would read her secret written in cipher on her soul. He saw that she meant what she said. A word from him, and their experiment was at an end and she would vanish out of his life.

"You shan't go!" he cried, springing to his feet. "I can't give you up!"

He would have seized her in his arms, but she held him off.

"No!" she panted. "I won't stay if you want me only in that way—because you have a kind of love for me, whether you believe in me or not. I don't see how I can ever go through such a scene again, Roger. I love you too much to be shamed by you. Either you trust me or you don't. Say which it is, and I'll stay or go!"

"Girl, I've got to trust you! I do!"

The words seemed to burst from him; but still she held him off.

"You do?" she repeated. "You mean that?"

"Yes, I mean that. You know I love you more than all the world. It would kill me to lose you!"

"And me to lose you; but the thought that all this time you've been suspecting me, while I was happy—ah, that has almost killed me, Roger. I'd rather die from the shock of losing you than from such a hateful pain, going on and on."

"It shan't go on," he said. "I haven't suspected you all this time. I've been happy too—heaven knows I have! I'm a changed man since the day I saw you and made up my mind that I must have you, no matter what obstacles there were. It's only today I've been wretched. I can't look in your face without believing you. Forgive me, Bev—and God forgive you if"—

"There's an 'if' for you?"

"No, no, there's no 'if' any more. You're to forgive me—that's all."

"Oh, I do! The hard thing would be not to forgive. But can we go on being perfectly happy again, just as if nothing had happened?"

"Of course we can, silly child! Nothing has happened." Roger had her in his arms now. He kissed her over and over again, till she gasped for breath, half-laughing, half-crying, her tears wet on his cheeks and salt on his lips. "This has only cleared the air. As for the girl you brought here, I don't care if she's a murderess. Keep her forever if you choose. Train her as your maid!"

"Oh, but she's not the kind to have for a maid. I think she's a lady. She seems"—

"Well, do whatever you like with

her. Can I go further to show you I want to atone?"

"No, you can't, Roger." Beverley nestled her face into his neck. "I adore you!"

She closed her eyes to feel the return of happiness more intensely, with the world shut out. Then, opening them and looking over Roger's shoulder, she happened to catch sight of John Heron's letter on her husband's desk. A faint shiver ran through her body, and Roger felt it.

"What's the matter, my darling?" he asked.

"Nothing!" she answered. "A mouse ran over my grave."

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To Be Continued in Next Sunday's Post-Dispatch Magazine

160 Hens 1500 Eggs



As America's foremost poultry expert I predict that eggs are going to retail for a dollar a dozen this winter. Right now the retail price is from 50c to 75c per dozen in some of the large cities. At a dollar a dozen poultry raisers are going to make tremendous egg profits. You, too, can make sure of a big egg yield by feeding your hens a few cents worth of "More Eggs" tonic.

This product has been tried, tested and proven. It is acknowledged the best and most successful egg producer on the market today. Every day that you don't use it means that you are losing money. Don't delay. Start with a few cents worth of "More Eggs" tonic now.

Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

That's the experience of one poultry raiser who wrote me. A. P. Woodard of St. Cloud, Fla., writes: "I get from 40 to 50 eggs a day now. Before using 'More Eggs' I was getting only 3 or 4 eggs a day." Here are the experiences of a few others of the hundreds who write me:

"100 Hens—125 Dozen Eggs"
E. J. Reefer: I have fed two boxes of More Eggs Tonic to my hens and I think my hens have broken the record for eggs. I have 100 White Leghorns and from March 25 to April 15 I sold 125 dozen eggs.
MRS. M. E. PATTON.

"15 Hens—310 Eggs"
E. J. Reefer: I used our More Eggs Tonic and from December 1 to January 1, from 15 hens, I got 310 eggs. Your remedies are just what you claim them to be.
MRS. ALBERT SMITH, STROUGHTON.

"Layed All Winter"
Dear Mr. Reefer: I gave the tablets to my hens and in three weeks they began laying and laid all winter. I never saw anything like them in the world.
Yours truly, MRS. R. R. ORE DOCKS, Lockavane, N. Y.

"37 Eggs a Day"
E. J. Reefer: I used More Eggs Tonic and from December 1 to January 1, from 15 hens, I got 37 eggs a day. I started using it they did not lay at all, now I get 37 eggs a day.
EDGAR E. J. LINNIGER, Elwood, Indiana.

"Increase from 2 to 45 Eggs a Day"
Reefer's Hatchery: Since I began the use of your More Eggs Tonic 3 weeks ago I am getting 45 eggs a day, and before I was only getting 2 or 3 a day.
Yours truly, DORA PHILLIPS, Paradise, Texas.

"Doubles Egg Production"
E. J. Reefer: I have been using More Eggs Tonic 3 or 4 weeks and most say it is fine. My egg production has been doubled.
J. C. KORNIGER, Woodbury, Tenn.

"48 Dozen in One Week"
Dear Mr. Reefer: I can't express how much I have been benefited by answering your ads. I've got more eggs than I ever did. I sold 48 1/2 dozen eggs last week, and 4 dozen, ate some and had 1 1/2 dozen left. From your friend, MRS. LENA MESSON.

"Increase From 8 to 36 Eggs a Day"
E. J. Reefer: I am well pleased with your More Eggs Tonic. I was only getting 8 or 9 eggs, now I am getting 36 a day. Yours truly, W. M. SCHMIDT, Shady Bend, Kansas.

More Eggs Makes Layers Out of Loafers

This is a concentrated tonic, not a food. It consists of every element that goes toward the making of more eggs. A perfect regulator, aids digestion, stimulates egg production and builds firm bones and strong muscles. The foremost authorities in America and poultry raisers from every state endorse Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic.

Results Guaranteed!

Here is the facsimile of the guarantee of a million dollar bank that "More Eggs" will produce results. This million dollar bank guarantees to refund your money if you are not satisfied. You run no risk. So don't delay. Every day you wait you are losing money.

Order Today

discount, and get three packages. Three packages is a full season's supply. Don't put it off. Order now and start your hens making money for you. Remember, you run no risk. A Million Dollar Bank will refund instantly if you are not entirely satisfied. If you don't order your More Eggs now at least mark on the coupon for Mr. Reefer to send you ABSOLUTELY FREE, his valuable poultry book that tells the experience of a man who, himself has made a fortune and is helping others to make money out of the poultry business. Act NOW. Don't wait. Pin a dollar bill to the coupon. Or send \$2.25 which will guarantee your winter's egg supply. Send for this bank-guaranteed egg producer NOW. Today! It has helped thousands of others and will help you, too.

E. J. Reefer, 6129 Reefer Building, Kansas City, Missouri

A Million Dollar Guarantee

Absolute Satisfaction or Money Back

National Bank of the Republic

CAPITAL \$500,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$100,000
KANSAS CITY, MO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby guarantee that Mr. Reefer will carry out his agreement *** and this bank further agrees to return to the customer the total amount of his remittance, if Mr. Reefer fails to do as he agrees.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Huttig
President.

Send a dollar today for a full-sized package of "More Eggs" tonic; or better yet send \$2.25 at extra special discount.

E. J. REEFER,
6129 Reefer Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Enclosed find \$..... Send at special discount price, with all charges prepaid, packages of More Eggs Tonic. Send this with an absolute Bank Guarantee that you will refund all my money if this tonic is not satisfactory to me in every way.

Name

Address

IMPORTANT: If you don't want to try this Bank Guaranteed tonic, at least mail the coupon for my Free valuable poultry book FREE.

In the Inferno of Germany's Reprisal Camps

(Continued from Page 4.)

specification. He stops and queries superciliously:
 "Why do you refuse to work?"
 "You haven't the right to ask us to do this heavy work. It is beyond our strength. We are incapable of such effort. We are all sick, exhausted by hunger, by our sufferings in Russia. Besides, for the last three months now we have been deprived of letters, packages, money orders and unable to send our addresses to our families."
 "A laugh. 'You will work tomorrow.'
 "It seems to us now that we could easily pass the night thus. We are completely paralyzed, petrified as it were. Our limbs are absolutely without sensation, but sharp, darting pains course through our immobile bodies.
 "Ten o'clock. The guards assemble us with blows, for at first we are incapable of stirring of our vol-

tion. Every movement hurts. Impossible to get our arms into the sleeves of our frozen coats. We march like stilt-walkers, holding one another up mutually. Frozen and yet quaking, we are unable to speak.

"We have stood motionless for 16 atrocious hours."

"At the canteen, flour gruel. We are locked into an icy room, and this gives us ground for hope that we shall be sent away the next morning. We fall to the ground shaking with fever. And now that the strain is relaxed we all suffer horribly all over. Sleep troubled by nightmares. And when we wake, it is once more. 'Will you work?'"

"So they are not going to send us away. We may as well make up our minds to that."

"Again we are 'at attention.' The snow has not melted. It is bitter cold. Ice hangs from the hydrants. The first moments are frightful. From hour

to hour we feel ourselves growing weaker; every minute it seems as though we are going to collapse.

"The guards are more vigilant and exacting, and their blows, designed to keep us in an absolutely rigid position, are more frequent and better aimed. But we will hold on at least till noon. On this point we are inflexible.

"Again the wind rises and lashes us. Our suffering becomes intolerable. We grow dizzy. Several of us totter and fall all in a heap. The Corporal has returned. We have yielded.

"After all the others have finished we are allowed to eat. All at once we seem to be of lead, so hard is it for us to move our aching limbs. Our thoughts are confused, crushed. We, too, like the others, have been obliged to submit and the anguish of defeat grips us."

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

Dowered With Gold, of Romance and Reality

(Continued from Page 7.)

Surrounded by a retinue of servants, this girl might be thought too helpless to pick up a pin or a spoon at home. But confront her with a wounded man at a dock or camp station, and she would have him on a stretcher and in her ambulance and would be honking off toward the hospital before he knew what was happening to him. She was known as one of the coolest and most efficient motor corps workers in New York, especially in such emergencies as the Gillespie plant explosion or the landing of refugees from the torpedoed

steamship *Carolina*. She worked all night with the *Carolina* refugees, and showed up for orders at headquarters next morning at 9 o'clock, as usual.

But her life has not been a monotony of all work and no play. At *Pembroke*, with its marvelous terraces and gardens facing Long Island Sound, eternal summer reigns. The outdoor gardens are wonderful in summer and the conservatories are still more wonderful in winter. Trees and plants from the tropics and from every country in the world flourish there all year round.

From childhood Miss de Lamar has been enthusiastic about organ music. So her father had a wonderful church organ, said to be one of the finest in the country, built into the hall at Pembroke. That is only one little detail of that enormous home. There are art treasures of lapis lazuli and ivory ewers from India, sixteenth century carved rock crystals, paintings by old masters and modern artists.

But the room that Miss Alice likes best is a sunshiny sitting room that faces the sound and overlooks her garden.

The Lion's Mouse

(Continued from Page 11.)

friend of mine—a girl I knew at school.”

Roger let the matter drop; but when months went on without his hearing from Heron he regretted his lack of firmness.

Then he read in some newspaper that “Mr. and Mrs. John Heron intended shortly to start for the East, where they would spend the summer.” Without waiting to consult Beverly, he wrote, saying that he had read the news, and that he and his wife hoped for a visit in their Newport house as soon as it was ready. He had written, not from the office, but from home, with the Park avenue address on the paper, in order to give an extra effect of cordiality; and today, as he entered his study, his eye lit on an envelope with John Heron’s writing upon it.

The letter lay on top of others on his desk; and instead of going to find Beverley the first thing of all, as was his lover’s custom, he sat down to read his correspondence.

The first letter he opened was Heron’s, which consisted of a few lines on one page. Roger’s eyes took in the whole letter at a glance:

Dear Mr. Sands:

My wife and I are obliged to you for your kind invitation, but owing to the fact that we have already made a great number of engagements, I fear we shall be unable to give ourselves the pleasure of accepting. Yours truly,

"Oh, Roger, I couldn't have met them! If they had accepted, I should have had to be ill—or go away!" Beverley exclaimed on one of her impulses, which instantly she appeared to regret. "But," she amended, "thank goodness, they didn't accept. I'm glad you don't like Mr. Heron's letter, because you'll never ask them again. I hope you're cross only with them, not with me. I haven't done anything to annoy you, have I?"

"You know best whether you have or not," Roger answered.

"I don't know!" she insisted, frightened again.

"What do you mean?"

"Is it necessary to ask?" Roger wanted to know.

"I came home intending not to question you; but I must make one comment—you're surprised that I invited a friend to visit us without consulting you. That seems inconsistent with what you've done. I've read the evening paper, and"—

"Oh, Roger! It's in the paper—about that poor child and me?"

"Naturally! You and I are not quite nonentities."

"Well, but you don't think I did wrong?"

"Wrong! 'Wrong' is a big word. You've done something childish—absurd—inconsiderate"—

"Inconsiderate! To whom? Beverley's face flushed again.

"To me."

have to stay still she dies, or can be moved. I've no wish to be cruel, but when she can go, I want her to do so. I don't mind giving!"——

"You do mind giving the thing she needs most—a little faith and sympathy!" Beverley burst out, quivering with emotion more intense than she had shown Roger since the first strange moment of their acquaintance. "Why should you take me on faith, and refuse it to another? You knew nothing about me—I know nothing about this child!"——

"Ah, you're sure you know nothing about her!"

Roger had promised himself not to ask questions. He put these words in the form of an assertion, and his tone was bitter.

Beverley's face changed. She looked at him with a new expression.

"What could I know?" she echoed. "I brought her straight home, and she hasn't been able to talk, except a few words to tell me how grateful she is."

"I wasn't thinking of what you might have found out today. It occurred to me as odd that you should do so much for a complete stranger."

"Oh, I see! You think I knew her before?"

"I thought it possible. Her name put the idea into my head. I heard you say it once in your sleep—Riley, or something like that."

For the third time Beverley blushed one of the fatal, agonized blushes. The rush of blood forced

The blood rushed to Roger's forehead. He realized at once that Heron's long silence was not due to carelessness. This was a snub, almost an insult.

At that instant Beverley tapped at the door, and half opened it to peer in.

"How often have I told you not to knock?" he broke out at her. "Come in, if you want to."

It was the first time he had ever spoken crossly. Beverley started, and the look on her face, instead of overwhelming Roger with remorse, hardened him.

"I—I'm sorry!" she said. "I thought I heard your voice, and I supposed someone was with you."

Roger forgot that he had expressed his opinion of John Heron aloud; and because he forgot, it seemed that Beverley was trying to excuse herself with the first fib that jumped into her head. He did not tax her with this, however. In silence he let the girl cross the floor and sit down in an easy chair.

She dropped into it as if her knees had given way, and looked at Roger, awaiting some ultimatum. When he did not speak, she could bear the suspense no longer.

"You—you're reading a letter—I interrupted you?"

"The letter's of no importance," said Roger, throwing it upon the desk. "It's only from John Heron, to tell me that he and his wife won't be able to come and see us at Newport. One would suppose by his tone that he was offended. Probably Mrs. Heron expected you to gush over their wedding present, and has put him up to snubbing me because you didn't."

Beverley gave a long sigh.

"Oh, then the letter's of no importance?" she echoed. "But—you asked the Herons to visit us? I didn't know."

"I did ask them," Roger replied. "I heard they were coming East. You weren't keen on Mrs. Heron, but you're not very old or experienced, and your prejudice because she once offended a friend of yours wasn't enough to stand between John Heron and me."

"But what harm can the kind do to you?" That depends upon what sort of 'child' she is. Perhaps you can give me a better account of her than the Evening Star gives."

"I can't give you any," said Beverley in a trembling voice, "except that she was the most pitiful thing I ever saw—so young and desperate, lying in a pool of her blood"—

"Which pool of blood you transferred to your new motor car, my present, which I thought you valued."

"Roger! You don't speak like yourself! What did the motor matter, compared with saving a life?"

"Saving a life wasn't in question. An ambulance would have been on the spot in a minute to take the girl to a hospital, where she'd have been better off than in my house."

"She wouldn't have had love in a hospital. I felt that it was for lack of love she'd tried to kill herself."

"A girl who steals her companion's money can't expect their love."

"Oh! So that's what the paper says? I don't believe she stole. Wait till you see the poor little thing, Roger."

"I don't want to see her. Now she's here, she'll

ADVERTISEMENT

La-may Is Har Most D

Now you can use a powder that is guaranteed not to irritate delicate baby skin. It will close enlarged pores, blackheads and pimples. And, it really stays on better than any other face powder. It does not contain white lead or starch (Poudre de Riz) to make it adhere. White lead poisons the skin and turns into a gluey paste that clogs enlarged pores, blackheads and pimples. The special ingredient in this improved powder is a new ingredient that doctors use to treat skin. In fact, this new powder prevents and reduces enlarged pores, blackheads and pimples. It is also astringent, aging flabbiness, crows' feet

tears to her eyes, and a certain strained look in them, a quivering of the lips, brought back to Roger's mind a picture of her in the train. That was the first time he had seen her blush. She had said—he remembered well—"You are the only man I am interested in," and had blushed furiously.

He had been sure then that she was no adventuress. She had looked like a frightened child, and she looked like one now.

(Continued on Page 16.)

La-may Face Powder Is Harmless to the Most Delicate Skin

Now you can use a pure face powder that is guaranteed not to injure the most delicate baby skin. It will not cause enlarged pores, blackheads and irritations. And, it really stays on better than any other face powder. It does not contain white lead or starchy rice powder (Poudre de Riz) to make it stick. White lead poisons the skin and rice powder turns into a gluey paste that encourages enlarged pores, blackheads and rice powder pimples. The specialist who makes this improved powder uses a medicinal ingredient that doctors use to heal the skin. In fact, this new powder helps to prevent and reduce enlarged pores and pimples. It is also astringent, discouraging flabbiness, crows' feet and wrinkles.

Because it is pure and because it stays on so well this La-may powder (French, Poudre L'Ame) is now used by over a million American women. The large size is only fifty cents and the trial size is twenty-five cents. Remember, La-may is guaranteed absolutely pure. Five thousand dollars reward is offered any chemist who finds it contains any white lead or rice powder. Refuse substitutes. Your common sense will tell you that when you are offered a substitute it is sure to be a demonstrator trying to sell an inferior powder that pays a big commission. When you use this absolutely pure La-may and see how splendidly it beautifies your complexion, you will understand why it so quickly became the most popular beauty powder sold in New York. Save this notice.

born just before the war, died from lack of nourishment in the early stages of the conflict, while Poland was overrun. As soon as the Russians could move back in Poland, the Germans would come forward, and when the Hunns were moved back, the armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas, Brusiloff or some other Muscovite

The U. S. Food Administration tells of its official reports on conditions in

REPORTS received by the Federal Food Administration show that there have been four deaths from starvation in Europe to every person killed in battle or subsequently dying from wounds. The figures show that 5,000,000 died from battle

Famine Killing 4 Europeans Where War Killed 1

THE LION'S MOUSE

BY C. N. AND A. M. WILLIAMSON

Authors of "The Lightning Conductor," "The Shop Girl," Etc.

Illustrated by Lee Conrey

CHAPTER I.

IF YOU had asked Roger Sands whether he called himself romantic, he would have laughed.

He didn't look romantic. With his steel-gray eyes, the straight, black line of brows drawn low and nearly meeting above them, the thick, black hair lightly powdered with silver at the temples, and his clean-shaven, aggressive chin, he had the air of being hard as nails. Most people, including women, thought him hard as nails. He thought it of himself, and gloried in his armor—never more than on a certain September day, when resting in the Santa Fe Limited, tearing back to New York after a giant's tussle in California. But it was hot weather, and he had left the stateroom door open. Everything that followed came from this.

Suddenly he became conscious of a perfume. The perfume he had noticed had no place in a train, but it was like the fragrance of a wild rose. He glanced up from his pocket edition of Shakespeare and saw a woman, hovering, rather than standing, at the door.

"Oh, do help me!" she said.

She was young and beautiful, very beautiful, and most men would have thought themselves lucky dogs to get such an opening with such a girl, in a train, on a long journey; but Sands supposed, as a matter of course, that she knew who he was.

"What can I do for you?" he asked.

"Now she'll say she can't eat or sleep between here and New York unless I make her a present of a hundred dollars," he thought.

"Don't think horrid things of me!" she gasped. "There's a man—I'm afraid!"

"You needn't be afraid," he said. "Men aren't allowed to insult ladies in trains. I will!"

"This man hasn't insulted me in an ordinary way; but I'm in dreadful danger! There's no reason why you should care, except that American men are good to women, even strangers. You can save my life, if you will—or even more than my life; but there's only one way."

It took a great deal to confuse Roger Sands, yet he was confused. And he heard his voice, like the voice of another man, asking:

"What do you mean?"

He had resisted the jerk of the train, and was still on his feet, feeling that thus he kept some control of the situation; but instead of answering his question, the girl begged him to sit down.

"I can't think properly while it seems as if you were waiting to turn me out," she said.

Sands sat down.

"I hardly know how to tell you what I mean. I hardly dare. It's a tremendous thing to ask. I can't explain—and if I hesitate it will be too late. I don't know your name, and I don't know your character, except what I judge from your face. If it weren't a question of life and death—but it is! The way to save me is to keep me in this stateroom, with the door shut, as far as Chicago."

"Good heavens! That!"

Sands was going to end his sentence with "absolutely impossible," but he stopped in the midst. Her eyes made him stop.

He was silent for a few seconds.

"I'd have to say—no, I could not say you were my wife, because every one knows I have no wife. I'd have to say that you were my sister or cousin; that you'd come late; that I'd given you up, but I wanted you to have this stateroom, and I'd take another—or a section. I suppose I could do that."

"Will you?" she breathed.

"Yes, I will. I'll go out now and fix things up with the conductor," he promised. "Before that, though, we must settle on a story. You came on board at Albuquerque just now?"

"Yes—the last minute before the train started. I have a berth in this car. I thought I was safe, that everything was right for me. Then I saw the man—not the one I expected, but as bad—worse. He wasn't in this car, but the next. I caught a glimpse of him standing there. He didn't see me. He was looking at some ladies passing through. One had on deep mourning and a crepe veil. Perhaps he thought it was I. While he tried to stare through the veil I turned and rushed this way. Your door was open, and you—you looked like a man who would be—a real man. That's all."

"H'm!" said Roger. His mind added: "It's not

much." But aloud he asked: "What about your baggage?"

"I haven't any."

"Not even a suit case?"

"Nothing. I was in a hurry."

"So it would seem! Well, it simplifies things, perhaps, not to have belongings to collect from some other place. I think you'd better be my cousin, not my sister. Less complicated. In what name did you make your reservation?"

"Miss Beverey White. White isn't my real name; Beverley is—well, one of my names. You're being wonderful to me, so I feel I must tell you that."

"I'm not asking you to tell me anything," Roger said.

"I couldn't tell you more if you did ask."

"All right! I'm in this now, and I'm going to make as good a job of it as I can. The porter of this car's



"What do you say to marrying me and going to New York as my wife?"

an old friend of mine. He'll bring your meals in and look after you the best he can, as you're not able to leave your stateroom."

"That's what I'd have asked," she said.

Sands was still wondering whether "Miss White" didn't know him as well as the porter did, at least by reputation.

"Now, have you any other instructions to give me before I leave you?"

"No—yes, there's one thing. Will you take charge of a parcel—a very small parcel? I daren't keep it myself, in case—in case anything unexpected should happen to me."

"Is she going to palm off a bit of dynamite on me?"

The question jumped into Roger's head. For there were men in San Francisco and one or two other places who would like nothing better than to blow him into bits.

"I have it inside my dress," the girl explained.

For an instant she turned her back, and then, rebuttoning her blouse with one hand, she held out to him in the other a long, thick envelope, unaddressed, and sealed with three gold-colored seals. Roger took the parcel. It was warm from her breast, and sent out a whiff of the wild-rose perfume which had helped win her cause.

"You see how I trust you," she said.

"Quite a lot of people have trusted me with things they valued," said Roger coolly. "You told me you didn't know my name; but if I'm your cousin, you'd better know it. I'm Roger Sands—whether that suggests anything to you or not."

"Roger Sands, the great—what is the word?—corporation lawyer. The man who saved the California Oil Trust king?"

As she said this she looked surprised, or frightened. Either she was a very clever actress, or it was true that she hadn't known who he was. Roger smiled.

"It isn't a 'trust,' or I couldn't have saved him. That was just the point."

He slipped the long envelope into an inside breast pocket of his gray tweed coat.

"It's as safe there as in a bank," he assured her. "Now, I'll go and make everything straight. If you want me, you've only to ring for the porter and send me word. I won't come till you do send."

Impulsively she held out both hands.

Roger shook the little hands. He began to realize that this was his first big, romantic adventure, and that he was glad Chicago was a long way ahead.

The section he wanted was engaged from the next stopping place, but an exchange could be made. The Pullman car conductor took it upon himself to attend to that.

Night, Roger realized, would be the dangerous time, if danger there was, and he decided not to sleep. Lying awake wasn't very difficult, after all, for the portrait of the girl was painted on Roger's mind.

Although Roger had kept guard like a trained police dog, and had every reason to believe that the girl was safe, he could hardly wait for morning. Daylight released him from duty. He dressed, and had his section made up.

Though all peril—if any—had vanished with the night, he couldn't bring himself to leave his post for breakfast until he saw the porter tap at the door of stateroom A in answer to a ring.

"I hope Miss White's feeling better," he said to the negro when the door shut once more.

"Yessah, she wants her room fixed up. Ah'm gwine to do it right now, but Ah'm bound to give yuh the lady's message fust. She thought you'd like to heah she's mighty well, considerin'. An' she'll thank you, suh, to order her some coffee an' toast."

As he ate his breakfast in the dining car, he saw a

(Continued on Page 10.)

...Again the wind rises and lashes us. Our suffer-
ing is unbearable.
...We are locked into an
position, are more frequent and better aimed. But we
their blows, designed to keep us in an absolutely rigid
The guards are more vigilant and exacting, and
it seems as though we are going to collapse.
to hour we feel ourselves growing weaker, every min-

(Continued from Page 4.)

In the Inferno of Germany's Reprisal Camps

specimen. He stops and queries superciliously:
...Why do you refuse to work?
...You haven't the right to ask us to do this heavy
work. It is beyond our strength. We are incapable
of such effort. We are all sick, exhausted by hunger.
by our sufferings in Russia. Besides, for the last
three months now we have been deprived of letters,
packages, money orders and unable to send our ad-

Missouri Lands for Soldier Farmers

few years after taking possession of this virgin soil. There will be work cut out for the beginner, but the task will be relatively easy when comparison is made with the old method of breaking and tilling such ground. The farm tractors have come, in almost endless variety, and, driven by gasoline or oil motor, their mission is to take off the shoulders of the farmer a very considerable part of the hard labor.

"In adapting the slashed or cut-over lands to practical agricultural uses," he said, "it requires about three years to get what might be considered a normal crop. The first year is, of course, the hardest of all, and it is a pretty fair test of the stamina that is in the man. It means hard work and patience. Even in the first year, after a winter of clearing work, the farmer can raise a little crop of corn and garden truck. The second year ought to give him a fairly good crop, and the third should reward him for his toil and confidence.

"I would not advise anyone taking over the cut-overs in South Missouri to try to raise wheat or cotton before the fourth or fifth years. I have, however, seen some cotton raised the second year, but that was an exceptional case.

"When the land is drained, there are the stumps to be taken out, and the farm machinery of today makes that a comparatively easy matter, with the aid of powder or dynamite to dispose of the tougher ones. Getting rid of the cypress stumps, or 'knees,' is a much easier job than disposing of the oaks and other woods on the higher ground. When the

water is drained off and the sun strikes the cypress 'knees,' they can be kicked over in short season.

"The plan of operation now is to go over the ground and cut down everything, stumps undergrowth, and with tractor machinery drag the masses into piles and apply the match. There will be enough of this for fuel for a very long season, if the farmer wants to pile it aside for that purpose. There are several plans followed in clearing these lands under the present private ownership. A man is put on a piece of ground and paid all the way from \$10 to \$15 an acre for the clearing work. The seller gives him a house to live in; and when he gets through the winter he has enough land cleared to begin cultivating operations on a small scale. Some future farm owners take over the lands on shares and by dint of industry and favorable conditions, soon get a nice start. The farmer who takes over a piece of this new

land must make up his mind that it is going to be no easy task at the beginning, and he must be prepared to do a man's work in the strictest sense of the term."

During Murray's stay in this State he asked Secretary Jewell Mayes of the State Board of Agriculture to have all land owners in Missouri who have wooded or other unimproved lands to sell, to communicate the amount, nature of ground and the prices and terms to the Interior Department at Washington. This request was scarcely made before one of the largest apple growers in Southwest

Missouri offered the department, for the use of soldiers, an area embracing 20,000 acres adapted for fruit cultivation. This was offered for \$10 an acre, 10 per cent down and 10 per cent per year for the balance.

NEW TREATMENT YEAR'S GIFT FREE



Reader, are you growing deaf? If you are, here is the gladdest message of 1919 for you.

A Deafness Specialist has arisen who has perfected a scientific constitutional method of treatment which has cured scores and hundreds of people of Deafness.

From all over the country people are asking for consultation and advice. Every mail brings grateful testimony from cured patients. Listen to this from our capital city: "IF I CAN ONLY SOUND THE NOTES OF MY PERFECT CURE IN DEAF EARS UNTIL I HEAR THE ECHO OF RESPONSE."

Go down South to Georgia, and hear this: "I CAN HEAR NOW JUST LIKE I USED TO IN MY YOUTH. I CAN HEAR MY CLOCK TICK ANYWHERE IN MY ROOM."

Go across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and listen to the grateful testimony from the State of Washington: "I CAN HEAR ALL RIGHT. I CAN TAKE ORDERS OVER THE TELEPHONE OR I CAN GO TO CHURCH AND HEAR THE SERMON."

It may seem to you too good to be true. You may have become so discouraged by repeated failures that you felt that you must suffer the terrible lonely misery of Deafness.

But remember, this is the age of seeming miracles. We talk across space without wires, we fly like birds, we do things in every line which five, ten, fifteen, twenty years ago we would have said were "impossible."

Medical science has progressed, too, and now, in the beginning of 1919, many cases of Deafness, which had been thought incurable, are no longer so.

Here is a wonderful opportunity for you to see this famous treatment for yourself. Deafness Specialist Sproule makes this offer for the month of January: "EVERY DEAFNESS SUFFERER WHO SENDS FOR A TREATMENT IN JANUARY WILL BE SENT ONE FREE, AS A NEW YEAR'S GIFT."

DO IT NOW

Just because it is so easy for you to obtain this famous treatment, don't put the matter off, but get paper and pencil and ask for it before you lay the paper down. A post card request will enable you to see right in your own home this method of treatment which has restored hearing and the joy of living to hundreds of sufferers in just your condition. Put the card in the next mail.

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YOU HAVE A BEAUTIFUL FACE BUT YOUR NOSE?

BEFORE **AFTER**
IN THIS DAY AND AGE attention to your appearance is an absolute necessity if you expect to make the most out of life. Not only should you wish to appear as attractive as possible, for your own self-satisfaction, which is alone well worth your efforts, but you will find the world in general judging you greatly, if not wholly, by your "looks," therefore it pays to "look your best" at all times. Permit no Write today for free booklet which tells you how to correct ill-shaped noses without cost if not satisfactory.
M. TRILETY, Face Specialist, 1120 Ackerman Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

"I Would Not Part with it for \$10,000"

So writes an enthusiastic grateful customer. In like manner testify 100,000 people who have worn it. Conserve your body and life first.

The Natural Body Brace

Overcomes AILMENTS of WOMEN AND MEN. Develops erect, graceful figure. Brings restful relief, comfort, ability to work, health and strength.

Wear It 30 Days Free at Our Expense
Does away with the strain and pain of standing and walking; replaces and supports misplaced internal organs; reduces enlarged abdomen; straightens and strengthens the back; corrects stooping shoulders; develops lungs, chest and bust; relieves backache, curvatures, nervousness, ruptures, constipation. Comfortable and easy to wear.

Keep Yourself Fit
Write today for illustrated booklet, measurement blank, etc., and read our very liberal proposition.
HOWARD C. RASH, Pres. Natural Body Brace Co., 227 Rash Building, SALINA, KANSAS

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 176E Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—ADV.

Write the Words for a Song. We revise poems, write music and guarantee to secure publication. Submit poems on any subject. BROADWAY STUDIOS, 152D Fitzgerald Bldg., New York.

Reduced His Weight 64 Pounds

In Only Three Months This Business Man Gained Wonderful Benefit in Health, Appearance and Efficiency—Legions of Others



At the left you see George C. Reynolds, as he appeared three years ago when weighing 240 pounds. The burden of obesity impaired his health, his efficiency and his pleasure.

It was then that he heard about Oil of Korein, obtained a supply and used it faithfully. Twice daily he massaged himself.

From week to week he became lighter; it was a joy to step upon the scales. The reduction averaged about 11 ounces daily. In three months he had reduced to 176 pounds. Absolute proofs of this and many similar cases.

Since then Mr. Reynolds has held his reduced size, his vivacity and his improved efficiency. Formerly it was a tiresome task to climb stairs or make other effort. Now he can run several blocks and enjoy it.

The picture on the right hypothetically depicts Mr. Reynolds holding up a weight equal to that which was eliminated. You can easily conjecture your own relief, if you are over-stout, in getting rid of your superfluous, life-shortening, symmetry-spoiling adiposity.

Many other proofs. The case of George Reynolds (full address and proofs on request) is but typical of legions. Men and women are constantly reporting satisfactory reduction with delightful improvement in figure, efficiency, mentality and personality. If you are over-stout, NOW is YOUR long awaited opportunity, dear Sir, or Madam.



Oil of Korein is a factor of Korein system for safe, quick and gentle weight reduction. It is a vegetalized oil, the potential ingredient of which is a concentration of fucus vesiculosus, a form of seaweed. Physicians prescribe it.

Oil of Korein contains no thyroid, no salts or other purgatives, nothing that could be harmful.

Oil of Korein is supplied under \$100 guarantee that it will reduce 10 to 60 pounds or more (whatever is desired) or money refunded. Unquestionably the Korein system is the best in the world. No starving, no strenuous exercising, nothing but what any man or woman can easily follow, and this means YOU!

How much excess fat are you carrying? Calculate the relief. Consider the improvement in your brain power, your figure and your personality. Lengthen your life by several or many years. Do it easily. Follow the Korein system.

Oil of Korein is sold by all the busy drug stores in St. Louis and throughout Missouri, Illinois, and everywhere in America at before-the-war prices. It comes in a box of capsules with the easy directions and \$100 guarantee. If you prefer, you may write to Korein Company, NE-28, Station F, New York City, enclosing one dollar (cash, stamps or money-order) and receive the Oil of Korein capsules, in plainly wrapped package, postpaid. Interesting Book Mailed Free.



Ask for OIL OF KOREIN, in capsules, at any drug store. Take no substitute.

Forbidden to Look at Sky, Talk, Walk in Pairs

In the Inferno of Germany's Reprisal Camps

Famous French Artist's Three Years of Calvary

Jean-Jules Dufour tells of deliberate, calculated torture visited by Prussian Savages upon "intellectuals" who fell into their clutches—Beaten with gunstocks, systematically tormented that they might be infuriated to resist, and then be shot or stabbed—Purposely starved and frozen to make them do war work contrary to international law—At mercy of maniacal German officer and his attendant, brute, "Corporal Peter."

NO AMERICAN can help experiencing a singular satisfaction over a precedent set after our own Civil War, on reading the ensuing extracts from the harrowing record of sufferings in German prison camps, written by Jean-Jules Dufour, a French etcher, whose works were familiar to visitors at the annual Paris salons before the war. These disclosures of deliberate savagery, of calculated torture, both mental and physical, which was inflicted upon helpless prisoners, leads one to reflect with grim pleasure upon the fate that overtook Henry Wirz, superintendent of the prison at Andersonville, Ga., where 13,714 out of 49,000 prisoners died of ill-treatment and neglect. In 1865 Wirz was tried by court-martial, convicted of "murder in violation of the laws of war," and hanged:

Dufour, who is both author and illustrator of his book, called "Dans les Campes des Reprisailles" ("In the Reprisal Camps"), was taken prisoner at Charleroi, and passed the winter of 1914-1915 at the camp of Ohrdruf, in Prussian Saxony, breaking stone for road repairs, and contracting bronchitis, which kept him in the hospital for two months. In June, 1915, he was one of a group of 2000 prisoners deliberately selected because they were intellectuals, members of well-known families and representatives of the liberal professions, and set to draining the mosquito-infested and malarial swamps near Soltau. He spent the following winter at Ohrdruf, again breaking rocks.

In the spring of 1916 the camp of Ohrdruf was transferred to Lagensalza, called "The Camp of Death" because of its 3000 graves of victims of typhus. Later Dufour and 500 others—again systematically chosen because of their intellectual eminence—were dispatched to Rakischki, in Russian Poland, and then to Bauske, near Mitau, in Courland, where they underwent horrors for several months. He passed a season of torture in the lignite mines of Prussia, and spent the winter of 1916-17 mostly in the lazaretto at Langensalza, where there was no fire, even when the temperature was 30 degrees (centigrade) below zero. Totally incapacitated for any sort of labor, he was repatriated in the spring of 1917, thanks to a visit paid to Langensalza by a Swiss Commission. Thus his three



Torture of the "Poteau."
(Accompanying drawings by Jean-Jules Dufour.)

years of unutterable misery came to an end.

The excerpts begin in the middle of his narrative, with the arrival of the 500 "intellectuals" at Rakischki. The translation is by Alvan T. Sanborn, and is reprinted in part here by courtesy of the Boston Transcript, for which the book was obtained by its Paris correspondent. After four days and four nights, with next to nothing to eat and so huddled into cattle cars that it was impossible to move about, to say nothing of lying down, the prisoners were disembarked "amid the bawlings and jostlings of guards, who empty the cars with gunstock blows, to the enormous amusement of onlooking soldiers. The new arrivals are turned over to the new guards, who distribute more blows, in obedience to the orders of a grotesque near-officer, a 'feld-webel-leutenant,' a brute who looks so much like a *hydlamite* that he is promptly dubbed by his victims 'l-Hysterique.'"

The captives slept the first night in the manure of a windowless cowshed, which they devoted the next day to transforming into an apology for a cantonment. The second day they began the work upon which their captors counted to break their spirit.

"During the entire day, 12 hours, we transport on our shoulders, from the outlying forest to the railway station, enormous tree trunks; three trips in the forenoon, four in the afternoon. These logs are 40 to 50 feet long and weigh from 1200 to 1700 pounds. With eight men only to a log, it involves atrocious suffering, for we have to traverse two to three miles of meadows and swamps. There are terrible moments when we feel our skeletons collapsing under their weight.

"Every slip or sign of wavering is corrected with whacks from the gunstocks.

"At the railway station, the logs are used to make inclined planes and big platforms for the disembarkation of heavy artillery. A gang of Russian prisoners are engaged in unloading shells, which tomorrow will

explode in their own trenches. A train-load of rails for a narrow-gauge campaign road has just arrived. Half of our group are held to unload them during the night, with promise of rest for the morrow.

"En route to the cantonment we decide that the next day we shall refuse to work. Building military platforms, unloading rails for military roads, is working for the war. First we know, we shall be unloading shells, like these poor Russians; we shall be digging trenches. They haven't the right. We are determined not to be made tools of.

"This morning, despite the promise of rest to those who worked the night before, everybody is called out. Half of our group returns to the rails, but we know that they will refuse to work.

"Arrived at the forest, we coolly sit down. Astonishment and angry shouts from the guards. Explanations by the interpreter. Unconditional order to work. Categorical refusal. Boche stupor and a shower of gunstock blows. We accept the blows with set teeth, for we realize that the slightest movement would provoke the irrevocable. Disconcerted, the brutes parley together, and one of them goes to the town to report. We are driven out into the blazing hot sun and made to stand there with our feet in the mire. While we wait, our ideas crystallize. There is going to be a scene, but we are ready to risk everything rather than submit to being imposed upon. The thought of working against our own allies revolts us.

"A young rubeund-faced German doctor and a nurse, who are flirting by the roadside, come up to inspect us, then wait, arm in arm, to see what is to happen.

"The soup hour arrives. We are still there. The guards begin to tire of their job. In the distance the white horse of 'l'Hysterique.' The boches resume their angry shouts, in order to impress the officer with the vigilance of their guardianship. Here he comes, his owl eyes big and haggard, his body shaken with spasms. And when he reaches the spot, his lips drop saliva, for he is literally foaming at the mouth.

"Why aren't you at work? Guards, why don't you make these damned dogs work immediately? Knock them down, shoot them down for the dirty pigs they are! I order it. Death, if you disobey!"

"Our hearts stop beating, but in spite of everything we do not budge. Our spines resound with mighty, whacking gunstock blows. The interpreters try to expound our reasons. But 'l'Hysterique' cries savagely: 'Ah! Ah! The idiots! The asses! They've got to work. And right away! Work till they fall in their tracks! There! There! Take three of them, those three there, those skunks! Take them and make an example of them!' He points at random to three of our comrades, who are rapidly dragged to a tree, as to a pillory. He pushes his horse into our midst and lays about him furiously with his riding whip, bawling and bellowing the while. The guards fix their bayonets, some of them bear down upon us, holding their guns by the barrels, like clubs. Several of us fall under the blows. We are kicked to our feet.

"And then a mighty discouragement seizes us. Resist? To what purpose? We are helpless against these unchained brutes who are driving us back into the forest and from whom we cannot hope for any sentiment of humanity or justice.

"When, pushed by the pack, we re-emerge from the forest, bent double under the logs and rage in our



Famished prisoners waiting for guards' leavings.



Until they drop exhausted.

Sandy of Seven

(Continued)

he did not ask questions that might betray him.

"Some one of you fellows will have to help make me ready," he told the miners bunched about the shaft mouth that belched smoke like a chimney. He took the head armor from under his arm and dropped on one knee. "I guess you can manage the buckles; it's a simple arrangement."

"You won't win through, even with your tin headpiece," the man said gloomily. "You can fight smoke and gas, maybe, but not that red death o' flames raging between you an' the south drift, where the fire lad's trapped. He's alive," he added. "He's still tapping on the air pipe now and then."

"Cage ain't working right, either," another consoler told him cheerfully. "You won't come back no more'n them!"

Joe brushed him impatiently away from the huge square hole in the ground and stepped into the waiting cage. He shot down into the black funnel and struck bottom so quickly he knew there was truth in the last man's warning.

"Well, even if the cage does stick, there's a ladder in the shaft," he told himself as he scrambled out into another smoke-filled hole.

Reaching up in the dim blur of his safety lamp, he felt the thick iron pipe that lay against the wall.

"That carries the compressed air to the far workings," he repeated, going over the plan of the mine he had studied on the map of the Coalville Colliery, all the way from Pittsburg, until he knew it almost as well as the men who worked there day after day.

"The men are back there, and I've got to get to them, that's all," he said, as he lunged forward over fallen rock and timbers, always keeping his eye on the dull pink glow that grew redder and redder as he advanced through the murk of the smoke-filled tomb. Joe had been in many burning mines, but each time the same detached impersonal rage against the evil, flickering glow seized him and then he laughed in his hollow helmet to think how he was walking unscathed through the deadly gas that had beaten him once.

Above and all around him, red and blue and orange tongues licked out at him as he went on; the heat grew fiercer, almost suffocating him, in spite of the protection of his oxygen-filled helmet; the murk grew so dense the faint glow of his electric safety lamp could not penetrate it. He lowered his head and charged into it like a bull, only to fetch up against a barricade of rock and timber stretched across the tunnel, as if in a last desperate effort the two trapped men had sought to glut the fire with one final outflare.

In an instant he had his bearings. "It's the south drift, where the men are," he told himself, and clambered clumsily to the top of the piled up waste.

Dimly, through the smoke-blurred visor of his helmet, he glimpsed two forms huddled on the far side, one prostrate, as if already overcome with the greedy death of flames and smoke, the other still feebly clutching the drill, with which he was tapping steadily on the iron piping. At sight of the helmeted figure ("like the devil himself") he dropped the drill, struggled to rise and fell back helplessly. Then Joe saw his right leg was doubled under him as he lay at the foot of the barricade.

"He's got nerve," he said; "chap broke his leg when he fell down this nat'ral barrier, and kept his senses in spite of the pain. He deserves to win out."

By the dim blur of his safety lamp he recognized the fireman's uniform and mechanically he turned to the other prone figure, shifting it to his shoulder.

"Too bad, old man," he mumbled into his helmet, as if to the limp figure sprawling at his feet, where the fireman had collapsed in the sheer pain of his last effort.

"Regulations it is, but I'll be back for you."

Some instinct bade him snatch his safety lamp from his helmet and search the face of the unconscious man he was leaving. On the instant he knew him, and a snarl of rage came to his lips.

"John Hetch!" A red wrath, more blinding than the flames that lay ahead, surged over him. "I'll be back, oh, yes; I'll be back, but it won't be to take you out, John Hetch! You with your lies swearing away what's more to a man than his life. No, sir! I'll be back to let you know you set your own death trap. I'll come back and laugh at you and leave, like you said I did before!"

Over and over he threshed out his grim scheme of revenge as he fought his way back to the shaft with the man on his shoulder. A very Jemson of hate and



"Gee, I'm glad I didn't leave Hetch down below. Poor Hetch, it's worse for him than if I did."

evil surged in him, rejoicing in the revenge that lay ready to his hand. A perfect revenge; just revenge. John Hetch swore he had done this evil thing, and all his life he, Joe Sanderson, would pay for what he had not done; he'd been paying for months, and he knew what it meant, but after this at least there would be reason for the torment of it all.

Still mumbling over the evil he contemplated, seared to the soul with wrath and the desire that was still in him for Sally, he reached the foot of the shaft and dropped the limp body in the cage.

"I thought I'd forgotten Sally," he said as he reached mechanically for the signal cord. Then the significance of that prone form and the warning of the men above flashed into his mind. His vengeance must wait on duty.

"If the cage sticks this chap can't climb and he won't last long in the smoke. I got to go along to tote him if he needs it. But I'll come back to you, John Hetch!"

Would he, though? As he leaped into the cage and sent it bumping upward with a quick tug at the cord he reasoned cunningly.

"This man will square me in the eyes of Mine City. They said I couldn't make it at all before I first went down; they'll believe that if I don't go back. If I do I've got to bring up that carrion or stay down with him—else I'll stand worse in the eyes of Mine City than I did before even," he figured, forgetting that Mine City did not know the mine rescuer as Sandy of Seven, but as the unrecognized Joseph of Pittsburg. "Either way, I can't marry Sally—marry Sally!"

He sensed dimly there was something wrong with his reasoning as he stood over the man in the bottom of that cage, like a hooded hawk. He was already overtired from his earlier job when he started for Mine City, and now the oxygen in his helmet affected him strangely. His head wasn't working right, and he was losing his lust for revenge. Why? he asked himself; as he staggered from the cage with the help of eager hands, and leaned weakly against the wall of the shafthouse, watching while they lifted out the man he had saved.

As he stood there a girl slipped from the excited group and bent over the prostrate man. Then she came close to Joe and peered through the visor of his helmet. It was Sally, he saw, and he saw that her hands went fluttering to her throat as if she were sobbing. Next instant he had staggered back to the cage.

That was the answer to the question that had confused him. He knew now why he had lost all desire to have Hetch die down in that inferno. It was because Sally had married him, and it would hurt her to have anything happen to him. Joe couldn't hurt her,

even to pay off his score with his old enemy.

"Only thing to do is to go get him," he muttered, and shoved aside the men who would have stayed him, as if they were flies.

They were slow about lowering the cage, and once when it stopped he put out a booted foot, feeling for the ladder. Then the cage dropped again, just as he thought he caught a glimpse of a girl's face peering into the smoke-filled shaft. Next instant the wobbly cage struck again, balked and then slid on.

"That must have been a sprung timber head we slid over. But if she locks again and I have to carry Hetch up those ladders—it's a long climb," he told himself impersonally.

It was pitch black below, and he found he had left his safety lamp up top, but there wasn't time to go after it. Anyway, there was plenty of light ahead, where forked tongues of flame leaped and twisted in fantastic colors and shapes. This time, as he made his way along the level, with the aid of the airpipe, the fire scorched his suit, and he was glad when he stumbled and fell in a muddy pool. It would put out the smolder. On the far side of the barrier he found Hetch, still unconscious.

Get up," he growled. "Don't you know Sally's waiting for you?"

He laughed at that, at the sheer absurdity of it. The man couldn't hear him, even if he was conscious; besides, his leg was broken. Anyway, he was doing this for Sally. He wouldn't grouch over it.

He shouldered Hetch as he had done the other, but this time he faced the flames that swirled Medusa-like about him with a strange exaltation. They rained scorching stars on him as he lurched drunkenly toward the shaft under his burden, just managing to keep ahead of the licking fire damp that had flared out and kept reaching after his heels like a sentient evil. He made the cage just in

time to evade the flame, and sent it hurtling up the shaft with his furious tugging at the signal cord.

"They know it's desperate, by the way they answered; they'll do their best," he told himself.

But that was none too good, for midway up the shaft the cage stuck and this time refused to budge. But under the spur of the head oxygen Joe was reckless of danger. He flung the fire Lieutenant over his shoulder, clasped his wrists around his neck and, gripping them firmly with his left hand, reached out with his right for the crazy ladder.

His brain throbbed like a mad thing; his legs were leaden and the weight on his shoulder was a thing to curse, when he glimpsed a star of light overhead. It grew to a dull glare as strong hands reached out to drag him from the yawning void.

The first thing Joe sensed after that was that his helmet—the helmet which had suffocated him so long—was off. His head was pillowed against a very comfortable shoulder; tender arms were clasped against him, and Sally's soft cheek was pressed against his. He didn't understand it at all, but he knew he didn't want it to stop.

"Sally," he whispered, "I brought your man back." Sally's eyes were misty as if she were winking back tears, but she looked happy. "You did, Sandy, at last," she said. "Where have you been all this time, and why did you run away from me when you were in trouble? You didn't think I'd misunderstand like those stupid, foolish men? I can't make Tom and Hetch confess, but I told them I knew they both lied, and I haven't spoken to them since, and I've been trying every way to reach you."

"I've been calling myself Joseph," Joe explained mechanically. Then suddenly his brain cleared. "You say you haven't spoken to Hetch since—since—why, then, you didn't marry him like Tom said you wanted to?"

"Tom said—goose!" she mocked. "Did you think I was going to marry a man I didn't love because the man I did love ran away without me? I'm not married—yet, Sandy."

"You will be soon," Joe announced happily. Then, with apparent irrelevance: "Gee, I'm glad I didn't leave Hetch down below. Poor Hetch—it's worse for him than if I did, Sally."

"You're too good a fighter to be a quitter, Sandy; I always knew that," Sally said. Which showed she was witch wise and understood. Besides, she was right. Sandy of Seven was not the kind of man to be a quitter. A fight only tempered the good metal that was in him.

(Copyright.)

Famous French Artists' Three Years of Calvary In the Inferno of Germany's Reprisal Camps

Forbidden to Look at Sky, Talk, Walk in Pairs



All day long in swamps.

hearts, our three comrades have disappeared.

"Laughing loudly, 'Hysterique,' the young doctor and the nurse follow us a while, poking fun at us."

"At the railway station the unloaders of rails have been forced, like us, to yield to blows. The officers of the engineering corps are there. More cries, insults, threats. We shall work well on into the night without eating."

"When the Russian prisoners arrived here, they, too, refused to work. They were locked into a small grange, without food. At the end of two days they were obliged to yield to hunger and thirst."

Later the 500 "intellectuals" are set to carting ballast for a strategic railway in process of construction.

"A quarry has been opened in the middle of the town, a little over a mile from our shed, and the consequence is that we actually work four hours a day more. The morning rollcall determines our individual destinies for the entire day. The guards separate us into groups and provide us with wheelbarrows, shovels and picks; wheelbarrows for the majority, and to those the day will be a day of torture."

"The boss is a big, ape-like brute, Corp. Peter. A bamboo cane attached to his fist by a thong, he strides upon and down, yelling fiercely, 'Pelletez! Plochez! Schweinhund!' and braying insult after insult. Let him spy us talking together and he bears down upon us with his bamboo aloft. At the bottom of the pit he raves like a madman. He is particularly furious over the manner in which we handle picks and shovels. Ever and anon he wrests a tool from our hands and plies it frenziedly for a couple of minutes, by way of demonstration. 'Look here! See how a German works! You are French pigs! You think you are going to work like young ladies.' He brandishes his stick, thrusting his stinking, liquor-stained mug under our very noses. And we must keep calm at any price. Peter gone, we slacken our pace, but immediately a guard intervenes and the bullying recommences."

"Often 'Hysterique,' grazing stealthily the walls of the houses, plants himself in a corner and spies upon us. All at once, his voice explodes, the guards start and set to, 'Los, los, Arbeiten!' The quarry resounds with zealous shouts, 'Los, los, Arbeiten!' Ill betide us if his big, round eyes surprise us, for this means suppression of soup and the 'poteau' for the night! * * * If a poor fellow spills a load which is too much for his strength, Peter's stick is always forthcoming. We are forbidden to talk. Five hundred though we be, the only sounds to be heard, when the guards are not yelling, are the hissing of the sand on the tools and the ceaseless creaking in cadence of the barrows."

"Yesterday, Peter kept picking on one of us and, finally, with a particularly vicious cut of his bamboo, made a terrible welt across his face. Our comrade, beside himself with rage and pain, retorted with an upper cut that sent Peter staggering to the very edge of the pit."

"General stupor. The guards rush up. Peter pulls himself together and a chase begins, our man dodging in and out among the groups. But a guard overtakes him, lowers his gun and plunges his bayonet into him, then pulls it out and tranquilly cleans it in the sand. 'Gut!' says Peter. 'Well done!'"

"A piercing cry: 'A moi, les amis!' We remain motionless, cold sweat dripping from our foreheads. The guards, jeering at our helplessness, guns pointed, fingers on the triggers, are all about us. A gesture—no, we must not. Blood flows in a stream from our comrade's transpierced thigh. Our infirmiers transport him to the cantonment, on a manure barrow. Work is resumed. Peter and the guards bellow. The long-drawn-out moans of the wheelbarrows dominate once more this Gehenna. We stifle with rage and despair."

"At the cantonment the rebel had his wound dressed and was placed in his somber bunk. He has been charged with insubordination and he will be court-martialed. Tonight, when we entered, the German guards transferred him to a prison cell. The poor fellow, who cannot stand, has barely room enough there to lie down. Bread and water, with soup every fourth day. 'C'est le regime.'"

Corporal Peter, not content with beating and maim-

Bulletin of Boche Brutality

HUMAN nature at its blackest can scarcely parallel the cold-blooded and scientific atrocity of the masters who sat in the Government bureaus at Berlin and deliberately framed the following monstrous orders, which were sent to the commanding officer of a prison camp in Courland (occupied Russia):

"No sort of comfort (especially in what concerns nourishment and facilities for cleanliness) shall be tolerated in the camp."

"It is expressly ordered that the prisoners sleep on boards only. Sleeping sacks and everything else designed to cushion the boards shall be confiscated."

"The prisoners shall be deprived of everything which might serve as table or as chair, including the little pieces of furniture they may fabricate themselves."

"They shall be allowed only one spoon for three men; likewise only one plate for three."

"They shall be allowed neither canteens nor bottle, nor dippers, nor any recipients for liquids whatsoever."

"**T**HEY shall be forbidden to laugh, to sing, to whistle, to look in the air, to indulge in friendly talks, to walk in pairs."

"They shall be allowed to possess only one coat, one vest, one pair of trousers and two shirts. Their drawers, flannel undershirts, flannel girdles and suspenders shall be taken away and the buckles of the waistbands of the trousers shall be cut off."

"When they leave for work in the morning, the belts and suspenders may be given back, but they must be recollected when they return from their work at night."

"They shall rest on Sunday afternoon only if circumstances are propitious."

"They shall receive no money orders."

"They shall be allowed neither brushes, looking glasses, razors, books nor musical instruments."

"They shall be entitled to no medical examinations and no exemptions from work in the absence of a fever of at least 39 degrees (centigrade)."

"No intercourse between them and their guards shall be tolerated."

"**P**ENISHMENTS shall be of three sorts: the courtmartial, imprisonment for six-day periods, the 'poteau' for two-hour periods."

"The delinquent sentenced to the last-named shall be attached to a poteau (post or stake), with his arms stretched backward above his head and his hands well apart, his body leaning forward, his feet tied and raised slightly above the ground."

"Work being the dominant consideration, the punishment of the poteau shall supplant as far as possible imprisonment, which shall be inflicted only exceptionally."

ing the prisoners under his immediate charge, delights in terrorizing and maltreating the inhabitants of the region.

"Once a week," explains M. Dufour, "the provisions of the natives are requisitioned. * * * On that day the Polish women, arrayed in shawls and kerchiefs, are very much in evidence. They contemplate us with gloomy shakes of the head. Several of them retrace their steps and, passing close to the wall where our haversacks and capotes are hung, quickly and slyly slip bread into them. We have seen them, and it does us a world of good to discover a little pity in the midst of so much cruelty! But, one day, Peter, ambushed in a corner, is on the watch. He makes a panther spring. A poor woman, taken unawares, clumsily lets her bread fall from her apron. The abject brute tramples it under his big, heavy boots with a snort and belabors with his bamboo the fleeing, frightened woman. * * *

"And the 'poteau' here is terrible * * * for the



Pushing trucks in the mines.



Carrying enormous trunks of pine.

whole weight of the body is supported by the twisted arms. As a rule, at the end of an hour and a half to two hours of this torture, the victim swoons. During the recent diluvial rains, two of our number, who were thus martyred, remained unconscious for two hours and came to—to be imprisoned."

"There is a Corporal we have nicknamed 'Le boucher' ('the butcher'), who is always prowling about, silently and stealthily, with a trench poignard in his boot. His favorite distraction is swatting with his fist. At the slightest sign of retaliation, with hate-envenomed face, he draws his blade. A single word more—he is after an occasion to use it. The other sentinels laugh boisterously at his maneuver."

In a lignite mine, to which these "intellectuals" were subsequently consigned, they made a second vain attempt to assert their independence, refusing to work, on the perfectly valid ground that they were not miners by trade and were, besides, physically unfit."

"We have decided," records M. Dufour, "to refuse to work. * * * Our imitation coffee hastily swallowed, the guards conduct us down an inclined plane into the pit of the mine."

"It is not yet daylight, and a number of electric lights pierce the humid murk. We are very calm and very resolute. A galvanized iron cabin. A foreman distributes us among the gangs of civilian miners who are waiting for us. A Corporal is in command. 'With the help of the interpreter, we explain that we refuse to work. He pounces instantly upon the rifle of one of the guards and manipulates the breech threateningly, shouting, 'We'll see whether you'll work or not! Ah, yes, I know, Messieurs les Français! We have everything that is necessary to form your characters. To the right, those that refuse.'"

"We pass to the right in a body. The sentinels jeer. Delabor us with their gunstocks. Everybody talks at once; the Corporals, the foreman, the civilians. We remount the inclined plane. Between the pit and a briquette factory, a species of platform. There the guards draw us up in line, five paces apart. Then they make us take off our coats and remain at impeccable 'attention,' our hands riveted to our sides. They watch to see that we do not stir and keep us there in the icy wind. (It is December.) * * * The wind eddies and tosses in our faces the blackish dust that covers everything in the neighborhood. Several begrimed French comrades, black with dust, come out of their quarters and salute us from a distance. They look like phantoms. The lights have been put out, a livid dawn has come. Already we are numbed, our hands quite blue, our noses frost-bitten. Impossible to make the slightest effort to warm ourselves. Merely shifting the weight from one foot to another immediately attracts the attention of the guards and elicits blows in the loins. We must remain absolutely motionless. But we still hope to win by persistence. We will hold out all day if necessary."

"The Corporal returns and leers at us: * * * Arrogantly he demands if we are ready to go to work. 'No.' He goes away calm and self-sufficient."

"The noon whistle blows. * * * We feel perfectly stiff, and there are moments when the ground seems to be drawing us, like a magnet, irresistibly. We have to strain with all our might to keep from falling."

"The wind bites our ears. We have stopped shivering, but our feeble, aching legs and our numb feet seem to be suspended in midair. We do not know what is to come of it all, but we hope that they will end by sending us back to our camp at Langensalza, just to be rid of us, or that they will turn us over to a courtmartial. We prefer prison, anything, everything to this bagne."

"Toward 4 o'clock night falls and the lamps again pierce the dirty, murky air. * * * Our brains are empty, hallucinated by our determination to hold out. The cold is a terrible torture and now it is snowing. The wind that has freshened and that drives the flakes fiercely in our faces renders the guards more ferocious. Again the Corporal appears with his question. Still 'No.'"

"Towards 8 o'clock, flanked by the Corporal, the director of the mine passes on his nightly tour of in-

(Continued on Page 15.)

even to pay off his score with his old enemy. "Only thing to do is to get him," he muttered, and shoved aside the men who were to have stayed him, as if they were flies.



he did not ask questions that might betray him. "Some one of you fellows will have to help make me ready," he told the miners bunched about the shaft mouth that belched smoke like a chimney. He took

Sandy of Seven (Continued)

Sandy of Seven . . . By . . . S. Ten Eyck Bourke

JOE SANDERSON'S mates in Fire Engine Company No. 7 said he was all of a man and a born fire fighter. That was high praise, for the men of company seven were the picked crew of Mine City's Fire Department, and Sanderson hailed from an outside town.

He stamped into the Fire Chief's office two days after the biggest fire Mine City ever had, when the whole department was disrupted, with half of its best men disabled either temporarily or permanently, like Tom Kelley.

"I'm after a job; I hear you need men," Joe said. He wasn't given to wasting words.

The Chief looked him over with an experienced eye, and spotted him for a big man in courage as well as frame.

"Take you on as a substitute for Kelley with seven," he snapped. "Can't make it a permanent job till I see how things jump with Kelley. He's got a missus and two kids."

Joe nodded. He wasn't the kind to better himself through another man's misfortunes. Kelley could stay on the city payroll till he was fit for a safer job than fire fighting—the Chief said he'd never come back to that—to provide for his wife and two little ones.

"After that we'll see," the Chief said, "providing you make good, of course, Sanderson."

Joe wasn't bothering much about that part, nor were the men of seven when they saw how he took hold.

The district they patrolled had more than its share of fires in the next five months, and there wasn't one out of the greedy, licking flames and choking black smoke, if the life of man, woman or child depended on his rising his own life to save them.

His mates took to calling him Sandy of Seven. Sally Morgan dimpled over the name, too, and made the big fellow flush with pride—all then Joe learned what it really meant to fight fire; to face the red flame of temptation, of wrath and revenge and desire which tempers the metal that is in a man, or turns him into a quitter, according to the kind of fighter he is.

Joe didn't tell Sally how much he thought of her, though his eyes were always saying what his tongue refused; he was as awkward with her about it as only a big, brave-hearted man can be with the blue-eyed wisp of a girl he loves. Sally, of course, was innocent as a kitten, but she was witch-wise, as girls are. She understood, and just nodded and smiled when Joe floundered into words.

"When I get my step, Sally—when I get that," he'd begin; then he'd lose courage and break off. "There's some things a man can't do. Kelley's got a wife and kids, and we're young."

Sally liked him all the better for feeling that way, but her brother, Tom Morgan, saw things from a different angle. Sanderson, coming from another town, didn't know the story of the Morgan orphans, and, of course, he wasn't talking about the girl he cared for. He didn't know Sally had been mother and father to Tom for more than 10 years—ever since she was 12, when the mother left the "savings and 9-year-old Tommy, and keep him from going her father's way" to her care.

The savings lasted till Sally was able to work for both. When Tom got big enough to take a hand, it didn't occur to him to look after her; the way he figured it, it was up to Sally to marry John Hetch, who had something besides his salary as Lieutenant with Engine Company 9, seven's chief rival, to provide a home for the three of them—when Tom could give up the job he hated at the chemical works.

Whether Hetch had a chance with Sally before Sanderson got in the game doesn't matter—he thought he did, and so did Tom, and they both acted accordingly when the time came. They didn't have long to wait, either; about five months from the day Joe came to Mine City, in fact.

"A week more and I'll be a regular fireman, Sally," Joe said one night. "Papers of appointment all signed and pigeonholed in the Chief's desk waiting for the first." He hesitated, and then softly substituted "Dear" for her name for the first time. Sally didn't seem to mind that.

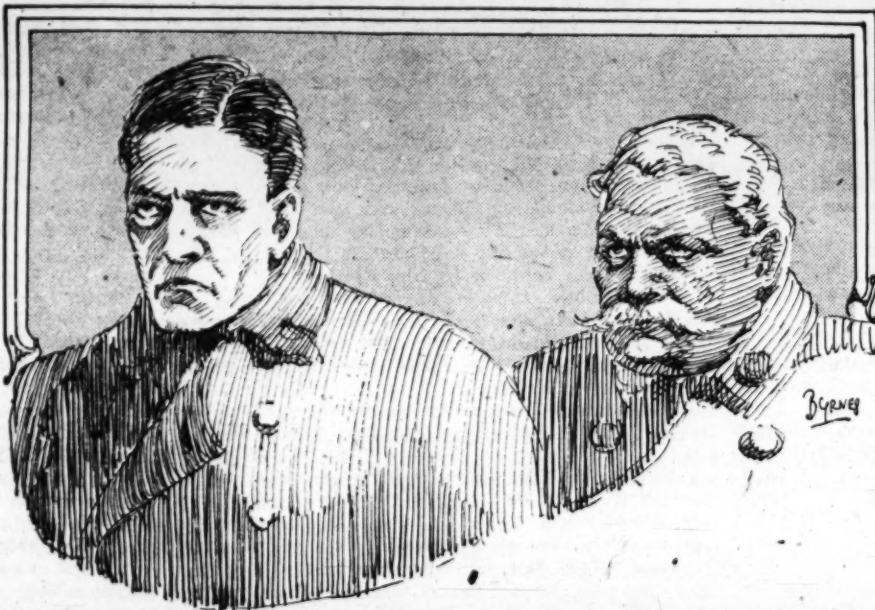
The next morning at 11 a furious fire was raging in the big chemical works factory, and before the week was out Joe Sanderson, "Sandy of Seven," was dishonorably discharged from the Fire Department under the terrible indictment of willfully deserting a comrade and a lad in it—John Hetch and Tom Morgan.

The crews of seven and nine got the two out safely, and Hetch and Morgan were the chief witnesses against Sanderson in the little improvised courtroom upstairs in seven's engine house. The gray-haired Chief listened with clenched jaws and the men from seven averted their downcast, frowning faces, while Lieut. Hetch swore away Joe's honor.

Sanderson, he averred, had not shown signs of being dazed by drug fumes of the chemicals, when he found young Tom Morgan and himself pinned under a beam. Leaning on his elbow, pulling at his big mustache, he leered at Joe like a gloating hyena and made the most of his chance to thrust him out of his way with Sally. Tom Morgan backed him up.

Sanderson, he swore, had laughed when he saw who they were, and backed off. Hetch never told him not to waste time trying to move the beam alone; to fetch his mates instead, or they'd all three likely die. Of course, everyone knew Joe was no coward, but he was after Sally, and she liked Hetch best.

The Chief shut him off with what sounded more like an oath than admonition, but the grim suggestion stuck. Joe was too square himself to think of lying



So the Chief tore away the fireman's badge from his blue uniform coat and sent him away with a white, quivering face.

out of the hole that was none of his digging.

"The drug fumes of the burning chemicals had me that crazy I can't swear to what Hetch did say," he admitted helplessly. "Only I know I didn't have sense enough left even to leave him, if he hadn't told me. I don't even know what I told the boys when I got down."

That was the worst of it; he hadn't told them a word about the two helpless men he had left upstairs in the burning factory. So the Chief tore away his fireman's badge from his blue uniform coat, and sent him away with a white, quivering face.

"Any man who shows the white feather doesn't fit in our Fire Department. But your record won't follow you to another city, Sanderson," the Chief said.

Sanderson was too dazed when he went away to realize the full import of the blow that had struck him with all the suddenness of a rifle bullet from an unknown source. Two things only stood out clearly in his mind. The Chief's warning meant that Mine City wanted him no more than its Fire Department did, and, according to Tom Morgan, Sally really cared for John Hetch.

He couldn't blame her, of course. Hetch was a nice-looking, glib-spoken chap, and well fixed, and he hadn't told her himself that he cared. She wouldn't want to hear that now. If his mates and the Chief could believe that he, Sandy of Seven, would desert any man in Hetch's fix and Morgan's, he couldn't expect Sally to take his word against her brother's, he reasoned. So Sanderson left Mine City without a word to the sore-hearted girl—the one thing needed to fix

the belief in his guilt in her mind, if anything could.

For months Sanderson drifted from town to town, fighting his despair and outlining futile plans to regain his good name and to get back at Hetch, for he knew the other had sworn to ruin him. One thing held him back; he supposed Sally had married Hetch by now, since she cared for him as Tom said, and he couldn't hurt her man without hurting her.

Well, that left only one thing, to drop the old life entirely. He dropped the name of Sanderson, too; people would shorten it to Sandy, and the memories it evoked hurt. So it was as one Joseph he joined when the Pittsburg Mine Coalition advertised for men for its experimental brigade of mine rescuers.

It wasn't exactly work for weak-kneed gentlemen. Joe's old job with company seven was a white-kid-glove affair beside this form of fire fighting, hundreds of feet underground, in a coal hole where men burrow and drill and blast with that devil's plaything, dynamite, till the breathing lighted darkness bursts into flame, or a wall of poisonous gas shuts them off from escape. The men who go to their rescue, in the life-saving, oxygen-equipped fire helmets and fireproofed suits, can work in the choking smoke for hours, but always they face an imminent explosion of the treacherous fire damp, that flings forward like a flaming serpent to cut them off without warning from the shaft and their own hope of life.

Joe found a grim satisfaction in making good against

the very thing that, in lesser form—the blinding drug fumes of burning chemicals—had beaten him once. And he did make good. Whenever there was a call for a man to tackle a particularly dangerous job, Joe was always the one to volunteer; not a man in the brigade equalled him for daring and skill.

That was how Joe went back to Mine City. The mine rescue brigade was still an innovation, and constantly being drafted upon, for the large body of miners had not yet taken up the work for themselves. A hurry call came into the Pittsburg headquarters from the Coalville collieries one day when he was just back from another job.

"Seems to be bargain day for mine fires and explosions," the superintendent growled, reading out the terse summons for help. "Ain't another man of the brigade who isn't away, but Coalville's too big a joint for us to miss out on. It means a contract for us if you make good, Joseph. Of course, these jays waited till the last moment before sending in a call for help. Seems the Fire Department lent help and they got the miners out, and then they found one of the firemen and another volunteer were still down in the suffocating fumes and flames."

Joe finished the regulation appeal with a grim chuckle. "I'll go and make good. Where's Coalville, anyway?"

He was too busy getting his equipment together and bolting for his car to catch the superintendent's answer. It wasn't till he began to recognize the outlying districts that he remembered Coalville Colliery was the property of the Mine City Chemical Works, on the outskirts of the town.

"Maybe they won't remember me in the excitement; the name Joseph will likely mislead them anyway," he thought, as the special lurched to a stop with a final wail from the big mogul. "What a joke on the crack fire department, calling in the man they chased out to save one of their men!"

The special had pulled up near the high wooden structure of the mine shafthouse. A pall of smoke hung over it as Joe craned his neck at the windows searching the platform for some face he knew. He gave a sigh of relief when he did not recognize anyone, and swept up his armor, strapping parts of it around him as he made his way from the train and up the planked stairway to where a sifting torrent of coal smoke and steam poured up funnelwise to the sky. The somber faces of the crowd told him that his attempt at rescue came at a final desperate stage.

"I bet they don't count on getting out that fire ladie," Joe told himself. "I wonder who he is," he speculated. But he did not wish to disclose his own identity—not unless he made good, he told himself—so

Dowered With Gold, of Romance and Reality

Missouri Lands for Soldier Farmers

A total of 1,920,000 acres listed as available—Most of this land is in the swamp and lumber district in the southeastern section which under private development, has given a rich reward to the homeseeker who gave the first few years to intelligent and tiresome work in clearing and planting—Fruit lands well proven

LUCIUS QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS did not set his excellent example in vain. As every boy who has gotten further back than modern history will tell, Cincinnatus, while a warrior of wonderful renown, was also a farmer, and, if anything, he preferred to till his land than lead his Roman legions.

Along about 430 B. C. he was called from his plow to lead an army to overcome the hostile Aequi. It was by no means a tractor-driven plow, as it was long before anyone thought of inventing anything to add to the ease and comfort of husbandry. But despite the many hardships that he must have experienced on his farm on the Tiber, Cincinnatus returned to the labor that he loved, after disposing of the troublesome Aequi. Then, at the age of 80 years, as history relates, he was again taken out of his plow handles to render his country other distinguished services.

In the development of the plan of Secretary Lane to provide farms for the soldiers and sailors there are many thousands of young Americans who probably never spent a single day on a farm, let alone wrestle with its rigors, who are now strongly inclined to take up agriculture as a profession. Since the introduction of scientific methods of management of farms and the extension of the educational work through the medium of the agricultural colleges, farming has passed into a higher realm.

The American farmer of today is an entirely different type from his father, or his grandfather. He has nearly every advantage of the city, without any of its high taxes or other handicaps. Besides rural free delivery and his telephone, he has his daily papers and close communication with the markets. No longer is it possible for the middleman to capitalize any advance information about markets. The farmer knows almost as much about conditions as the commission man himself. And it is the exceptional farmer nowadays who doesn't own some kind of a motor car.

With the glowing reports of the wonderfully improved conditions of farm life, it is not to be wondered at that there is an agricultural fever abroad in the land and that it is making great headway among the soldiers returning from the camps at home and abroad. This, however, is mere repetition of history. Every great war that has engaged the patriotic youth of the country since the days of Washington has been followed by an epidemic of this character.

Missouri has entered whole-heartedly into the movement to provide farms for all the returning soldiers and sailors of the war who are disposed to follow agriculture. The outdoor life of the camp and battlefield has brought about a change of view among many of these young men, who were taken away from offices and out of city homes by the call of grim-visaged Mars.

Farm life is appealing, and Secretary Lane has been working long and hard on a plan to provide farms on the easiest terms possible for the brave American youth who defied Prussian bullets, that freedom and democracy might not be scrapped in the Hohen-zollern melting pot, as a prelude to world control, with an eagle-helmeted overlord directing it all from a central station in Berlin. The "back-to-the-farm" sentiment that has developed among soldiers has created surprise and nation-wide comment. It has done more. It has started a movement in every state that has Government, or other lands, that can be utilized in



Third year crop on reclaimed swamp land in Southeastern Missouri.

the consummation of the plan of the Secretary of the Interior.

A general survey of the reclaimable swamp and cut-over timber lands has been inaugurated in all the states, and most of the plats and data are now assembled at Washington, awaiting the allotments. Figures already available show that there will be no lack of investors in this greatest of all land deals, undertaken since the transcontinental railroads of the country were given landed subsidies to promote, needed transportation facilities. Recent canvasses made at Camp Dix and Toronto, Canada, elicited the astonishing information that 50 per cent of the American and 44 per cent of the Canadians back from the front, yearned for the open-air life, and indicated a preference for farming. These expressions from the boys in khaki added zest and genuine enthusiasm to the work of finding the lands.

A few weeks ago Francis H. Murray, a land expert of the Interior Department, made an investigation of the reclaimable and other land prospects in Missouri and spent several days with officials at Jefferson City looking over the plats and other records on file in the Land Reclamation Department. This investigation showed that Missouri has 1,920,000 acres of swamp and overflow land that could be utilized after proper drainage.

Included in this total are the large areas in South Missouri that have been denuded of timber by the lumber companies, great stretches of which are al-

Financing Plan Before Congress

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR LANE'S recent annual report devoted much space to the reclamation of idle lands as possible homes for soldiers, but he chiefly considered the irrigation projects, which comprise a larger acreage than the sort of land that Missouri offers.

His report did not go into detail as to the method of financing the land sales to soldiers. That matter now is before Congress. There appears no doubt that an arrangement will be made to be administered by a Farm Loan Board, working under direction of the Department of Agriculture, which will undertake to see that all lands offered are fairly valued and that an extension of credit is arranged through the Federal Land Bank or through some similar state institution, working co-ordinately with the Government bureaus. Also, it is planned to see that these soldier-farmers receive at all times practical demonstrations and instructions adaptable to the kind of land they are developing.

ready being reclaimed through private enterprise. Much of this land is in New Madrid, Stoddard, Pemiscot, Dunklin and Mississippi counties, in the district that was sunk in the great earthquake of Dec. 16, 1811. That convulsion, which affected a district some 200 miles in length, along both sides of the Mississippi River and created lakes where forests had previously stood, also cut out a big task for the drainage engineer.

For more than 20 years this work has been under way in these Missouri counties, with the result that there are thousands of exceedingly productive farms where there were formerly extensive lakes and swamps, largely populated by fish, frogs and snakes, with cypress trees rearing their lofty branches on all sides. In the correction of the woe wrought by the earthquake, the woodsman's ax and saw performed the first distinct service. The cypress was valuable and worth going after and the lumber pioneers showed the way. Then came the drainage projects, which, in time, were financed and executed.

The Little River Valley Drainage Co., which came into being more than 15 years ago, is still at work on the task of making first-class farms out of territory that formerly was almost as difficult of penetration as the darkest and deepest tangles of the Florida everglades. Some of the farms thus reclaimed have in recent years sold at from \$150 to \$200 an acre. They were, when sold at this price, improved with all necessary buildings and fences.

As the figures in the State Land Bureau show, there are nearly 2,000,000 acres that can be made suitable for farming, but not without labor and considerable expense. The average cost of reclaiming the swamp lands has been placed at \$16 an acre, spread over a period of years, so as not to make the burden too onerous. In the southern counties the lands reclaimed from the swamps, quagmires and quicksands are so fertile as to require little if any fertilizer. It is a black, loamy soil that has been compared to that of the Nile Valley in productivity.

Corn, wheat, alfalfa and cotton are the principal crops, and the abundant growth of forage lands encourages the raising of hogs and cattle. Much of the "slashed," or cut-over land of this section is still held by the lumber companies that cut out the timber, and these interests are promoting the work of reclamation. In the classification of these lands, lines of demarcation are closely drawn. Swamp lands, that grow only reeds and flags are not considered as good as the acres producing trees. The swamps produced cypress, while oak and other woods grew on the ridges.

A close student of the cut-over lands of South Missouri is F. A. Satterwhite, who has spent the greater part of his life in land and lumber enterprises in the swamps and uplands. His observation is that soldiers who undertake to farm these lands will need aid and encouragement for the first

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Making a drainage canal in a swamp in New Madrid County, Mo.

The Lion's Mouse

CHAPTER III.

By chance, the side door of the big Sixth avenue shop opened for Clo Riley—her baptismal name was Clodagh, but she didn't think that would go in New York—on the day when Roger Sands' stateroom door on the Santa Fe opened for a very different girl and for romance. No one would have thought that they could be in the same story—the mysterious vision and the little sharp-faced thing from County Cork. Yet, without Clo Riley it would have been another story altogether, even though for more than six months she and Mr. and Mrs. Roger Sands never heard each other's name, nor saw each other's face.

It was in April that Mrs. Sands came upon an advertisement in a newspaper. Moreton & Payntor were making a splash about their lately started department of antique furniture.

Roger was making a bid to put her on that "top floor" he had talked about. He had taken a house at Newport which had come into the market, and Beverley was picking up "beautiful pieces" with which to furnish it.

Life was wonderful. She was slowly coming out from under the cloud of fear, and had ceased, except in dreams, to be afraid of something terrible that might happen.

As her maid hooked up her frock, she sang, and peeped through filmy curtains at Park avenue. She felt almost bursting with her extraordinary happiness like a lark full of song, and vaguely she wished that she could earn it by making someone else happy.

"To the first creature I meet today who needs help, I'll give it," she said to herself.

Beverley told the chauffeur to drive to Moreton & Payntor's. He approached the shop by passing through a side street, in which was the entrance for employees. It was comparatively a quiet street, but today there was a crowd. Something had happened, and a policeman was just coming up.

The car windows were open. Beverley heard the words "poor child" and "ambulance." She opened the door and jumped out.

The first thing she knew, she was pushing between two men to peer over a fat, short woman's shoulder. On the pavement a girl was lying. There was some blood, and that would have made Beverley sick, if the pale face streaked with red hadn't struck her as the most tragic, the most pathetic face she had ever seen. It was so ghastly white, so thin, and yet so young!

"What is it? What's happened?"

"Chucked herself out of a fourth-story window," the fat woman answered. "Somebody drove her to it, I guess. She ain't much more'n a child."

"Is she dead?" Beverley asked.

"Not yet, but she must be a bag of broken bones. She'll die on the way to the hospital, likely, in the ambulance, with nobody to care."

At that instant, as if she heard the terrible words, the girl's eyes opened. It seemed to Beverley that they looked straight at her.

Suddenly she remembered her own resolve.

"To the first creature I meet today who needs help I'll give it."

Here was the creature.

Beverley found her hand stroking back a lock of dark auburn hair from the upturned face. Poor, thin, child's face!

"Don't be afraid! You're going to be helped and saved," she said in answer to the wild look in the roving eyes. "You're going to be loved and cared for!"

By this time a doctor had arrived. He spoke to Beverley, perhaps thinking that she had some acquaintance with the injured girl.

"Keep off there—keep off!" the policemen repeated, pushing people back. "The ambulance'll be around any minute."

But the ambulance did not take its cue.

"That's bad!" the doctor growled. "Every second may count."

"Can't we take her away in my car?" asked Beverley. "Why shouldn't I have her at my house? I'd have a trained nurse for her. I'm Mrs. Roger Sands."

The name of Roger Sands was impressive. So was Beverley, and so was the car.

The doctor was interested. He was the physician engaged to attend the employees of Moreton & Payntor, and had authority in the neighborhood. To test Mrs. Roger Sands' character, he abruptly ordered her into the surgical department—ground floor, close by the side-street entrance—to "fetch out a stretcher, and be quick!"

Beverley responded without hesitation, and in two minutes a startled boy appeared with a canvas thing like a cot. The doctor and one of the policemen got the childish body upon this, while Beverley darted to her waiting chauffeur.

He—Robbins, an elderly Englishman—was furious, but, short of giving notice then and there, he could do nothing save obey. Mrs. Roger Sands scrambled up beside her chauffeur, and did not even notice that the man's face was a thundercloud.



The stateroom door was stingily opened—nothing of Miss White was visible except a hand.

Robbins could have wept. His last situation in England had been with a Duke. Roger Sands had thought him an excellent guardian for Beverley.

Sitting beside Mrs. Sands, with the look of an inferior Roman statue on his square face, the chauffeur resolved to see Mr. Sands before the tale of this morning's work could be told by another.

When Robbins thought of "another," it was of Sand's American chauffeur, who drove him to the office and fetched him back. But, as it happened, Roger Sands read of the affair in an evening paper while he waited for his car.

To see Beverley's name in big letters gave him a shock. Now, as he read on, his first feeling was of relief.

The reporter had interviewed various persons at Moreton & Payntor's. He had learned that the girl befriended by Mrs. Roger Sands was employed in the restaurant for women assistants. By certain of these, it appeared, she had been suspected of small thefts. They had watched her, and it was in the midst of a scene, following an accusation, that the waitress had suddenly flung herself out of a four-story window.

She was an Irish girl, not long in New York, to whom employment had been given almost as an act of charity, by a manager, a fellow countryman, to whom she appealed. Little was known of her beyond the fact that she called herself Clo Riley, and that she had been in the employ of Moreton & Payntor for nearly seven months.

At the Park avenue apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Sands an interview had been refused; but the reporter had learned from a servant that the invalid were a dear relative of Mrs. Sands she could not be more lovingly cared for.

The story developed strangely to Roger. He fancied he saw something hidden behind it. Knowing things about Beverley which, he trusted, few others knew, he saw this affair in a peculiar light.

Roger had tried with all his strength to make his matrimonial experiment a success. It was a success. He adored Beverley. He was glad that he had taken the girl "as she stood." He believed that she was as good as she was sweet, but she had been right in her prophecy—it was terrible, sometimes, to think that he knew nothing of her past.

What if this girl out of a shop had been associated with her in the hidden days?

It seemed plausible that this should be so. The incident happened outside Moreton & Payntor's department store. Beverley had taken to going there lately. She might have had a reason for choosing that shop.

Besides, why hadn't she telephoned to him?

In this mood he went to his automobile. He was surprised to see Robbins, but not sorry, because Robbins had been mixed up in the morning's affair.

"What's this I've been reading in the Evening Star?" he broke in.

"It was the mistress' order, sir, and I had no choice; but I can't help thinking if she'd known what a mess the blood would make, she'd 'ave let me call a taxi."

"Another lining is easily put in," said Roger coolly; but his feelings were far from cool.

For the first time he was angry with Beverley.

At home, Beverley was in the room which had been turned into a hospital. The nurse had called her, to announce that the patient had come back to consciousness and had begun asking questions.

"I saw it would worry her to be put off," went on Sister Lake, "so I told her a few things. She remembered throwing herself out of the window, and the fall, and then waking up, lying in the street. She said she'd either dreamed of an angel speaking to her about 'love and care,' or else it was true. I thought she might be quieter if I explained; and when she heard what you'd done, she insisted on my begging you to come."

"I'll go at once!" Beverley exclaimed. "That is, if you think best."

"Just for a few minutes," the nurse hinted. "I have an idea there's something special she wants to say."

Beverley let herself be led in, as if she were a visitor in the house.

The room looked strange to her. The servants, directed by the doctor and later by the trained nurse, had swiftly, noiselessly made many changes before the girl came to herself. The curtains had been taken down, the rugs cleared away from the parquet floor. Most of the furniture had disappeared, and on a glass table were a number of bottles. The bed faced the door, and as Mrs. Sands softly entered, a pair of eyes looked at her.

A pair of eyes! Beverley's heart jumped as her own eyes met them.

They had looked at her before, but she had been too frightened to know what they were like, except that they were wild with some frenzied appeal. She had not known how large and dark they were, or that they were beautiful. There was no wildness in them now, but it seemed to Beverley that they held an almost exalted expression.

The nurse drew Mrs. Sands near to the bed, and issued her orders before the girl could speak.

"Neither of you must say much," she commanded. "Mrs. Sands has come to let you see that she really exists, and you can thank her, if you like; but she mustn't stay many minutes. If you're good she'll make you plenty of visits later."

"Sister Lake is right," said Beverley. "You mustn't excite yourself. You're going to get well, and this is your home."

"I'm not excited," the girl answered, in a low, monotonous voice, "but I had to see you, and tell you this one thing. I didn't want to live, because—I was miserable, and everyone hated me; still, it seemed awful to die. You saved me, and now I wish to live, if only to show you what gratitude can be. I expect you're awfully rich and have everything you want. I'm poor—oh, poorer than any mouse in any church. It doesn't seem as if I could do anything for one like you. But who knows? There was a mouse once helped a lion. It gnawed a hole in a net. I feel as if the time will come when I can do as much for you, because I want to so dreadfully! That's all."

CHAPTER IV.

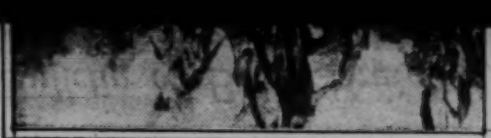
IT SEEMED that everything was to go wrong with Roger Sands that day.

He had felt, for the last few months, that a cloud had risen between him and John Heron, in whose interest he had gone to California. If ever a business man owed a debt of gratitude to the brains of another, John Heron owed such a debt to Roger Sands, who had risked not only his reputation, but even his life, against the powerful enemies of the so-called Oil Trust king. Heron had appeared to appreciate this. Before Sands left for New York he had been almost oppressively cordial, begging in vain that Roger would visit him and his wife, a famous beauty, with Spanish blood in her veins. He had written once, immediately after Sands' departure and had telegraphed congratulations on reading the news of Roger's marriage. But the friendly reply had remained unacknowledged. The wedding present of a gold tea service had been accompanied by no letter, only a card with the names of "Mr. and Mrs. John Heron." With Sands' thanks the correspondence ended.

This had vexed Roger, who liked Heron and who was not used to being slighted. Sometimes he wondered if inadvertently he had been at fault; but the one thing he could think of was Beverley's failure to inclose a note in his letter of thanks. She had argued that the present was for him, and that if she wrote to Mrs. Heron it would look "pushing."

"Of course, I've heard of her," Beverley had said. "She has the reputation of wanting to know only the most important sort of people. I'm not important, except through you. Besides, she once snubbed a

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Missouri Lands for Soldier Farmers

Dowered With Gold, of Romance and Reality

Miss Alice Antoinette de Lamar, 23, who has just inherited \$10,000,000, daughter of adventurous sea captain and mining magnate who swore never to marry until he met living replica of Bouguereau's painting "l'Aurore" — At age of 50 encountered 17-year-old girl of modest circumstances who was his dream-woman in flesh and blood, and married her — What their daughter is like

ONCE upon a time a fairy godfather, who was unaware of his magic powers and knew only that he was a French painter, seized brushes and palette and in a burst of inspiration fixed upon canvas a rapturous vision of ideal feminine loveliness, christening the goddess sprung from his brain and hand by the glowing name of "l'Aurore," or "The Dawn." He was the famous William Bouguereau.

Likewise there was a hard-bitten, briny old sea captain, who, in spite of hairbreadth escapes on the seven seas and a career of adventure and bitter struggle that had raised him from penury to millions, had kept the warm and romantic heart of a boy. Into his hands fell a copy of Bouguereau's painting, and he swore an oath never to marry until he met in the flesh the dream-woman of the picture. He was Joseph Raphael de Lamar.

Also, there was a girl of the New York middle class, whose father was a druggist and whose mother kept a boarding house, but upon whom capricious nature had bestowed the divine figure, the wealth of russet hair, the complexion of white and red roses, with which Bouguereau had dowered his "Dawn." She was Nellie Virginia Sands, 17 years old, and the 50-year-old sea captain's quest ended on the day that he beheld her, sporting like a pagan nymph in the surf at Narragansett Pier. They were married a few weeks later.

And now, finally, there is another girl, the daughter of this romance from the fascinating storybook of real life, and the heiress of the poetic train of circumstances which began with Bouguereau's seizure of brushes and palette many years ago. She is Miss Alice Antoinette de Lamar, 23 years old, who has just come into a fortune of \$10,000,000 in her own right, following the death of her father, last November. It is the personality of this young woman, child of romance and mistress of great wealth, whom our story concerns; but first we must follow the sea captain's tale to its unhappy finish.

Born in Amsterdam, De Lamar became an orphan in babyhood and a wanderer at the age of 8. He passed his early years at sea, as sailor, mate and captain. Then, being amphibious, he took to the land. At one time he was a bartender, then a contractor and prospector in the American West. Feeling his limitations of training for the profession of mining, which he proposed to adopt, he took a course in metallurgy and chemistry at a Western university. Thus equipped, he struck out for Colorado, resolved to wrest a fortune from the earth. Even then, as his most cherished possession, he bore about with him a copy of Bouguereau's "Dawn." "When I strike it rich," he confided to the men in one of the mining camps, "I shall seek my wife, and she must be beautiful like my wonderful picture."

The years passed, and then De Lamar blazed out upon New York like another Monte Cristo. He was reputed to be a millionaire 20 times over; about him shone the glamour of struggle and success; and he was made even more romantic of figure by general knowledge of his infatuation for Bouguereau's painting and his determination to find the living replica of the artist's Aurora. But the women of the metropolis exerted their charms in vain.

Then, in 1893, came the destined encounter at Narragansett Pier and his marriage to the lovely Miss Sands. She was instantly elevated from shabby gentility to the estate of a princess. Her elderly and dotting husband lavished upon her fabulous jewels and great sums of money. Her gowns and gems became sensational.

Capt. de Lamar took her to see his mines in the West. He showed her the tiny cabin where he began his fight for wealth, and the very spot on the rough wall where his "Aurora" had hung. And he told her once more how he had spent lonely hours gazing on the picture and dreaming of the day when he might find his ideal as a living woman instead of a creature of pigment. She was flattered, but looked about the dirty hut with distaste. "I want to see Paris," she murmured.

So to Paris they went, where the captain bought the original painting of "The Dawn" for his wife. Then they traveled to Egypt, and in Cairo the girl-wife saw a wonderful old castle. "I should like to live there," she remarked. And Capt. de Lamar bought the castle. After a time they were back in New York, and there

Alice Antoinette was born. The family returned to Paris, and the proud father caused a marble group of the mother and baby to be sculptured and called it "Psyche and Cupid."

In the gay life of the French capital the young and radiant mother met many ardent admirers. The bluff old captain one day found some letters to his wife from a man whom he had befriended. A divorce was obtained. Later Mrs. de Lamar married James R. Hatmaker, at one time private secretary to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Capt. de Lamar received the custody of the child, and upon her he lavished all the idolatry he had given to her mother, all the passion of his broken heart. And when he made his will he had her happiness in mind. He made provision that if she marries her millions are to be completely free from the control of her husband, and of any other relative whatsoever.

The first thing the accession to her fortune did to Miss de Lamar was to rob her of a life of freedom and turn her into a working girl. On the day her father's will was read she began keeping office hours.



Miss Alice Antoinette de Lamar.

working early and late, learning details about deeds and documents, mines, smelting plants, bonds, houses and lands.

Perhaps no other young girl in America ever had so much money lavished on her. Pembroke, her country home at Glen Cove, is one of the show places on Long Island and one of the most elegant country houses in America, and her gray granite townhouse, on the northeast corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-seventh street, is a palatial six-story residence.

Alice de Lamar was from the cradle the shining jewel in the life of her picturesque father. For her he built those houses and filled them with the rarest treasures. Imported maids and governesses were the companions of one side of her life, and until the day he died her father was her pal. But always, her friends say, there was a lonesome ache in her heart for her beautiful mother, from whom she was separated before she was 3 years old, and who has been living in Paris all these years.

Until she made her debut at a beautiful dance at Sherry's three years ago, the world didn't know much about Miss de Lamar. During the years she was getting her education at a fashionable school, she filled her spare time studying finance and getting her first lessons in philanthropy. As other parents give their children educational toys, Capt. de Lamar would give his daughter an occasional million, and he liked to watch her play the game. She took it seriously, and



Print of Bouguereau's painting, "l'Aurore."

that pleased him. That he had more faith in his girl than the average millionaire has in his sons is shown by his will. Miss de Lamar may do pretty much as she pleases with her fortune.

You might pass her in a crowd and never notice her, unless you were looking for a demure and rather pensive girl, who lately has persisted in looking lonesome even when surrounded by a group of cheerful young friends.

There is nothing spectacular about her. Her entrance into the motor corps of the National League for Woman's Service early in the war was characteristic. Coming down for duty bright and early in the morning in her new khaki uniform, she parked her cream-colored car in front of the league headquarters on Madison avenue, and went upstairs to get her orders for the day. Thrilled with the importance of taking her first peremptory orders from her captain, she touched her cap in salute and hustled down the stairs to her car. A group of girls wearing uniforms like her own stood beside the car, but she never noticed them. Tucking her orders into her breast pocket, Miss de Lamar gripped her wheel and drove away to the port of embarkation to meet two army officers who were to be driven to a camp on Long Island.

"Who is she, anyway?" asked one of the girls, as the creamy car with its brown upholstery and silver trimmings rounded the corner. Miss de Lamar would have been surprised to know they were wondering about her. For what are solid silver automobile trimmings to a girl who owns solid silver mines?

Though she is not frivolous, Miss de Lamar is a jolly girl with a keen sense of humor, and she has been one of the most popular girls in the corps, due partly to the fact that she is a good mixer, straightforward and natural in her manner.

When she entered the motor corps she was not a mechanic. In an emergency she could put on a fresh tire, but she hadn't been in the habit of exploring the inward parts of her engine, or sprawling under the car to fix things. There had always been a chauffeur or somebody to do these little services.

But motor corps drivers in khaki uniforms do not have chauffeurs on their ambulances or dispatch cars. Drivers are expected to qualify as authorities on diagnosing and curing ambulance ailments. So Miss de Lamar became a mechanic. At that time she was working four days a week from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. For several weeks she put in the extra two days at an automobile school. Being a believer in thoroughness, she demanded more of herself than her instructor demanded. That was how she came to be one of the expert mechanics of the corps. Her French maid must have gasped in despair many a night when the lady

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CHAPTER III
A chance, the side door of the big Sixth avenue shop opened for Clio Riley—her baptismal name was Clio—on the day when Roger Sands' stateroom door on the Santa Fe opened for a very different girl and for romance. No one would have thought that they could be in the same place—the

The Lion's Mouse

(Continued From Page 3.)

The Lion's Mouse

man he knew sitting directly opposite him. Roger felt that the other had been staring at him and hadn't had time to look away. He bowed and paused at the table, which he was obliged to pass on his way out.

"How do you do, O'Reilly?" he said.

Justin O'Reilly was nearly 10 years younger than he, but had got the better of him once, and Sands was too proud to let it seem as if this rankled.

O'Reilly rose and shook the offered hand. He was tall and lean and brown-faced, like a soldier back from the war.

"This is quite a surprise," Roger said. "Queer I missed seeing you before. Suppose you've been on board since Los Angeles?"

"I caught sight of you last night for the first time," said the other, seeming not to take Sands' remark as a question. "I'm not in your car, and I've been sticking pretty close to my quarters, resting up. I'm going on to New York before Washington," O'Reilly volunteered.

"Right! But don't let your coffee get cold for me."

Roger closed the conversation civilly, and, with another nod, passed on.

If his thoughts had not been focused on the occupant of stateroom A, he would have wondered a good deal as to what had taken Justin O'Reilly to the West for a "flying trip." This was O'Reilly's first year in Congress, and he had maneuvered to make himself a conspicuous figure in Washington, one way or other. When he got back to his own car, Sands found the porter waiting.

"Lady's through breakus, suh, and would like to see yuh when convenient," was the message.

Two seconds later the rightful owner of stateroom A was humbly knocking at the door.

"Has anything happened? Have you had any trouble on my account?" she eagerly asked.

When Roger said no, nothing had happened, she drew a breath of relief, and shut her eyes for an instant. He hadn't realized before how long and dark her lashes were.

"No man has been inquiring?"

"Not a soul."

"No one in any way noticeable has tried to get acquainted with you?"

"The conductor and porter and a waiter or two are the only persons I've exchanged a word with—except a fellow I know slightly, named O'Reilly, a Congressman from California. I suppose he doesn't interest you?"

"No man interests me—unless it is the one who is saving my life," the girl answered surprisingly.

To change the subject, he hastily brought out the envelope to show. It had been under his pillow all night, he told her.

"I don't know what I should have done without you!" she said.

"When we get to Chicago," he asked, "how can I help you there?"

"Oh, I shan't have to trouble you any more after the train stops at the station. I expect to be met—by a friend. I suppose I shan't see you again; but I shall never, never forget!"

Roger Sands felt a horrid twinge of some unpleasant emotion.

"But Chicago's a long way off," she said, when he did not speak. "It must seem a wild story to you, but the danger I'm in—the danger that this envelope is in—won't be over for one minute till you've put me into my friend's hands. You will do that, won't you?"

"I will," said Roger.

"And meanwhile you'll come and see me in the stateroom sometimes?"

He began by deciding to spend a half-hour with his "invalid cousin" now and again; but she made him forget time.

By the time the journey together was over, and the train was due in Chicago, the thought of losing her was a stone on Roger Sands' heart.

The inevitable moment came. As Sands gave her a hand, stepping onto the platform, he saw Justin O'Reilly already out of the train, and looking about with the air of expecting someone. O'Reilly took off his hat, with an unnecessarily cordial smile for Sands. Roger took the smile to signify amusement at sight of a beautiful girl in care of a man supposed to have no time for women. He was annoyed, and glanced at his companion.

"She has thoughts only for her friend!" Sands reflected bitterly.

The rendezvous, she had explained to him, was at a news stand. The program of the meeting had been carefully arranged.

They neared the news stand, and, as his companion was a tall girl, whose head could be seen above the hats of average women, he expected a man to start eagerly forward; but no man separated himself from the crowd.

"Where can he be?" she said. "Something must have happened! I must just wait. But you, Mr. Sands, I oughtn't to ask!"

"You needn't," Roger cut her short. "You don't think I'm going to desert you the minute before the last?"

"I might have known you wouldn't! He can't be long!"

"What about the envelope? Will you have it now?"

ney here—enough to pay you back for all you've done. I meant to pay you before this, only I forgot for a while, there was so much to think of. I expected to get more money, and to be looked after in every way, in Chicago. I don't see what I can do now, except—unless—you'll lend me a little more. I can find work here, perhaps."

"Good heavens, what a prospect!" Sands blurted out. "Do you think, after all that's passed, that I can go coolly on my way leaving you alone in Chicago? I have another proposal to make."

She looked up as if startled, afraid of some change she might see in the man she had trusted.

"What do you say to marrying me and going on to New York as my wife?"

For a minute he thought she was going to faint. She swayed a little on her feet, and he caught her by the arm.

"You're tired out, standing so long!" he exclaimed.

"No—no, it isn't that," she said, weakly. "I had just an instant's fright; but, oh, I'm ashamed that I didn't know you better! Forgive me! And it was almost too much, finding out, in a kind of lightning-flash, the height of your goodness."

"You'll marry me, then!" he cried.

The fool was rewarded for his foolishness by a draft of nectar. He was incapable of caring if the nectar was poisoned.

"No," the girl answered. "I thank you with my whole heart, but I can't."

"Why—why?" he stammered.

"Don't you see why?"

"Not unless you're married already."

"I'm not married. No man has ever been anything to me. I swear it to you! But I can't tell you anything about myself."

"So that's why?"

"That's why."

Roger did not speak for a minute. At last he said.

"See here, you and I have got to talk. There's one thing certain—however this ends, I'm

not going to leave you alone in Chicago. Will you let me take you to a quiet restaurant? We can pretend to eat, and thrash things out across the table."

"Very well," she said, with the air of one carried away on a strong tide.

Roger knew Chicago. When he had arranged to have his luggage put in safekeeping, he got a taxi and took the girl to a dull but good place, sure to be practically empty at that hour.

"Do you dislike me?" he began.

"You know I don't."

"Could you like me enough to think of me as a husband, if we had met in a conventional, society sort of way?"

"Is it a fair question? But—yes, I could. I do want you to know that. You've been so splendid to me, you deserve all I can give!"

"So far so good. Now I'm going to tell you something about myself. I haven't been splendid. I've fallen in love with you. I haven't been in love before—that is, not since I was 20, if you can call that being in love. I've never had time."

"You haven't taken much time in doing it now!"

"I've learned the lesson that time isn't the thing needed. I want you so much that if you'll come to me, I'll take you as you stand!"

The girl stared back into his eyes as if fascinated.

"You haven't stopped to think—to count the cost," she said.

"I could be happy," Roger insisted, "if you'd love me!"

"I'd adore you! But—but if you should regret it? If you should be sorry when it's too late?"

"I never will be sorry, if you'll do what you just said."

"What do you mean?"

"Adore me—half as much as I'll adore you."

.....
This, then, was the story behind the sensation when Roger Sands came back from a short trip to California, bringing a wife—a girl who had been a Miss Beverley White, a girl nobody had ever seen or heard of before.

(Continued on Page 11.)



Sands glanced up and saw a woman hovering at the door. "Oh, do help me!" she said.

Roger asked. She had begged him to keep it until they were out of the train.

"Not yet. I daren't, till I can hand it to—my friend."

"Very well!"

"You're sure—sure—forgive my asking such a thing—that it hasn't been stolen from you?"

Roger laughed.

"Do, please, make certain!"

He put his hand inside his coat, and felt the envelope, which was safe, of course.

"It's there, as large as life."

"Thank heaven!" she breathed.

Minutes passed—15, 20, 30. The girl was white as ashes, the dark shadows lay under her eyes.

"All hope is over!" she said, as Sands glanced at his watch when they had stood for three-quarters of an hour. "Some terrible thing has prevented him from meeting me. I don't know what's going to become of me now!"

CHAPTER II.

"YOU made no plan what to do if your friend didn't turn up?" Roger inquired. "Have you any other friends in Chicago?"

"Not one."

"Do you know the place? Have you ever lived here, or stayed here?"

"No."

"By jingo!" the man muttered under his breath.

A sensible man—and Roger Sands had always been a particularly sensible man—would have concluded that he'd been fooled by a pretty woman; also, that the woman wished to go on fooling him. But Sands had got beyond this stage.

"Is that friend you talk of more than a friend?" he questioned suddenly.

"No—hardly even a friend; only a person I trusted for reasons I can't tell you."

"I see! And you don't know what will become of you, since he's failed you, and you're turned adrift in a strange town?"

"No, I don't know, but just now I'm so dazed that I feel stunned—as if it didn't matter—that, or anything else!"

"It does matter a good deal. Even if you've got plenty of money—by the way, have you?"

"I had enough, and more than enough, for my jour-



Capt. Small, who is going to France for after-war service as an auditor, meets Private Wiggle, also going over, and, like Capt. Small, with very limited military experience. This is the best they can do with a salute.



Freda and Morris are Bolsheviks and strongly advocate a revolution of some sort, if only some one will oppose them. Freda is simply dying to be a martyr.



"Tell me one good thing the direct primary system has done for the party!" Now that war news has ceased to be the all-important topic the old guard is reverting to first principles.



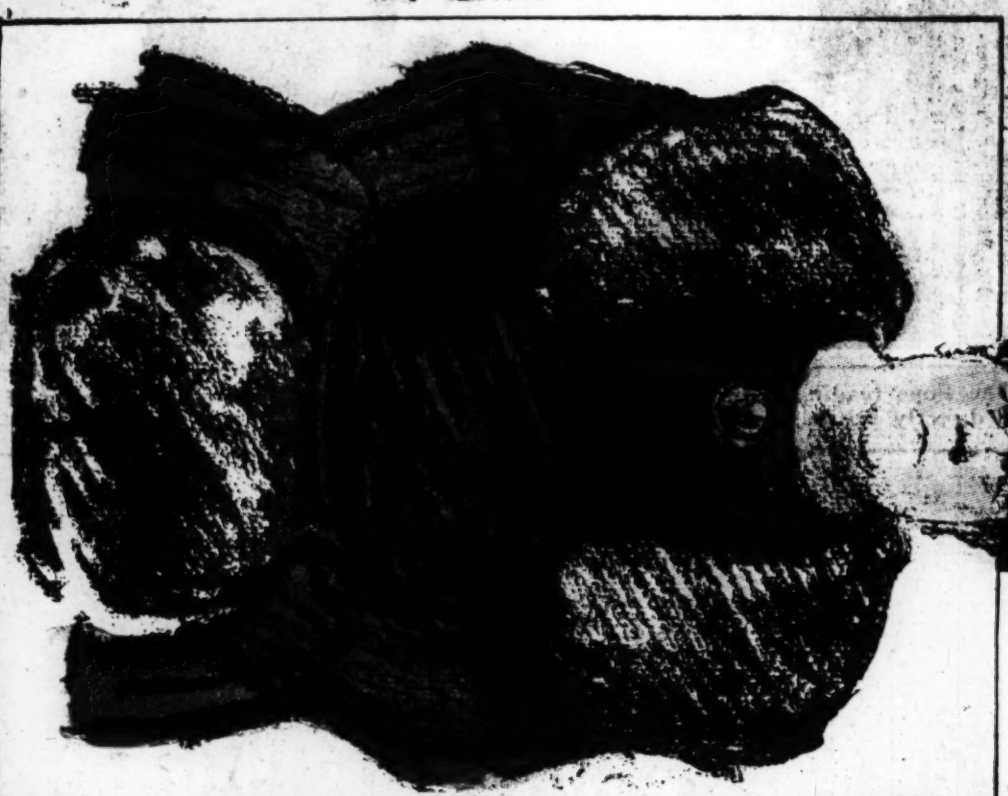
No one realizes more than Sula Seeton, the movie vampire, what a terrible setback the war has given the artistic side of life. Her latest release, "The Fetters of Fate" (based on the life of the Empress Josephine), didn't get in a single Sunday supplement.



"The toughest business" has been Jake's motto for years, and now with the bone-dry law ahead, there's nothing to do but turn the place into an ice cream parlor.

Getting Ready for Peace

Character Sketches by W. E. HILL



Mrs. Harry De Lacey Tagg, a reconstruction worker, who is going to France to teach basket-weaving to the down-trodden French, Belgian and Kumanian women.



"No more women in uniforms—nothing but fluffy feminine visions to welcome the boys home!" and Gladys, who did such good work in the women's reserve camouflage division, is living up to her word.



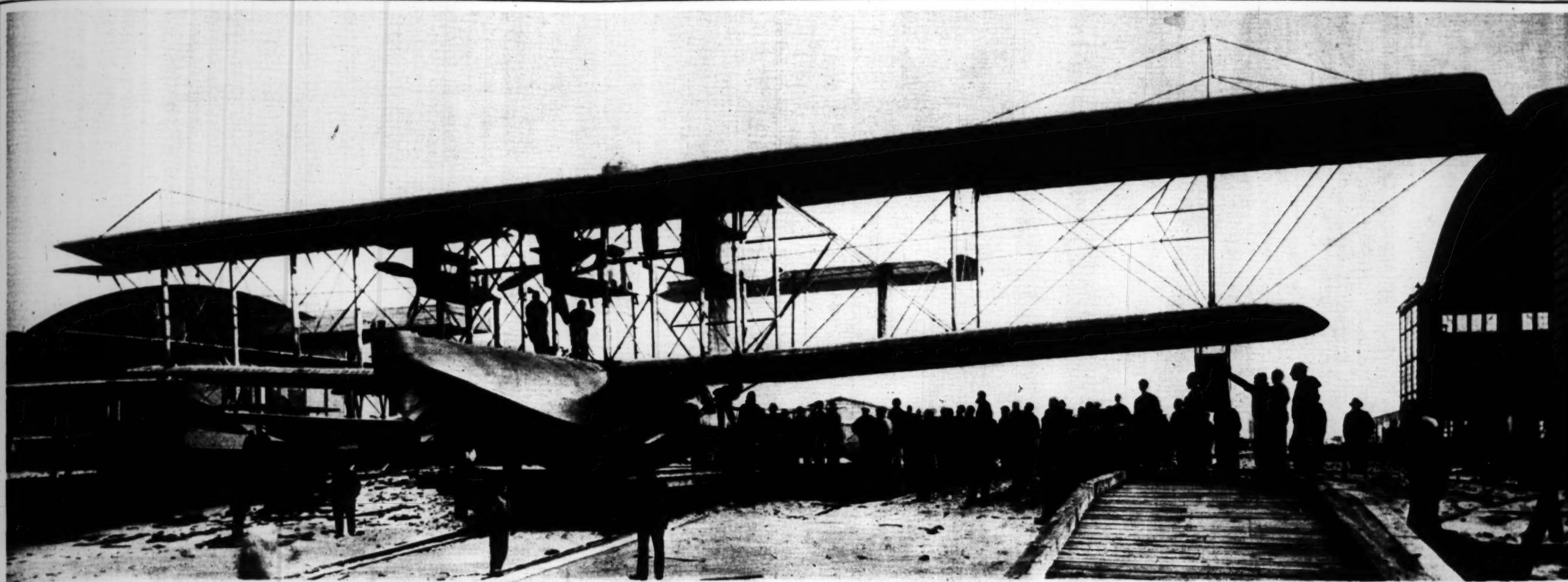
With the war practically at an end, Mrs. Swimmer has given up taking stray soldiers out in her limousine and has gone back to Toto, the toy dog, as a companion.

IN ST. LOUIS AND THE GREAT TERRITORY SERVED BY THE POST-DISPATCH, IT IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER TO USE THE ROTOGRAVURE PROCESS OF PRINTING.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS MO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1919.

ROTOGRAVURE
PICTURE SECTION



American-built hydroplane which carried fifty passengers in flight along the Atlantic coast. It is 126 feet from tip to tip, has three motors, makes 80 miles an hour, and can carry enough gasoline to stay aloft 13 hours. —Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



United States Naval review near Baltimore. Note hydroplane circling over the warships. —Copyright, International Film Service.



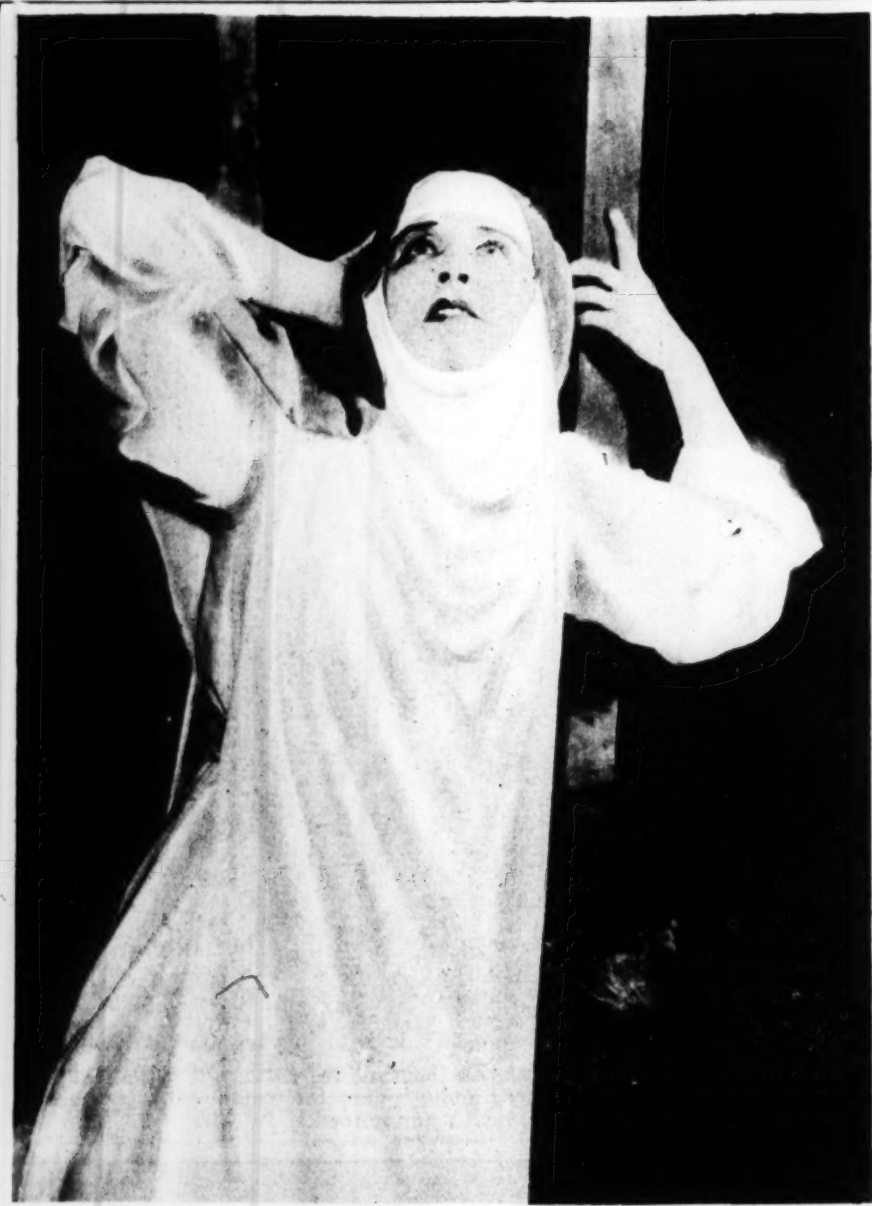
The Pope reading the Gospel after being informed of the news of the signing of the armistice. His Holiness is directly behind the reading stand. —Copyright, Press Illustrating Service.



"Belgium, 1914." by Jessie Lawson, awarded prize at the winter exhibit of the National Academy of Design, New York.



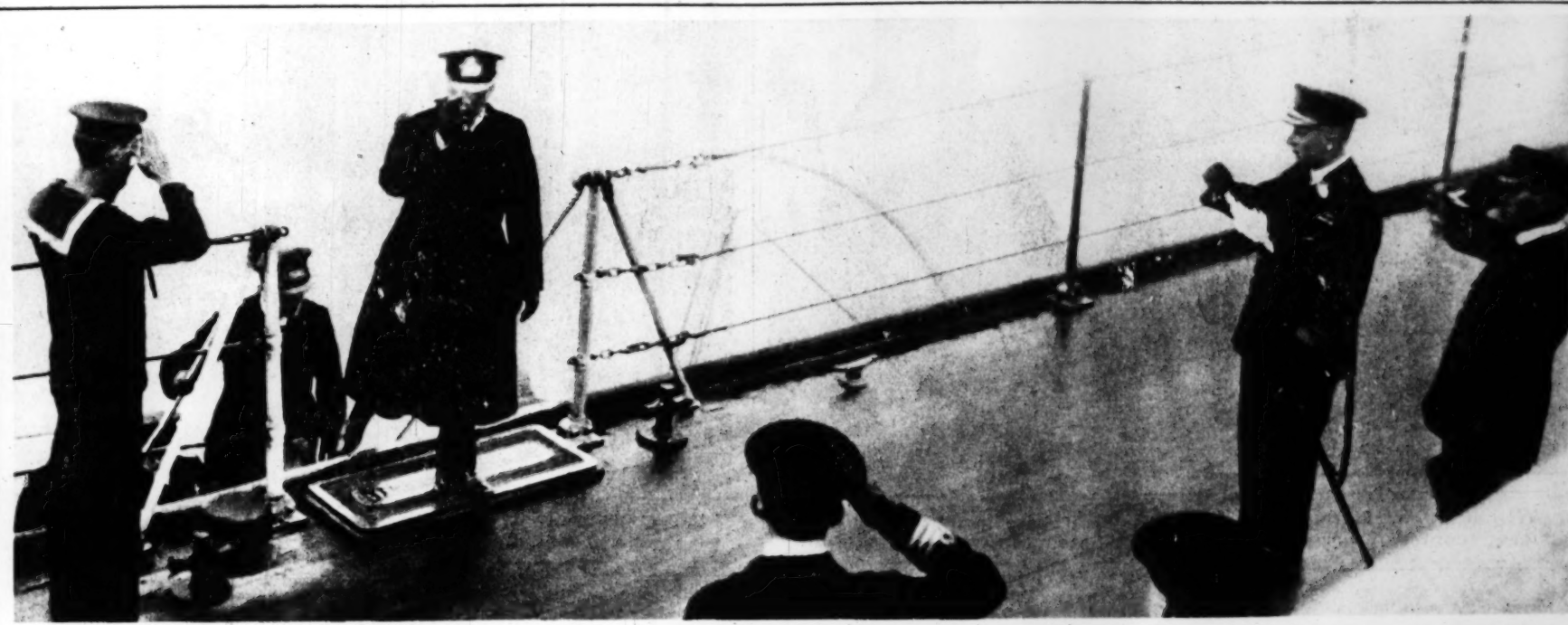
At 11:35 a. m., on the morning of Nov. 11, this meeting of French and German commanders took place on the fighting front a few miles from Verdun on the road to Metz. The German officer is getting confirmation of the cessation of hostilities. —Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



From the movies back to grand opera again — Geraldine Farrar in Puccini's one act opera, "Sister Angelica." —Photo by Central News.



Germany's surrendered submarine fleet at anchor in Harwich harbor. These boats, with sister ships now at the bottom of the ocean, cost the British merchant marine alone 15,000 lives and more than 3000 vessels. —Copyright, Western Newspaper Union.



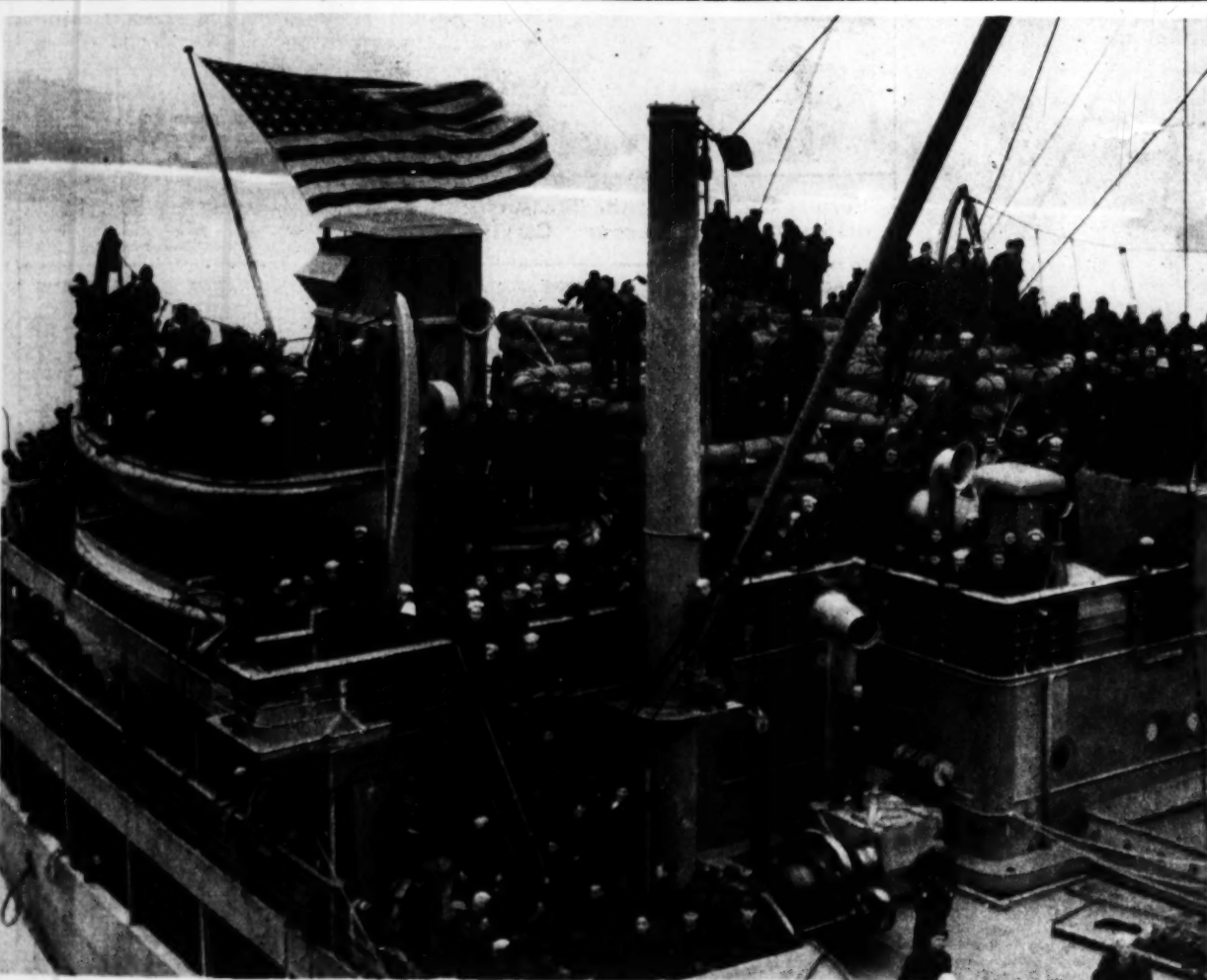
German Admiral Meurer saluting British officers as he arrived on Admiral Beatty's flagship to surrender the German navy. —Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



Men wounded in the Argonne fighting as they arrived home on the giant transport Leviathan. —Copyright, Western Newspaper Union.



The King and Queen of Belgium making their official entry into Ghent on horseback. —International Film Service.



As the Leviathan entered her dock, in New York, carrying more than 8000 soldiers from France. —Photo by Paul Thompson.



Happy reunions on the pier when the soldiers returning on the Leviathan stepped ashore. —Copyright, Western Newspaper Union.



Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vincent Astor arriving in New York after many months of war work in France. —Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



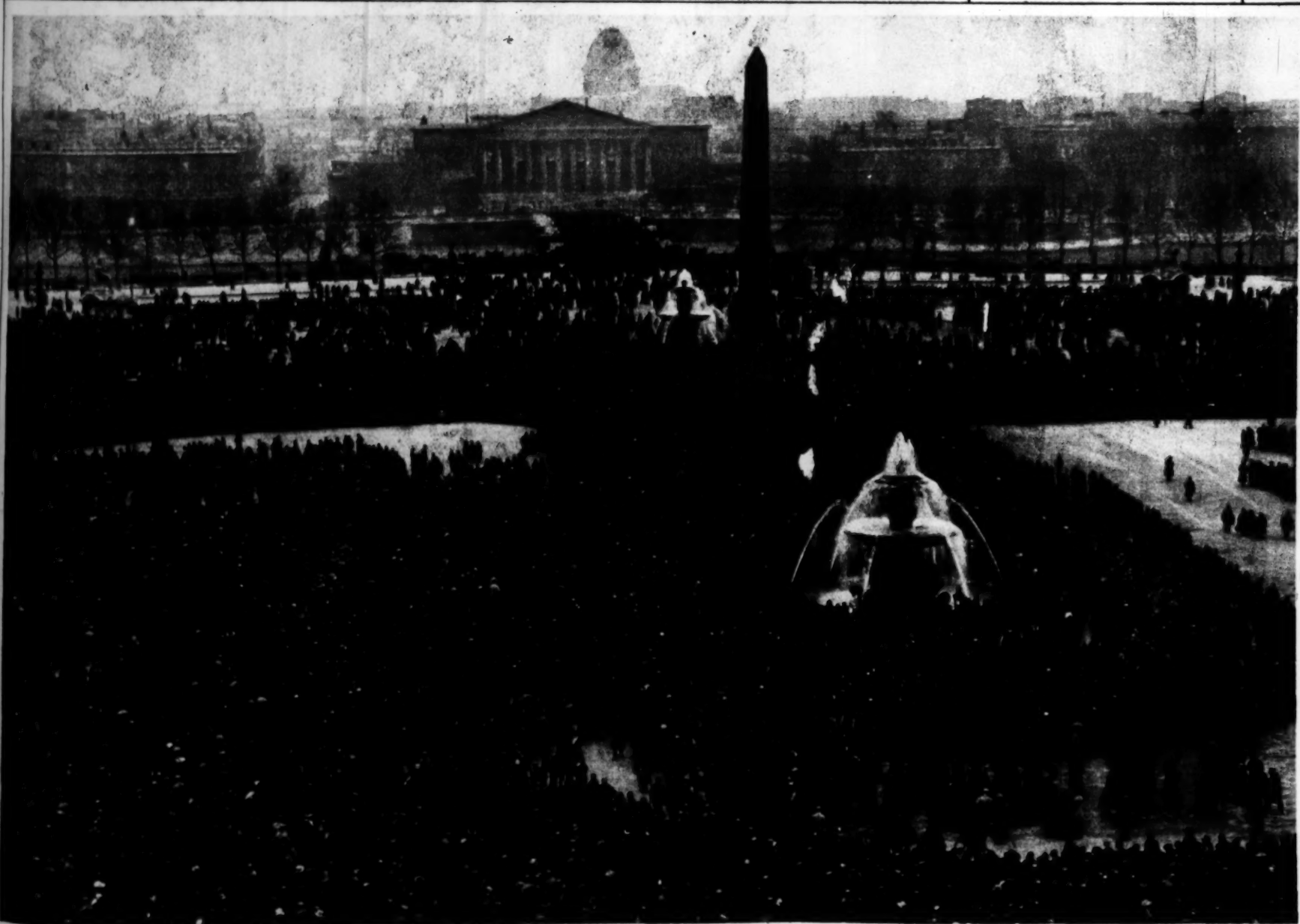
Scene in front of the Reichstag, Berlin, when the downfall of the Hohenzollern dynasty was announced. —Copyright, International Film Service.



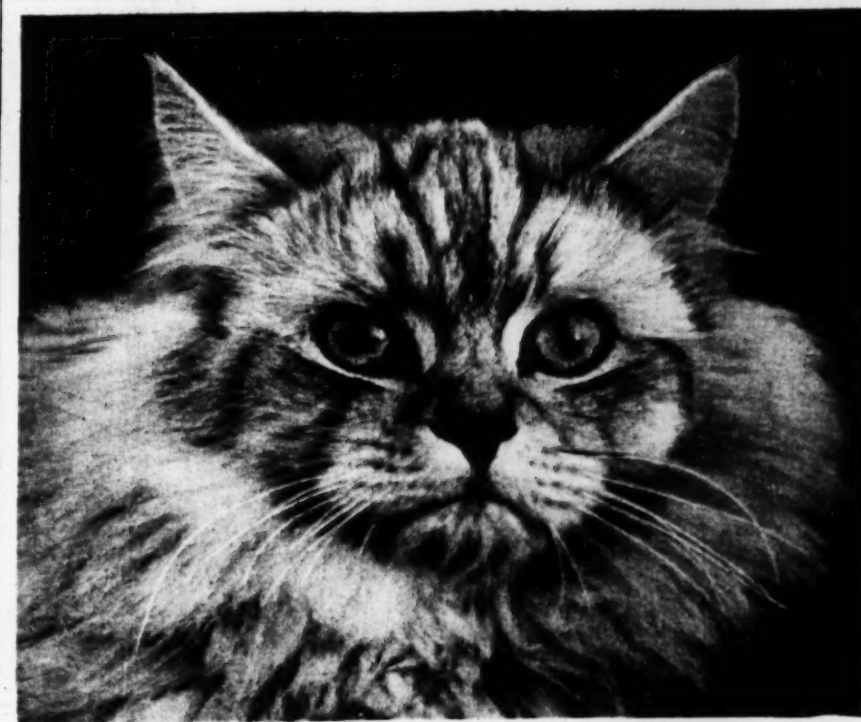
How Milan, Italy, celebrated the actual end of the war. —Underwood & Underwood.



Former Secretary of the Treasury congratulating and turning over his office to his successor, Carter Glass. —Copyright, Western Newspaper Union.



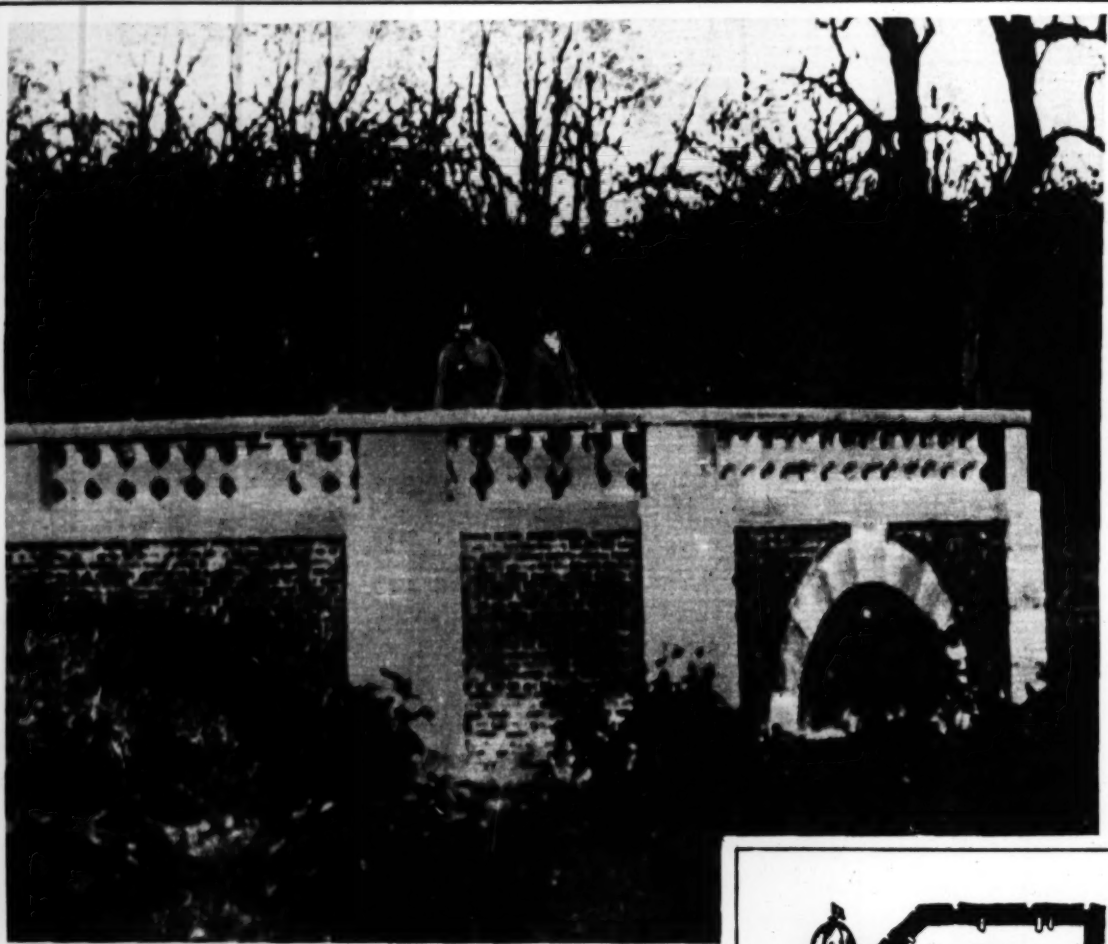
Crowd in Place de la Concorde rejoicing over the occupation of Alsace and Lorraine by French troops. —Underwood & Underwood.



Silver Echo, the best cat in the recent show in New York City. —Photo by Paul Thompson.



Mining for gold on the beach at Coney Island. Every winter, after the bathing season, salvagers sift the sands and find jewelry and coins lost by summer visitors — At right, the treasures of a morning's work.—Copyright, Kadel & Herbert.



The former Crown Prince in exile on an island in the Zuyder Zee, Holland.—Copyright, International Film.

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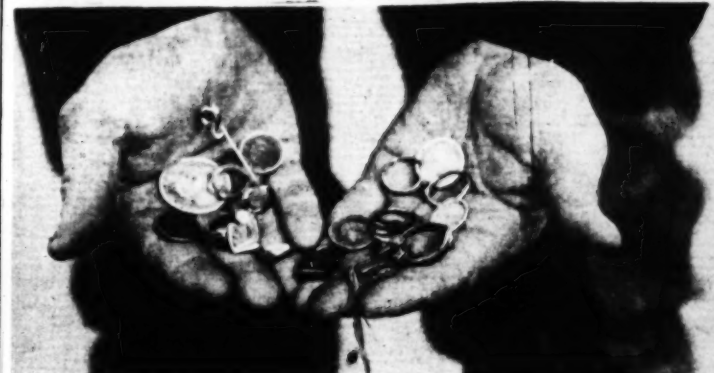
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RESTORES THE GRAY, STREAKED AND FADED HAIR
to its original, dark and youthful color. Clean, pleasant and harmless to use. Easily applied. On sale for more than twenty years at good drug and toilet counters for \$1.00, or sent prepaid by De Lacy Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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That's all you have to do for the most delicious coffee or tea. You can't make it wrong. It will be the same every time—wonderful in flavor, healthful instead of harmful—economical, convenient, instant.
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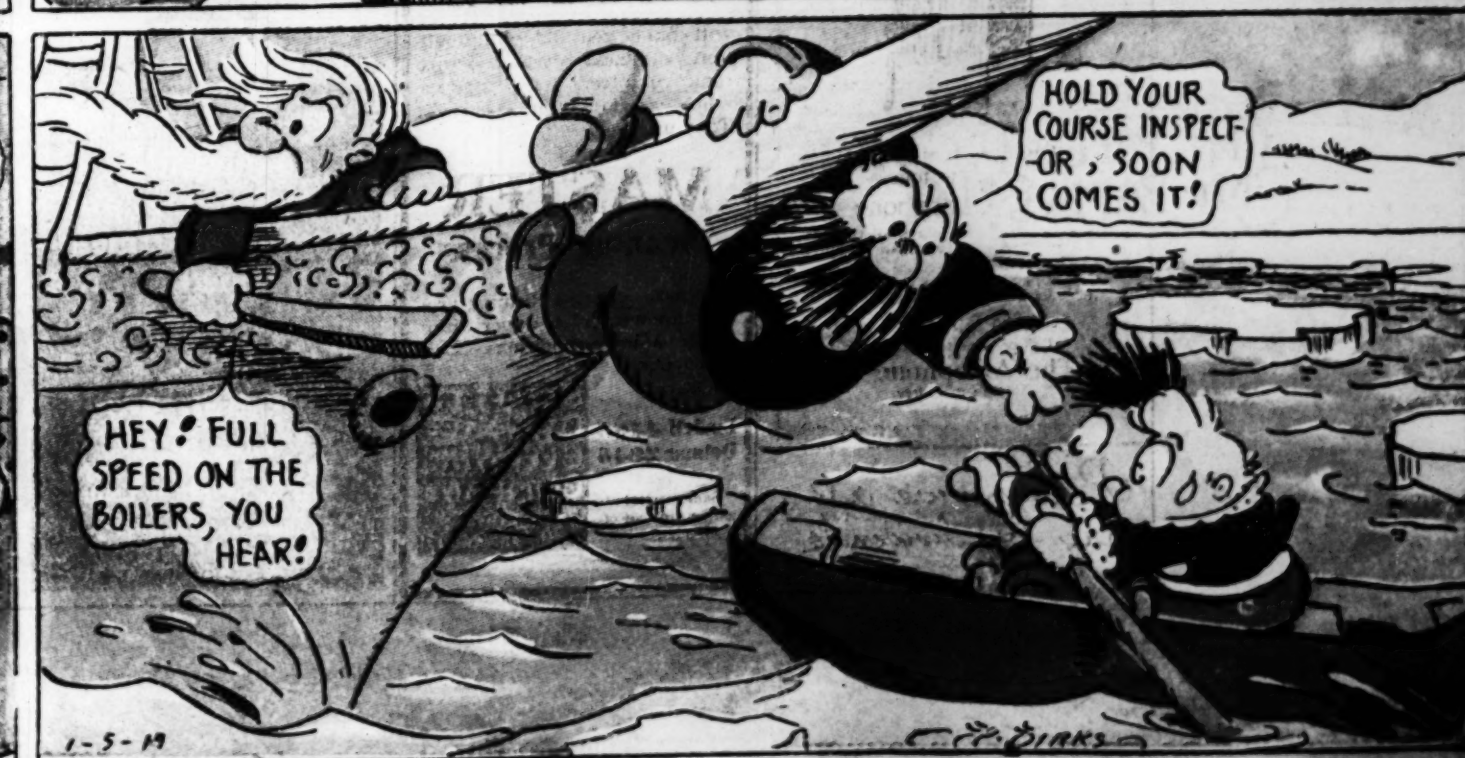
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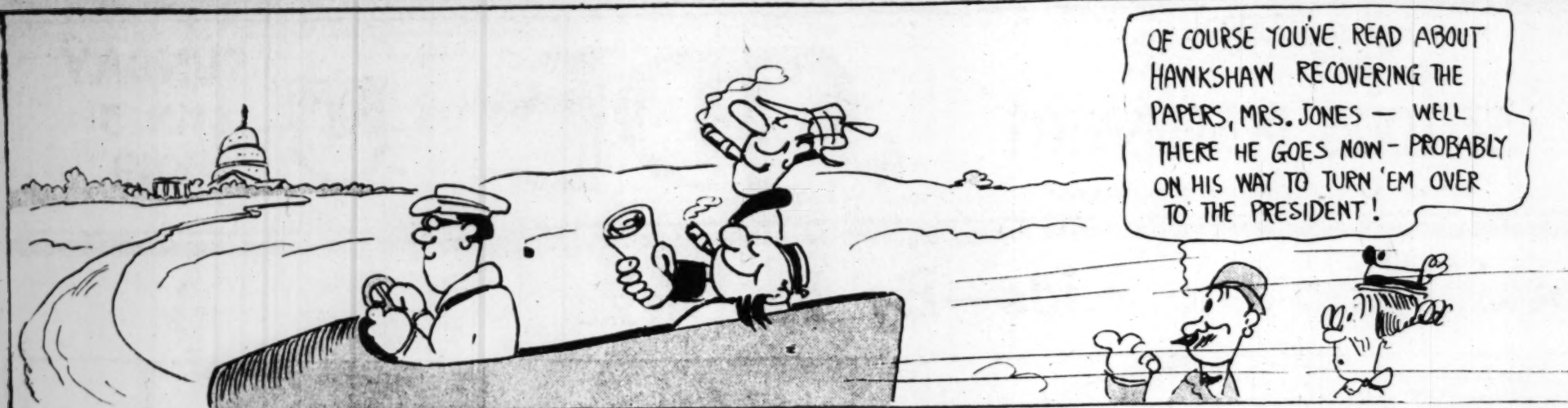
SUNDAY
JAN 5
1919

The Captain and the Kids—By R. Dirks



Hawkshaw the Detective

The Strange Case of the Enemy Submarine and the Denatured Torpedoes.



OF COURSE YOU'VE READ ABOUT HAWKSHAW RECOVERING THE PAPERS, MRS. JONES — WELL THERE HE GOES NOW — PROBABLY ON HIS WAY TO TURN 'EM OVER TO THE PRESIDENT!



HEAVENS, COLONEL! THERE'S A SUBMARINE, SIGNALING TO THE BARON FOR MORE TORPEDOES — HE'S COMING TO TAKE THE BARON AWAY, TOO!



COME, QUICK! — I KNOW WHERE THE BARON KEEPS THE SUPPLIES!



LITTLE DOES THE BARON KNOW THAT I'M ONTO THIS STORE-ROOM OF HIS!

OO! — A CAVE!



ONLY TWO TORPEDOES LEFT! THAT SIMPLIFIES MATTERS! QUICK! WE MUST OPEN THEM AND TAKE OUT THE MURDEROUS CONTENTS!

WHAT'S YOUR IDEA, OLD TOP?



THE BARON IS NOT GOING TO SNEAK AWAY ON THAT SUBMARINE WITHOUT US, EH COLONEL? — ALSO, I HAVE THE REST OF OUR LUNCH IN MY POCKET, SO WE SHAN'T STARVE!

I HOPE LUCK FAVORS US WITH A LAST CHANCE TO NAB THE PAPERS, ON THE TRIP!



TWO IS BETTER AS NONE!

HERE IS YOUR TORPEDOES, CAPTAIN — ONLY TWO LEFT!



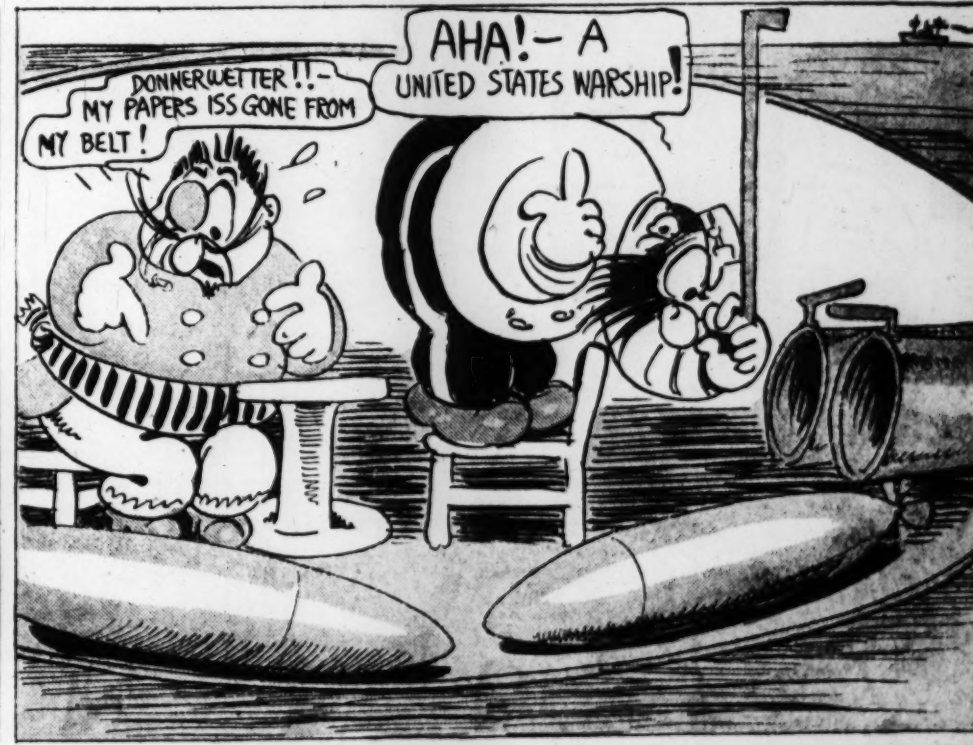
DID YOU GOT TIRED WAITING FOR MY BOAT TO SHOW UP, BARON?

CHASS, BUT BETTER LATE AS NEFER, CAPTAIN!



BEFORE HAWKSHAW EVEN DREAMS I'VE LEFT DER ISLAND, I'LL BE AT GREAT HEADQUARTERS MIT MY PAPERS, HA! HA!

EXCUSE ME A MOMENT WHILE I GEF A LOOK IN DER PERISCOPE, BARON!



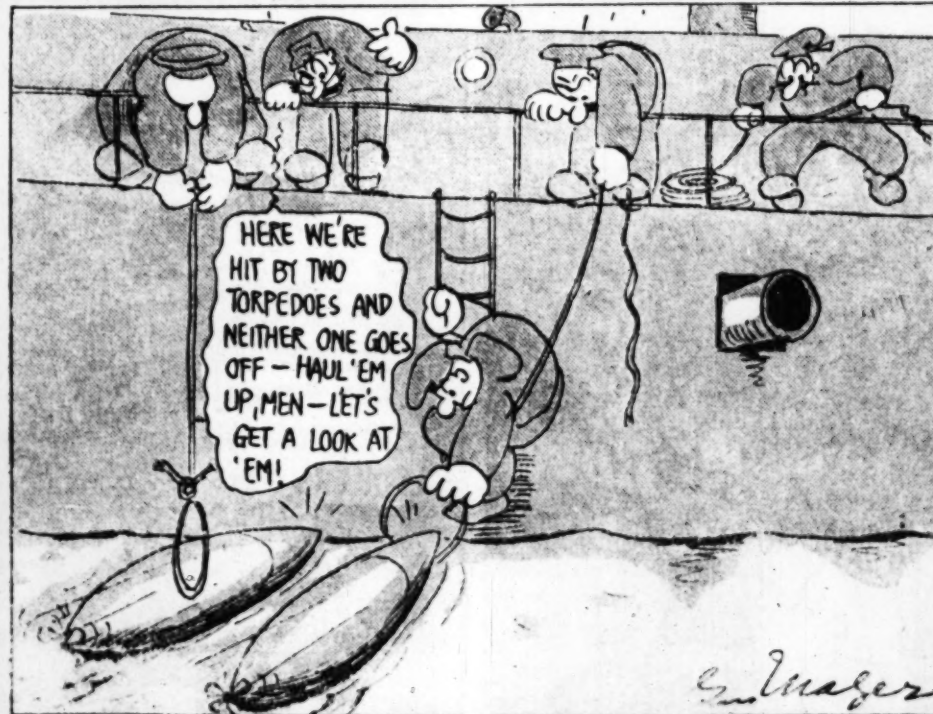
AHA! — A UNITED STATES WARSHIP!

DONNERWETTER!! — MY PAPERS IS GONE FROM MY BELT!



MY PAPERS! MY PAPERS!

CUT OUT DER PAPERS — HELP ME PUT THESE TORPEDOES IN DER TUBES IF YOU WANT TO SEE A NICE WARSHIP BLOW UP!



HERE WE'RE HIT BY TWO TORPEDOES AND NEITHER ONE GOES OFF — HAUL 'EM UP, MEN — LET'S GET A LOOK AT 'EM!

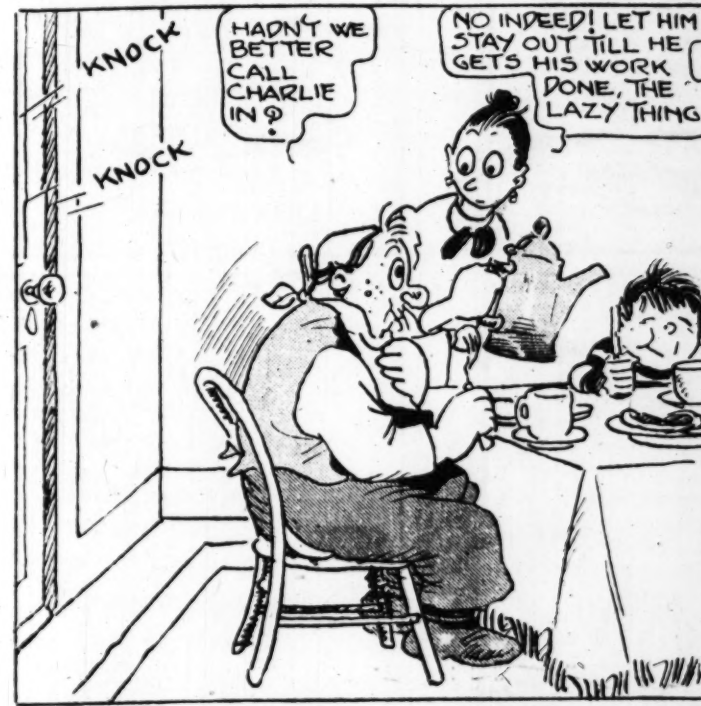


HURRAH! — SAFE ON AN AMERICAN SHIP! — THE PAPERS ARE OURS AT LAST!

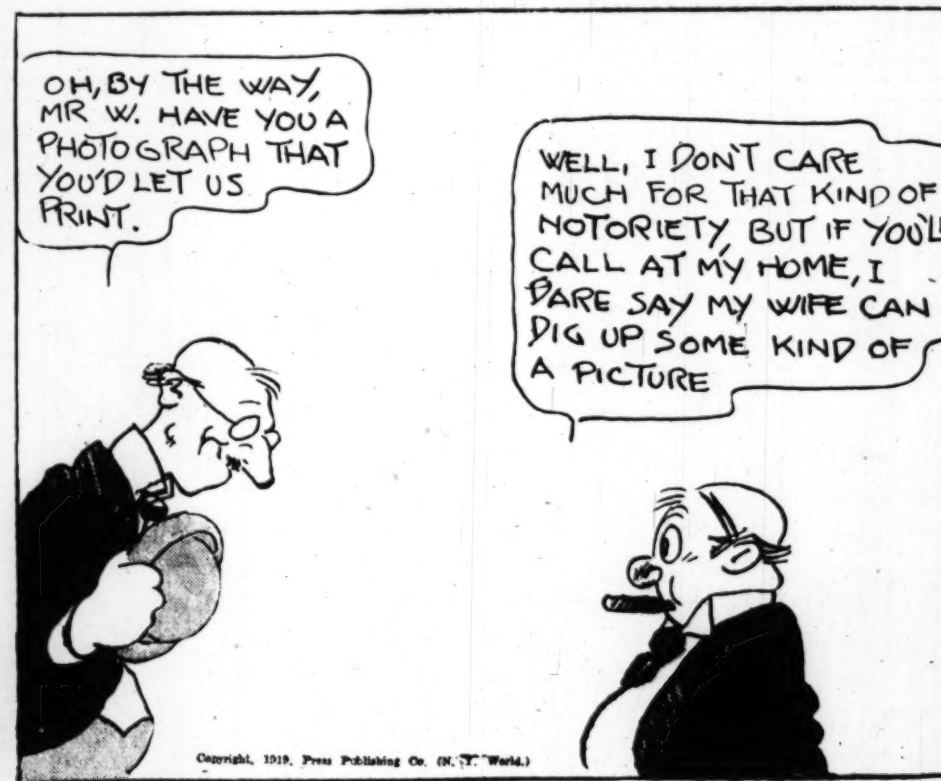
WELL, I'LL BE SIGGEED!

WHY IT'S HAWKSHAW, THE GREAT DETECTIVE!

Chub's Big Brother—It Isn't Such a Cruel World!



Poor Mr. W.—No Hated Notoriety for Him.

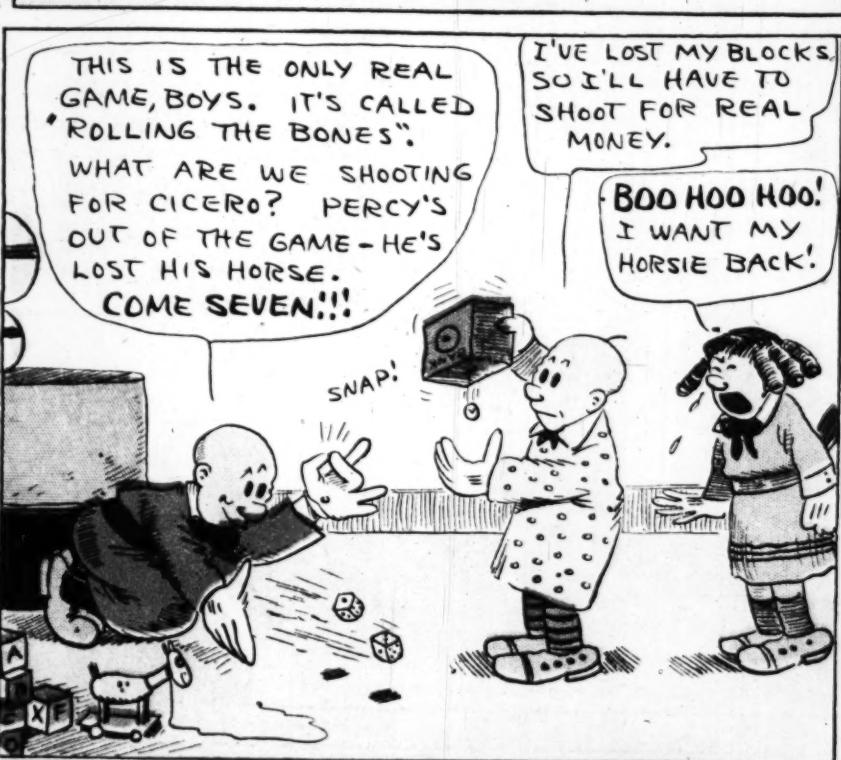
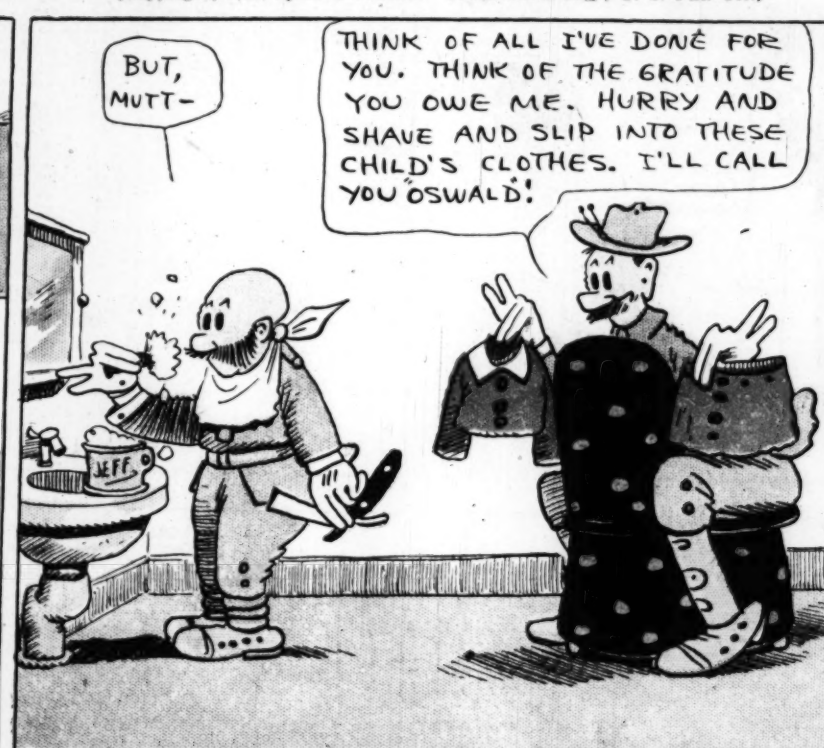




MUTT AND JEFF—Mutt Adopts an Orphan

(Copyright, 1919, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg., U. S. Pat. Off.)

By BUD FISHER



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VOL. 71. N

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